

# YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1970



VOLUME 24

YEARBOOK OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS  
1970

Volume 24

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# 1970

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# Foreword

Those who cannot learn from history are likely not only to misunderstand the present but also, therefore, to hinder, if not to endanger, the future. This is as valid for the development of the multilateral United Nations system of organized international co-operation to promote peace and economic and social progress in larger freedom as it is for other human endeavours.

To chart the course of the activities of the United Nations, to evaluate their impact in the political, economic, social and humanitarian spheres, to assess their role in the progress of dependent peoples towards independence or in the development of international law, there is accordingly a need for an authoritative, concise and coherent account, year-by-year, of the Organization's work as a basis for sound perspective and, if required, for corrective action for the future.

The annual Yearbook of the United Nations series is designed to help meet that need.

The principal reference work of the United Nations, it is extensively used as an essential working tool by those engaged in a serious study and analysis of the international organization process and its role in today's complex world of rapid change, whether they be diplomats or other public officials, whether they be scholars, writers, teachers and teachers of teachers, journalists, librarians or others requiring readily assimilable knowledge about the United Nations family.

The Yearbook is the only single-volume series in which there is to be found an annual, fully-indexed, comprehensive, succinct account—easy to consult because it is organized by subject—of the very many discussions, decisions and activities of the United Nations and the inter-governmental organizations related to it. Also contained in each volume of the series is an organized bibliographical guide—arranged by topic and sub-topic and giving the full texts of resolutions of the principal United Nations deliberative organs—to the considerable mass of primary source material consisting of records and documents prepared to meet the essential parliamentary needs of these deliberative organs and their extensive network of subsidiaries.

Besides being a valuable reference source, the Yearbook series, as a continuing, organized source of information, is intended to contribute towards developing informed understanding of the facts and the problems involved in the progress of international co-operation through the multilateral United Nations system.



Kurt WALDHEIM  
Secretary-General

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	OPEX	United Nations Programme for Provision of Operational, Executive and Administrative Personnel
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	SNA	United Nations System of National Accounts
CCIR	International Radio Consultative Committee	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	UNCURK	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (Lebanon)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization	UNIPOM	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission
ICJ	International Court of Justice	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
ICSAB	International Civil Service Advisory Board	UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan
IDA	International Development Association	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
IFRB	International Frequency Registration Board	UPU	Universal Postal Union
ILO	International Labour Organisation	WFP	World Food Programme
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
ISMAC	Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	WWW	World Weather Watch
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations	Y.U.N.	Yearbook of the United Nations
IWP	Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
OAS	Organization of American States		
OAU	Organization of African Unity		

## EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

To assist readers who wish to make a more detailed study of subjects discussed in Part One of this Yearbook of the United Nations, documentary references are provided at the end of each chapter and subchapter. These references give the symbols and titles of documents of the principal organs of the United Nations dealing with the subject concerned, records of voting and texts of adopted resolutions. Also listed are the numbers of the meetings of the various organs at which the subject dealt with was discussed. These meeting numbers indicate the relevant discussion records.

For those unfamiliar with United Nations documentation, the following information may serve as a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/- refers to documents of the General Assembly. A/C.- documents are those of six of its Main Committees, e.g., A/G.1/- is a document of the First Committee, A/C.2/L.- a document of the Second Committee, the "L" denoting limited circulation. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee of the Assembly, the Special Political Committee, is A/SPC/-. A/AC.- documents are those of ad hoc bodies of the Assembly, e.g., A/AC.105/- refers to a document of the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

E/- refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council. E/AC.- and E/C.- documents are those of Committees of the Council, e.g., E/AC.6/- refers

to a document of the Economic Committee, and E/C.2/- to a document of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. E/CN.- documents are those of the Commissions of the Council, each of which also has its own number. E/ICEF/- indicates documents of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

S/- refers to documents of the Security Council.

T/- refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council.

DC/- refers to documents of the Disarmament Commission.

DP/- refers to documents of the United Nations Development Programme.

ID/- refers to documents of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

TD/B/- refers to documents of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

U.N.P, designates United Nations sales publications.

Full titles are given for documents of the International Court of Justice.



## **PART ONE**

# The United Nations

# Political and Security Questions

## CHAPTER I

### DISARMAMENT AND RELATED MATTERS

The disarmament discussion, during 1970, dealt with several collateral measures as well as the question of general and complete disarmament. Both the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the General Assembly gave particular attention to the need to prevent an arms race on the sea-bed. Continued concern was also expressed regarding the problems of chemical and biological weapons and a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon testing.

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament met in Geneva, Switzerland, from mid-February to the end of April and from mid-June to the beginning of September. When the Conference reported to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly (which opened on 15 September 1970), it transmitted, among other things, the text of a draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

On 7 December 1970, the General Assembly commended the treaty, asked that it be opened for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date and expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the treaty. (For details, see pp. 11-14.)

In addition, the Assembly adopted ten resolutions dealing with other aspects of disarmament and arms control. Three of these pertained to general and complete disarmament, including bilateral disarmament negotiations, safe-

guards concerning new techniques for uranium enrichment, and a programme for general and complete disarmament. (For details, see pp. 14-16.)

Another resolution was concerned with the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. (For details, see pp. 22-27.)

Two resolutions concerned the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests. (For details, see pp. 28-32.)

Implementation of the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, in particular those concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy, was the subject of another Assembly resolution. (For details, see pp. 32-33.) The Assembly also reviewed progress on the question of establishing an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and adopted a resolution thereon. (For details, see pp. 34-36.)

By still another resolution, the Assembly called for ratification by the nuclear-weapon-States of the Protocol of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America whereby those States would undertake to respect the denuclearized status of Latin America. (For details, see pp. 36-38.)

Finally, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it asked for a study on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race. (For details, see pp. 39-41.)

## THE CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

During 1970, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) held two sessions at Geneva, Switzerland, the first from 17 February to 30 April and the second from 16 June to 3 September.

Twenty-five States continued to participate in the work of the Committee: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. As in previous years, France did not participate.

The report of the Committee was submitted to the General Assembly on 11 September 1970.

The Committee reported that the Conference had continued to devote considerable attention to the question of further effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race, in particular to the question of a comprehensive test ban treaty. Also, extensive consideration was given to various non-nuclear measures, especially to the problem of the elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

Among the collateral measures of disarmament considered, priority was accorded to work on the draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

The Conference had also given detailed attention to the question of general and complete disarmament, studying in particular the possibilities of preparing a generally acceptable programme dealing with all aspects of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament.

## COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN

The great importance of securing agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty was recognized by members of the Committee, though the basic differences between the principal parties concerned remained unchanged. (A comprehensive test ban treaty would extend to underground tests the already existing ban on tests

in all other environments contained in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; signed in Moscow, USSR, on 5 August 1963.<sup>1)</sup>

The United States reiterated its support for a comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, adequately verified, including provisions for on-site inspection. The USSR, as in previous years, emphasized the importance of a political will to conclude an agreement, and it held that the current state of art in the field of seismology was sufficiently advanced to ensure full effectiveness of national means of detection and verification.

It was generally considered that a comprehensive test ban was a priority objective and that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) being held between the United States and the USSR would have an important bearing on the achievement of that objective.

In this connexion, Sweden stated that while SALT negotiations continued, CCD should proceed with preparatory work towards a ban on underground testing of nuclear weapons. Sweden noted the advisability of underpinning, through such a ban, arms limitation measures that might be achieved through SALT. Canada felt that while SALT negotiations were proceeding, the outstanding technical problems of verification should be pursued in CCD.

It was generally felt in the Committee that any removal of the impasse on verification would depend on progress towards the improvement of seismic detection and identification techniques. Various suggestions were made with regard to technical aspects of verification. Thus, the United Kingdom submitted a working paper outlining ways to evaluate on a world-wide basis of 26 stations what detection and identification capability could be achieved in support of a treaty, given the present state of art in seismology. The United Kingdom recalled its proposal made in 1968 for an annual quota of permissible underground test explosions on a descending scale,<sup>2)</sup> which it felt could be

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 124-26 and 137-40.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 26.

useful in a situation wherein agreement on a comprehensive test ban had been reached in principle but where the super-powers were not yet ready to accept the immediate suspension of all tests.

Canada offered a preliminary assessment of the information submitted by Governments in the context of a proposal for creation of a world-wide exchange of seismological data. (This information had been presented to CCD by the Secretary-General who had requested it on the basis of a General Assembly decision of 16 December 1969.<sup>3</sup>)

In this connexion, Sweden stated that the replies indicated that important seismographic resources would be made available. Sweden also believed that the knowledge about identification of low-strength explosions was increasing and that the gap between 4.75 and 4.0 seismic magnitude (as measured on the so-called Richter Scale used to describe the magnitude of earthquakes) was being narrowed by technical improvements.

Sweden also referred to the draft of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, which it had submitted to CCD in 1969.<sup>4</sup> This draft had included provisions based on the concept of "verification by challenge" (a system whereby a party suspected of underground nuclear weapon testing would find it in its interest to provide all available reassuring information, including possibly an invitation to other parties to inspect). In Sweden's view, the criticism of the draft's verification clauses as being too weak was unfounded.

#### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

As requested by the General Assembly on 16 December 1969,<sup>5</sup> the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament continued its work on all aspects of the problem of the elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. Discussions centred mainly on two draft proposals: the nine-power (Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR) draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and on the destruction of

such weapons, submitted to the General Assembly in 1969<sup>6</sup> and the draft convention for the prohibition of biological methods of warfare, submitted to CCD in 1969 by the United Kingdom.<sup>7</sup>

The basic differences in the approach of the main parties to the question of chemical and bacteriological weapons and the problem of verification in this regard remained unchanged.

The USSR and others held that a single instrument banning at the same time both chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and based on national means of verification was the only effective approach to the problem. The problem could be resolved through a political decision, rather than by concentrating on technical issues, and the USSR believed that a separate approach to bacteriological (biological) weapons would delay indefinitely the solution of the question of chemical weapons, while at the same time stimulating research and development in this field.

The United States, the United Kingdom and several other Committee members favoured a separate treatment of biological weapons and

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 33-34, text of resolution 2604 A (XXIV).

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 29-30, text of resolution 2603 B (XXIV).

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 25-26. The draft convention provided that each party State would: (1) undertake not to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons; (2) undertake to destroy within a fixed period of time—observing all the necessary precautions—or to divert to peaceful uses all previously accumulated chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons in its possession; (3) undertake not to assist, encourage or induce any particular State, group of States or international organization to develop, produce or otherwise acquire and stockpile such weapons; (4) be internationally responsible for compliance with the convention's provisions by legal and physical persons exercising their activities in its territory, and also by its legal and physical persons outside its territory; (5) undertake to take as soon as possible, in accordance with its constitutional procedures, the necessary legislative and administrative measures to prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and to destroy such weapons; and (6) undertake to consult one another and co-operate in solving any problems that might arise in the application of the provisions of the convention.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 10.

chemical weapons. The United States declared that, while it was committed to effective control of both these weapons, it believed that a single instrument covering these two weapons was not feasible whereas a simple ban on biological weapons alone could be achieved immediately. It felt that the question of chemical weapons posed a complex problem that would require more time and effort to resolve.

On 14 April 1970, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland proposed amendments to the nine-power draft convention which, among other things, specified the right of recourse to the Security Council in the case of suspected violation of the convention's prohibitions. They also proposed the text of a draft Security Council resolution in this regard.

On 30 June 1970, the United States proposed that toxins be added to the list of agents whose use would be prohibited under the provisions of the United Kingdom draft convention on the prohibition of biological methods of warfare. The United Kingdom agreed and subsequently submitted a revision of its draft.

A number of proposals concerning the general approach to the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, the question of verification of a ban on these weapons, and other issues were also presented to the Committee.

These included a proposal by Morocco that the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and biological weapons should be jointly prohibited in a single convention which would enter into force for biological weapons and chemical weapons separately, when verification measures for each group of weapons had been agreed.

Compromise proposals for a verification formula were contained, in particular, in suggestions made by Sweden and Yugoslavia; these were based on the principle of national means of verification, openness of information and the concept of "verification by challenge" (a system whereby a party suspected of violations would find it in its interest to provide all available reassuring information, including possibly an invitation to other parties to inspect).

On 25 August 1970, 12 members of the Committee—Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan,

Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia—presented a joint memorandum on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare which, among other things, stated it was essential that both chemical and biological weapons should continue to be dealt with together in taking steps towards the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and their effective elimination from the arsenals of all States. The memorandum also declared that the issue of verification was important in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and suggested that its solution be based on a combination of national and international measures that would complement and supplement each other.

The 12-power position was welcomed by the USSR, particularly in respect of the statement that chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons should continue to be dealt with together in taking steps towards their comprehensive prohibition.

In this connexion, the United States emphasized that there were inherent differences between chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons from the standpoint of arms limitations. The United States pointed to the advantages of reaching early agreement to the greatest extent possible and urged immediate negotiation of a convention to prohibit the production and stockpiling of all biological weapons and toxins while studies proceeded on problems involved in full prohibition of chemical weapons.

In connexion with a declaration made by the United States on 25 November 1969 concerning renunciation of biological weapons, and other unilateral renunciations, Mexico proposed that, pending the negotiation of a comprehensive ban on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, States should renounce the use, manufacture and stockpiling of biological weapons by making unilateral declarations to coincide with the commemorative twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly (scheduled to be held in October of 1970).

Several Committee members, however, felt that such unilateral renunciations should not be regarded as a solution to the problem of prohi-

bition of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

In connexion with a General Assembly decision of 16 December 1969<sup>8</sup> inviting all States which had not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (signed on 17 June 1925), Japan announced that it had ratified the Protocol, without any reservations. Brazil announced that it had ratified the Protocol, while Morocco declared it had decided to ratify.

Italy and Japan urged parties to the Geneva Protocol to withdraw reservations made when acceding. Canada stated in this regard that it could consider withdrawing its reservations if an effective and verifiable total ban on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons were concluded.

#### PREVENTION OF ARMS RACE ON THE SEA-BED

Bearing in mind the recommendations made by the General Assembly on 16 December 1969,<sup>9</sup> the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) gave the highest priority in 1970 to preparation of a final text of the draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean-floor and in the subsoil thereof. The General Assembly had discussed, in 1969, a draft treaty submitted to CCD by its Co-Chairmen, the USSR and the United States. This treaty, consisting of a preamble and eight articles, had been annexed to the report of CCD to the General Assembly.

On 23 April 1970, the USSR and the United States submitted a revised text of the draft treaty. This, to a considerable extent, took into account the proposals made at the 1969 session of the General Assembly and at the opening meetings of CCD in 1970.

This new text consisted of a preamble and 10 articles. The first article set forth the undertaking of party States not to place nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

The second article defined the outer limit of the sea-bed zone. The third article dealt with verification procedures; the fourth specified

that the terms of the treaty would not prejudice the position of party States with respect to existing international conventions.

The fifth, sixth and seventh articles covered procedures for amendment, review and withdrawal. The eighth article stated that the treaty would not affect obligations under international instruments establishing nuclear-free zones.

The final two articles described procedures for signature, entry into force and authentic texts.

The revisions incorporated in this new text related to, among other things, the definition of the area covered by treaty prohibitions, verification procedure, a "disclaimer clause" in a separate article, and a stipulation that the treaty would in no way affect the obligations of parties under nuclear-free-zone treaties.

The USSR stated that the new text was the result of collective efforts and felt that it fulfilled every condition necessary for its adoption. The United States expressed the view that the new text struck a fair and delicate balance among various interests and also urged its early endorsement by the Committee.

During subsequent discussions, a number of Committee members expressed their satisfaction with this draft text of 23 April 1970. At the same time, other Committee members felt that the text might still be improved and its provisions might be further clarified through certain additional amendments.

Poland, and several others, urged the Conference to keep the question of a total demilitarization of the sea-bed on its agenda, since it considered that the proposed treaty was only a first step in this direction. Sweden and some other members favoured the incorporation in the draft treaty of a separate article committing parties to continue negotiations on further measures relating to a more comprehensive ban.

While satisfaction was generally expressed over the improvements in article III, which dealt with verification, several members felt that the verification provisions should also be further improved.

Canada regretted that the proposal it had

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 30-31, text of resolution 2603 A (XXIV).

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., pp. 23-24, text of resolution 2602 F (XXIV).

made at the 1969 session of the General Assembly for an international verification arrangement or a reference to good offices of the Secretary-General was not reflected in the new text of the article. It was noted in this connexion that many coastal States did not possess the technology or resources necessary to carry out their own verification. Sweden felt that the failure to refer to the possibility of international control arrangements was a serious weakness of the draft treaty.

The USSR indicated its objections to the concept of a provision for international verification procedures or for the Secretary-General's good offices. These objections, it explained, were in no way associated with the person of the Secretary-General, but were a part of a wider problem beyond the framework of the proposed treaty.

On 30 July 1970, Burma, Ethiopia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia submitted two more amendments to the article concerning verification arrangements. These amendments provided for (1) notification by the party State initiating verification to other parties of the beginning and of the results of the verification procedure and (2) the establishment of appropriate international procedures for verification within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter. Also proposed was a new article providing for continued negotiations in good faith on further measures relating to a more comprehensive ban of the use for military purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor.

The substance of these amendments was incorporated in another revision of the draft treaty submitted by the USSR and the United States on 1 September 1970. This text also took account of the suggestions regarding a more precise language with respect to the rights of coastal States.

The USSR and the United States explained provisions of the new draft and Argentina and Brazil made interpretative declarations.

Members of the Committee expressed satisfaction with the text of 1 September 1970 and with the consensus achieved. The hope was expressed that the new draft treaty would be

commended by the Assembly and opened for signature at an early date.

(See below, pp. 11-14, for General Assembly decision and text of Treaty.)

#### GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) reported to the General Assembly that it had given detailed attention to the recommendation the Assembly had made on 16 December 1969,<sup>10</sup> calling for the working out of a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Many members of CCD felt it was urgent to resume work on general and complete disarmament.

The USSR, reaffirming its continued dedication to the goal of general and complete disarmament, stressed in this connexion the importance of the 1961 United States/USSR Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations<sup>11</sup> and the 1962 USSR draft treaty on general and complete disarmament.<sup>12</sup> It also felt that the proposals put forward in CCD and elsewhere for revision of the 1962 draft treaty of the United States<sup>13</sup> and that of the USSR represented a positive factor.

The USSR shared the general view that the participation of the maximum number of militarily important States, particularly all nuclear-weapon powers, would be necessary in reaching any agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The United States also expressed continued support of the goal of general and complete disarmament. Progress towards that goal could not be made in a vacuum, the United States said, but would have to be accomplished by concrete progress towards a peaceful world, as had been recognized in the 1961 Joint Statement of Agreed Principles. However, the United

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 22-23, text of resolution 2602 E (XXIV).

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 10-11.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 6-9.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

States felt that the suggestions that it and the USSR revise their respective draft treaties for general and complete disarmament would not be productive.

In the course of the discussion on general and complete disarmament, members of the Committee stated their positions on, among other things, the interdependence of disarmament problems and questions of international peace and security, the relationship of partial disarmament measures to general and complete disarmament, the need to give due consideration to maintaining a balance between various measures to prevent armament, to limit armament and measures of disarmament. They also referred to the importance of converting resources released by disarmament to peaceful uses.

Concrete proposals were made with regard to the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament as referred to in the General Assembly's 1969 decision on the subject. No consensus was reached, though it was generally held that such a programme should come in the form of a flexible formula of specific measures that were realistic and practicable in the light of national security interests and the international climate.

Brazil suggested certain principles for disarmament negotiations, including the need to ensure that disarmament measures did not affect adversely the economic, scientific and technological development of developing nations or prejudice or prejudice unresolved juridical and other questions in any outside field.

India proposed that the 1961 Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations could be elaborated into a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

Romania elaborated its ideas on the contents of a programme for the Disarmament Decade (1970s) and suggested further specific steps leading to disarmament, including a proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The United States felt that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should look at proposed measures in the light of present world realities and should determine whether particular measures should be elaborated immediately or later, without trying to agree,

however, on a particular order of measures which, the United States felt, would be futile if not harmful.

The USSR favoured the elaboration of a disarmament programme that was realistic, flexible and based on the 1961 Joint Statement of Agreed Principles, as well as on the concrete results achieved in the field of disarmament so far. In the view of the USSR, such a programme should not be related to any specific period of time or to a time-table, but the Committee should seek to achieve the earliest possible agreement on the most urgent measures.

Specific proposals concerning a comprehensive programme of disarmament were submitted by several CCD members. The Netherlands, for instance, submitted an analysis of steps that should lead towards such a comprehensive programme.

Italy made various proposals concerning the approach to the goals, the principles and the main elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme. Italy also proposed a programme of studies on the question of the reduction of armed forces and conventional disarmament within the framework of a comprehensive programme and the undertaking to open negotiations for such reductions.

On 27 August 1970, Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft plan for a comprehensive programme of disarmament. This contained principles and proposals as to elements and phases of the programme and procedures for its implementation. The draft plan stated that the aim of such a comprehensive programme was to achieve tangible progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control in a world in which international peace and security prevailed and economic and social progress were attained.

The Committee noted in its report to the General Assembly that in view of the great importance and complexity of these questions, as well as the wealth of concrete considerations and proposals meriting broad and thorough study by Governments and further discussion in the Committee, it intended to continue discussion of general and complete disarmament in 1971.



## OTHER DISARMAMENT MEASURES

As requested by another General Assembly decision taken on 16 December 1969,<sup>14</sup> the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament gave consideration to the military implications of laser technology. The Committee agreed with the views contained in an analysis submitted by the Netherlands to the effect that the highly speculative character of the conceivable mili-

tary applications of laser technology for weapons purposes did not seem to substantiate the need for arms control consideration at this time, although further developments in this field should be followed attentively.

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 21, for text of resolution 2602 D (XXIV).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/8059 (DC/233). Report of Conference of Committee on Disarmament (CCD) for period 17 February-3 September 1970. (Annex C: Texts of documents issued by CCD; Annex D: List of verbatim records of meetings of CCD.)

A/8059 (DC/233), Annex A: Draft Treaty on Prohibition of Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor and in Subsoil Thereof.

## CONSIDERATION OF DISARMAMENT QUESTIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, which opened on 15 September 1970, had seven disarmament items on its agenda. Five of these items were included by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Assembly in 1969, namely: the question of general and complete disarmament; the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons; the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests; implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States; and the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control.

The question of signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was included in the agenda on the request of 11 Latin American States, and an item dealing with the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security was proposed for inclusion by Romania.

These items were taken up mainly in the Assembly's First Committee, which decided to discuss all seven agenda items together in gen-

eral debate, and to consider separately the draft resolutions relating to each item. The First Committee's discussions were conducted at meetings held between 2 November and 2 December 1970.

In all, 11 resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly. Four dealt with the question of general and complete disarmament, including the treaty prohibiting nuclear arms on the sea-bed, the bilateral disarmament negotiations, safeguards concerning new techniques for uranium enrichment, and the achievement of disarmament. Two resolutions were concerned with the cessation of nuclear weapon tests. The remainder dealt with: the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons; implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States; establishment of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; ratification by nuclear-weapon States of additional Protocol II to the Treaty of Tlatelolco (by which those States would, among other things, respect the denuclearized status of Latin America); and the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its effects on world peace and security.

For details of these decisions, see sections below.

## General and Complete Disarmament

General Assembly discussion in 1970 touched upon many aspects of the question of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear and conventional disarmament, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) between the USSR and the United States, and the Disarmament Decade.

Discussion took place mainly in the Assembly's First Committee. Among the reports and statements before the Committee was a declaration on peace and disarmament by the Nobel Peace Prize laureates, which was presented to the President of the twenty-fifth (1970) session of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General on 21 September 1970. The declaration was circulated at the request of Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Also before the Committee was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Hungary addressed to the President of the General Assembly, transmitting a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic with which was enclosed a statement on the question of disarmament and arms limitation.

In the course of the session, four aspects of general and complete disarmament were considered and acted upon by the Assembly. These were: (1) the draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof, submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) as requested by the Assembly on 16 December 1969;<sup>15</sup> (2) a halt in the nuclear arms race and a cessation of all testing and deployment of offensive and defensive nuclear-weapon systems; (3) new techniques for uranium enrichment; and (4) a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

### TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS FROM SEA-BED

The General Assembly had before it the text for the draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and

other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof, as transmitted by CCD. The text was jointly sponsored in CCD by the USSR and the United States, Co-Chairmen of that body.

The text was generally viewed by First Committee Members as an important, even if limited, achievement, whose significance would progressively increase. Satisfaction was expressed that the negotiations had been successful, and that many countries had contributed to the elaboration of the draft.

On 6 December 1970, the General Assembly commended the Treaty, asked depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date, and expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

In taking this decision, the Assembly expressed its conviction that the prevention of a nuclear arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor served the interests of maintaining world peace, reducing international tensions and strengthening friendly relations among States. It also recognized the common interest of mankind in the reservation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor exclusively for peaceful purposes and was convinced the Treaty would further the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The Treaty contained a preamble and 11 articles.

By the first article, the parties to the Treaty would undertake not to emplant or emplace on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof, beyond the outer limit of a sea-bed zone, any nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as structures, launching installations or any other facilities specifically designed for storing, testing or using such weapons. Within such sea-bed zone, these undertakings would not

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 23-24, text of resolution 2602 F (XXIV).

apply either to the coastal State or to the sea-bed beneath its territorial waters.

The second article of the Treaty stated that the outer limit of the sea-bed zone referred to in article I was coterminous with the 12-mile outer limit of the zone referred to in the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and was to be measured in accordance with the provisions of that Convention.

Article III of the Treaty defined the right of each party to the Treaty to verify through observation the activities of other party States on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof, beyond the 12-mile zone, provided that observation did not interfere with such activities.

If, after observations, reasonable doubts remained concerning the fulfilment of Treaty obligations, a party State having such doubts and the party State responsible for the activities giving rise to the doubts were to first consult; then, if doubts persisted, the party having doubts was to notify other parties and the parties concerned were to co-operate on further procedures for verification, as might be agreed. The parties in the region of the activities, including any coastal State, and any other party so requesting were to be entitled to participate in such consultation and co-operation.

If the State responsible for the activities giving rise to reasonable doubts was not identifiable by observation of the object, structure, installation or other facility, the party State having doubts was to notify and make inquiries of party States in the region of the activities and of any other party State. If it was ascertained through these inquiries that a particular party State was responsible for the activities, that party State should consult and co-operate with other parties as provided in this article. If the identity of the State responsible for the activities could not be ascertained through inquiries, then further verification procedures, including inspection, might be undertaken by the inquiring party.

If consultation and co-operation procedures had not removed the doubts and there remained a serious question concerning fulfilment of the Treaty obligations, a party State might, in accordance with the provisions of the United

Nations Charter, refer the matter to the Security Council which might take action in accordance with the Charter.

Verification might be undertaken by any party State using its own means, or with the full or partial assistance of any other party State, or through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter.

Verification procedures under the Treaty were to be conducted with due regard for rights recognized under international law, including the freedoms of the high seas and the rights of coastal States with respect to the exploration and exploitation of their continental shelves.

Article IV contained a disclaimer clause stating that nothing in the Treaty should be interpreted as supporting or prejudicing the position of any party State with respect to existing international conventions, including the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, or with respect to rights or claims which such party State might assert, or with respect to recognition or non-recognition of rights or claims asserted by any other State, related to waters off its coasts, including, inter alia, territorial seas and contiguous zones, or to the sea-bed and the ocean floor, including continental shelves.

By article V, the parties would undertake to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor, and in the subsoil thereof.

Articles VI, VII and VIII dealt with provisions for amendments, review of the Treaty and the right to withdraw from the Treaty.

Article IX provided that the Treaty would in no way affect the obligations assumed by party States to the Treaty under international instruments establishing zones free from nuclear weapons.

Articles X and XI dealt with signature, ratification and entry into force and authentic texts.

The General Assembly's decision to commend the Treaty was set forth in resolution 2660 (XXV), adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 2 abstentions. (For text of resolution and Treaty, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The First Committee had voted on the text

of the resolution on 17 November 1970, approving it by a roll-call vote of 91 to 2, with 6 abstentions. Prior to approving the text, the First Committee voted on a series of Peruvian amendments.

One of these, an amendment to the preamble, was adopted. By this, the Assembly recognized that it was in the general interest of mankind to ensure that the sea-bed and the ocean floor were used exclusively for peaceful purposes. (The original text would have had the Assembly recognize the common interest of mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor for peaceful purposes.)

Other amendments by Peru were intended to revise certain parts of the text of the Treaty. These were, however, rejected. Among them were amendments which would in effect remove references in articles I-IV to the definition of the outer limit of the sea-bed zone as referred to in the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958.

The sponsors of the resolution in the First Committee were Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

During the First Committee's debate on the draft treaty, Mexico put two questions to the USSR and the United States, Co-Chairmen of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and co-sponsors of the draft treaty. These questions dealt with the meaning and scope of certain specific provisions of the draft treaty.

With reference to the provision of the draft treaty (article I, paragraph 2), which stated that the undertakings not to emplace nuclear weapons (contained in paragraph 1) "shall not apply either to the coastal State or to the sea-bed beneath its territorial waters," Mexico requested an explanation of the significance and the scope of the exception applied to the sea-bed of the territorial waters of the coastal State.

Mexico also questioned the significance and scope of the provision (article I, paragraph 3) wherein parties undertook not to assist, encourage or induce any State to carry out prohibited activities in connexion with the article which stated that treaty provisions should not affect the obligations of parties under international instruments establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones (article IX). Mexico asked whether the statements made on this question at a CCD meeting on 1 September 1970 by the USSR and the United States representatives represented the authorized interpretations of their respective Governments.

The United States replied that it considered that the provision which was the subject of Mexico's first inquiry (article I, paragraph 2) did not in any way affect the sovereignty, under international law, of the coastal State over its territorial waters and its sea-bed within the zone mentioned in the same paragraph and, consequently, the provisions of this paragraph left intact and unimpaired all rights of the coastal State derived from that sovereignty.

To put the matter in an affirmative manner, the United States said, this provision was designed to leave unaffected the sovereign authority and control of the coastal State within such territorial sea. The intention of the provision was simply to describe the scope of the treaty's obligations. It was, of course, fully consistent with the disclaimer clause in article IV of the treaty (which provided that nothing in the treaty would prejudice States' rights or claims with respect to international conventions), in that it did not support or prejudice the position of any State with respect to rights or claims related to waters off its coast, including, among other things, territorial seas.

In reply to Mexico's second question, the United States confirmed that the position it had expressed in CCD on 1 September to the effect that the provision in the current draft treaty for an undertaking not to assist, encourage or induce any State to carry out prohibited activities, would be fully applicable within any nuclear-free zone. Therefore, the provision would seem to achieve the objectives of the proposals made by Mexico at the General Assembly session in 1969 that the treaty include

provisions: (1) to ensure that the treaty could not be interpreted as affecting obligations establishing nuclear-free zones; and (2) for an undertaking not to contribute to a violation of such obligations.

On the same point, the USSR confirmed that its official position remained that which it had given on 1 September 1970 in CCD to the effect that it interpreted the obligation involved in the treaty provision in question as fully covering the Mexican proposals.

The USSR stated that with regard to Mexico's question concerning article I, paragraph 2 of the treaty, no interpretation of that paragraph could in any way prejudice the sovereignty of a coastal State in connexion with its territorial waters and the sea-bed beneath those waters within the 12-mile zone mentioned in that paragraph. Therefore that provision must be interpreted as embodying the intangible rights of all coastal States arising from such sovereignty under international law.

In addition, the USSR stressed the need to be mindful of the fact that article IV of the treaty on the sea-bed specifically stated that the treaty in no way prejudiced the rights or claims of the coastal States in matters of territorial waters. The treaty, the USSR noted, related only to problems concerning the matter of the demilitarization of the sea-bed.

#### BILATERAL DISARMAMENT TALKS

During the General Assembly's discussions in 1970 of nuclear disarmament, reference was made in the First Committee to the Assembly's appeal of 16 December 1969<sup>16</sup> to the USSR and the United States to agree, as an urgent preliminary measure, on a moratorium on further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems.

On 7 December 1970, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the continuation of bilateral negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems (the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks known as SALT). Expressing the belief that the possibilities for rapid success in the talks would increase if the nuclear-weapon powers halted development of new nuclear weapons, the Assembly then urged those powers to bring about an

immediate halt in the nuclear arms race and to cease all testing as well as deployment of offensive and defensive nuclear-weapon systems.

The Assembly's decisions in this respect were set forth in resolution 2661 A (XXV) adopted by 102 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The text was adopted on the proposal of the First Committee which approved it on 30 November 1970 by 80 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. The sponsors of the text in the First Committee were Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the course of the First Committee's discussion of this resolution, and in connexion with the Assembly's 1969 appeal for a moratorium on further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,<sup>17</sup> some Members appealed that the parties to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) should not take steps that could reduce prospects for agreement. Those supporting the resolution emphasized that it did not imply any criticism of SALT. Canada, expressing support for the resolution, stated that it was unrealistic to expect rapid progress from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which involved the most fundamental security interests of the parties. The Netherlands, abstaining in the vote, said it would not be opportune to make specific recommendations concerning the conduct of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

#### URANIUM-ENRICHMENT SAFEGUARDS

Also dealt with by the General Assembly in 1970 was the necessity of ensuring safeguards in the employment of new techniques for uranium enrichment. On 7 December, the Assembly decided to ask the International Atomic Energy Agency to pay attention also to such safeguards and to report to the Assembly in 1971 on its consideration of this subject.

The Assembly's decision was set forth in resolution 2661 B (XXV) which was adopted by 107 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions. The First

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 20, text of resolution 2602 A (XXIV).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

Committee approved the text on 30 November 1970 by 91 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, on the proposal of Malta. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### PROPOSALS FOR DISARMAMENT PROGRAMMES

During the First Committee's debate in 1970 on the question of a comprehensive disarmament programme, references were made to proposals submitted earlier in the year to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) by Italy and the Netherlands, and, particularly, to the draft disarmament programme submitted jointly by Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia to CCD.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly asked CCD to work out, while continuing intensive negotiations on collateral measures, a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide a guideline to chart the course of its further work and negotiations.<sup>18</sup>

On 18 November 1970, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution to the First Committee, to which was annexed a comprehensive programme of disarmament substantively similar to that which three of them—Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia—had submitted earlier in the year to CCD. Subsequently, the six States submitted their proposals for the comprehensive programme of disarmament separately from the six-power draft resolution.

In the introduction to this six-power programme, it was stated that the programme had been elaborated in compliance with a General Assembly request of 16 December 1969,<sup>19</sup> declaring the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and calling on Governments to intensify efforts for a treaty on general and complete disarmament. The sponsors believed that the Assembly's request implied that the comprehensive programme of disarmament should embrace not only the work of CCD but all negotiations and other acts on this matter, in whatever forum and form they might take place, and that the programme should include effective procedures to facilitate co-ordination and ensure

that the Assembly be kept informed, so as to permit it the proper performance of its functions.

The aim of the comprehensive programme, it was stated, was to achieve tangible progress in making general and complete disarmament under effective international control a reality.

Among the principles outlined for the programme were the following:

The measures in the comprehensive programme should be carried out in accordance with the USSR/United States Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations of September 1961.<sup>20</sup>

The highest priority should be given to disarmament measures dealing with nuclear and chemical and biological weapons.

The problem of general and complete disarmament should be given intensive treatment, parallel to the negotiations of partial disarmament measures, including measures to prevent, limit and reduce armaments, in order to facilitate further clarifications of positions and possibilities, including the revision and updating of the existing draft treaties submitted (in 1962) by the USSR and the United States.<sup>21</sup>

The principle of balanced disarmament should be kept in mind. Particular efforts would have to be undertaken by militarily important powers in order to reduce the gap between them and other countries. The final solution of limiting and reducing conventional armaments could only be obtained within the framework of general and complete disarmament.

Verification methods formed an indispensable part of disarmament measures. As a rule, a combination of several mutually reinforcing methods should be employed.

The comprehensive programme should be correlated with other United Nations programmes for peace-keeping and international security. Progress in one, however, should not be made dependent on the other.

When concluding disarmament agreements, any adverse effects on the scientific, technological or economic future of nations should be avoided.

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 22-23, text of resolution 2602 E (XXIV).

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 10-11.

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 6-9.

A substantial portion of savings derived from disarmament should be devoted to economic and social development.

In disarmament agreements, every effort should be made not to prejudge or prejudice juridical or other unresolved issues in any outside field.

Concerted efforts should be made to associate militarily significant States, in particular all nuclear-weapon powers, with disarmament negotiations.

The United Nations should be kept informed of all disarmament efforts, whether unilateral, bilateral or multilateral, and public opinion should be given adequate information about armament and disarmament so as to bring its influence to bear on disarmament efforts.

Elements and phases of the six-power disarmament programme included the disarmament treaties already in force or in preparation. The fulfilment of the obligations arising from these treaties was emphasized.

Other measures proposed by the six-power disarmament programme covered: various aspects of the prevention and limitation of nuclear and conventional armaments; reduction of all arms, armed forces and military expenditures; and, as the final stage of the comprehensive programme, conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, providing for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces to levels required for the maintenance of internal order and for international peace-keeping.

The six-power proposal for a disarmament programme also stressed the inter-relationship between disarmament, international security, the peaceful settlement of disputes and creating a climate of confidence. Parallel with negotiations for disarmament there should be negotiations in the appropriate forums for the establishment and development of United Nations peace-making and peace-keeping machinery and procedures.

It was also proposed that the General As-

sembly should review and revise the programme and that the United Nations Disarmament Commission might be reactivated and given part of this task. The practice of asking the Secretary-General to prepare studies on concrete questions should be continued and the advisability of studying specific disarmament problems should be explored in CCD. Also, there should be more scientific exchanges among scientists and experts from various countries, and universities should be encouraged to establish continuing courses to study disarmament problems.

Finally, a study of the feasibility of convening a world disarmament conference of all States should be made.

The outcome of the Assembly discussions was a resolution whereby the Assembly, reaffirming once again the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of general and complete disarmament which was the most important question currently facing the world, urged the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to make more intensive efforts to bring about a faster pace towards the achievement of measures of disarmament.

The Assembly also recommended that CCD take into account in its further work and its negotiations the comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia to the General Assembly, as well as other disarmament suggestions presented or to be presented.

These decisions of the Assembly were embodied in resolution 2661 C (XXV), adopted at a plenary meeting on 7 December 1970 by a roll-call vote of 106 to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly acted on the recommendation of the First Committee, which had approved the text of the resolution on 3 December by a roll-call vote of 91 to 0, with 11 abstentions, on the proposal of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1726, 1748-1764, 1767, 1772, 1776, 1781, 1783.  
Plenary Meeting 1919.

- A/7958 (S/9684). Letter of 7 March 1970 from USSR (attaching statement of 5 March 1970 of Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR).  
A/7960 and Corr.1 (S/9701). Letter of 12 March 1970 from United States (transmitting statement of 5 March 1970 of President of United States).  
A/7961 (S/9703). Letter of 13 March 1970 from United Kingdom (attaching statement of 5 March 1970 of Prime Minister of United Kingdom).  
A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV A.  
A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter II.  
A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 29.  
A/8059 (DC/233). Report of Conference of Committee on Disarmament (covering period 17 February-3 September 1970).  
A/C.1/1001. Letter of 21 September 1970 from Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia (attaching "Declaration on Peace and Disarmament" by Nobel Peace Prize laureates).  
A/C.1/1010. Letter of 28 October 1970 from Hungary (transmitting letter of 20 October 1970 and statement of 14 October 1970 from German Democratic Republic).

## TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS FROM SEA-BED

- A/8059 (DC/233), Annex A. Draft Treaty on Prohibition of Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor and in Subsoil Thereof.  
A/C.1/L.523. Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Burma, Malaysia and Somalia, as amended by Peru (A/C.1/L.528, para. 1, as orally revised by sponsor), approved by First Committee on 17 November 1970, meeting 1763, by roll-call vote of 91 to 2, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, In-

dia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: El Salvador, Peru.

Abstaining: Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Thailand.

A/C.1/L.528. Peru: amendments to 37-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.523.

A/8198. Report of First Committee, section II and draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2660 (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8198, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: El Salvador, Peru.

Abstaining: Ecuador, France.

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

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

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in the



reservation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, dated 11 September 1970, and being appreciative of the work of the Conference on the draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, annexed to the report,

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

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

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

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

### ANNEX

#### TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE EMBLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ON THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR AND IN THE SUBSOIL THEREOF

The States Parties to this Treaty,

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

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

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

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

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

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article I

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

2. The undertakings of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the sea-bed zone referred to in the

same paragraph, except that within such sea-bed zone, they shall not apply either to the coastal State or to the sea-bed beneath its territorial waters.

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

#### Article II

For the purpose of this Treaty, the outer limit of the sea-bed zone referred to in article I shall be co-terminous with the twelve-mile outer limit of the zone referred to in part II of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and shall be measured in accordance with the provisions of part I, section II, of that Convention and in accordance with international law.

#### Article III

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Article IV

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

#### Article V

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

#### Article VI

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

#### Article VII

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

#### Article VIII

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

#### Article IX

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

#### Article X

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Article XI

This Treaty, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the States signatory and acceding thereto.

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

DONE in \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

The United Nations and Disarmament, 1945-1970. U.N.P. Sales No.: 70.IX.1, with corrigendum. S/9684 (A/7958). Letter of 7 March 1970 from USSR (attaching statement of 5 March 1970 of Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR). S/9701 (A/7960 and Corr.1). Letter of 12 March 1970 from United States (transmitting statement of 5 March 1970 of President of United States). S/9703 (A/7961). Letter of 13 March 1970 from United Kingdom (attaching statement of 5 March 1970 of Prime Minister of United Kingdom).

## BILATERAL DISARMAMENT TALKS

A/C.1/L.532. Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Peru, approved by First Committee on 30 November 1970, meeting 1776, by 80 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

A/8198. Report of First Committee, section III and draft resolution II A.

RESOLUTION 2661 A (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8198, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by roll-call vote of 102 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Southern Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, China, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolutions 2456 D (XXIII) of 20 De-

cember 1968 and 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

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

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

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

## URANIUM-ENRICHMENT SAFEGUARDS

A/C.1/L.534 and Rev.1. Malta: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.1/L.534/Rev.2. Malta: revised draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 30 November 1970, meeting 1776, by 91 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

A/8198. Report of First Committee, section III and draft resolution II B.

RESOLUTION 2661 B (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8198, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by 107 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

Aware of the development of new techniques for uranium enrichment,

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

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

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

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

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

## PROPOSALS FOR

## DISARMAMENT PROGRAMMES

A/8059 (DC/233), Annex G. Texts of working papers on comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by Netherlands (CCD/276) and Italy (CCD/309) and draft comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia (CCD/313).

A/8191 and Corr.1. Letter of 1 December 1970 from Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia (attaching text of "Comprehensive programme of disarmament").

A/C.1/L.537 and Rev.1. Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.1/L.537/Rev.2. Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Ecuador, approved by First Committee on 3 December 1970, meeting 1783, by roll-call vote of 91 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/8198. Report of First Committee, section III and draft resolution II C.

RESOLUTION 2661 c (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8198, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by roll-call vote of 106 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour:\* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central Africa Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peo-

ple's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Question of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons

Also considered at the 1970 session of the General Assembly was the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. Discussion was held mainly in the Assembly's First Committee, which had before it the 1970 report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) to the General Assembly and the revised text of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and on the destruction of such weapons, submitted to the General Assembly on 23 October 1970 by the following nine States: Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. (The first version of this nine-power text was submitted to the General Assembly in 1969.<sup>22</sup>)

Also before the Committee was a draft convention prohibiting biological methods of warfare, submitted by the United Kingdom to CCD on 18 August 1970 and appended to CCD's report to the Assembly.

Participants in the debate indicated there was a growing concern over the continued development of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and an increasing sense of urgency to reach an effective solution.

Differences of opinion which had been expressed in previous years and at the 1970 meetings of CCD (see pp. 5-7 above) were reflected again in the debate, in the draft conventions under discussion and in the draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee.

Thus, the USSR and many other Members continued to support a joint treatment of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons in a comprehensive convention. On the other hand, the United States, the United Kingdom and some others continued to believe that it would be possible and preferable to reach early agreement on a separate convention banning biological weapons as a first step.

In this connexion, France observed that it could not see how separating chemical and biological weapons could facilitate a solution of the problem; Ireland felt that the elimination of chemical weapons might be postponed

indefinitely if only biological weapons were banned at first. Canada said that a high priority should be given to efforts to prohibit both types of weapons; it felt, however, that the difficulties in making progress on one should not rule out progress on the other. Norway believed that the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons could be discussed concurrently.

Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan and Sudan welcomed the principle of joint treatment of chemical and biological weapons advocated in the nine-power draft convention submitted to the General Assembly. Kenya considered that joint treatment was justified since both were covered by the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (signed on 17 June 1925). Lebanon believed that an agreement should cover both types of weapons, despite inspection problems for the production of chemical weapons.

Norway noted that the objective should be an effective ban on the use, development, production and stockpiling of chemical and biological weapons, including a ban on the use in war of herbicides and tear gas, and that such a ban must be backed by a credible guarantee that it would be respected by all nations. Several countries, including Malta and New Zealand, felt that the enforcement procedures proposed under the nine-power draft convention were not satisfactory.

The argument was advanced by Committee Members opposing the concept of dealing with biological weapons alone that such an approach would undermine the Geneva Protocol. The USSR argued that the proposal to prohibit only biological weapons could be regarded as an attempt to balk at finding agreement on banning chemical weapons and to maintain chemical weapons for military purposes.

Many States also spoke on the draft convention submitted by the United Kingdom at the

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 25-27.

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. The United Kingdom maintained that further delay on an agreement banning biological weapons could be dangerous and that a joint prohibition of chemical and biological weapons could never be agreed.

The United States continued to believe it would be possible and desirable to reach early agreement on a separate convention prohibiting biological weapons, noting that the declared intentions of many of the countries capable of making and using these weapons were such that agreement to ban production and stockpiling should be within reach. The United States observed that it had proposed, and the United Kingdom had accepted, the inclusion of toxins in the biological weapons draft convention.

Australia, Belgium, China, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Nepal, the Netherlands and New Zealand specifically supported the objectives of the United Kingdom draft convention and the proposals for early agreement on a separate convention.

The need to strengthen the Geneva Protocol by universal accession, as well as observance, was stressed in the debate by many Members, among them Austria, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR, China, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, Venezuela and the USSR. The United States, for instance, recalled that the Geneva Protocol had been sent to the United States Senate for ratification.

The adherence to the Protocol by a number of States in 1970 was welcomed. Yugoslavia informed the General Assembly of its decision to renounce unilaterally the manufacture and use of chemical and biological weapons. Belgium and the United Kingdom stated that such unilateral declarations were valuable. The latter emphasized, however, the need for proper multilateral instruments binding Governments and their successors.

Canada said it did not possess or produce either chemical or biological agents of warfare and had no intention, under any circumstances, of acquiring or using such agents. However, until a verifiable agreement could be concluded, it had to reserve the right to retaliate if these weapons were used against the civil population

or the armed forces of Canada or of its allies.

Nepal and Italy held that all reservations which had been made to the Geneva Protocol should be withdrawn. Ethiopia suggested that CCD should investigate the means of removing these reservations of signatory States.

During the First Committee's debate, the 12 members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament who described themselves as non-aligned (Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia) referred to certain of the principles included in the joint memorandum on chemical and biological weapons which they had submitted to CCD on 25 August 1970. These principles were: (1) it was urgent and important to reach agreement to halt the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and biological weapons; (2) chemical and biological weapons should continue to be dealt with together in taking further steps towards their prohibition; and (3) the issue of verification was important and should be based upon a combination of appropriate national and international measures, which would complement and supplement each other.

Colombia, Indonesia and Venezuela associated themselves with the objectives and principles of the joint memorandum, stressing it was essential that both chemical and biological weapons continue to be dealt with together.

It was generally agreed that the question of verification was an important element of a ban on chemical and biological weapons. However, the views of Members differed considerably in this regard.

The United States appealed for the development of an acceptable system of verification, which would ensure effective implementation of the prohibition. The United Kingdom felt that the work of CCD on the question of verification was disappointing, as none of the ideas so far advanced adequately safeguarded an agreement to ban chemical weapons at this time.

On the other hand, the USSR and others, including Bulgaria, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, considered that verification, as envisaged in the nine-power draft convention which was based on a combination of complementary national and international measures, would

ensure an acceptable system of control and guarantee effective compliance with treaty prohibitions. The USSR stressed that given the peculiar nature of chemical and biological weapons, the production of which was closely related to the peaceful production of chemical and biological substances, a type of verification involving control posts and inspection teams would be impossible.

Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela agreed with the position that verification should be based on a combination of appropriate national and international measures. China and France felt that the procedures envisaged in the 12-power joint memorandum did not provide with sufficient clarity for satisfactory methods of enforcing prohibition.

Japan suggested there should be a full discussion of the problem of effective verification before proceeding to legal formulation. The following substantive matters should be further examined: (1) the problem relating to recourse to the Secretary-General for investigation of suspected violations, as well as to the setting up of a roster of experts to assist the Secretary-General in this task; (2) the establishment of criteria for an investigation, including the possibility of using the facilities of existing international organizations; (3) the question of ensuring that the treaty ban would not hinder the production of chemical and biological agents for peaceful purposes, as well as the problem of banning ancillary equipment which could facilitate chemical and biological warfare; (4) the establishment of a statistical reporting system as possible evidence for a violation complaint; and (5) the question of safe and efficient methods of diversion or destruction of weapons.

These Japanese suggestions were supported by Australia, Denmark, France and New Zealand, among others. France felt that such a report should be prepared for the 1971 session of the General Assembly. New Zealand considered that a study on verification procedures for biological weapons might be carried out within CCD by qualified international experts.

Canada, Cyprus and Nigeria referred to the possibility of "verification by challenge" within the context of a ban on chemical and biological

weapons. ("Verification by challenge" is a system originally proposed by Sweden whereby a party suspected of violations would find it in its interest to provide all available reassuring information.) Canada held, however, that chemical weapons posed problems of a different dimension; measures additional to "verification by challenge" might be necessary, and there might be need for both national and international procedures. Further definition of these procedures remained, in Canada's view, one of the highest priority items for CCD consideration.

Nigeria agreed that while the concept of "verification by challenge" could be applied to a ban on biological weapons, it would be inadequate in the case of chemical weapons. Neither intensive on-site inspection nor national self-control would constitute satisfactory verification, in Nigeria's view. Such verification of chemical weapons should be based on a combination of appropriate national and international measures.

Nepal said that the existing techniques for monitoring the production and field testing of chemical weapons constituted adequate verification, consistent with the low risk involved in any possible violation of a moratorium. However, as in the case of a comprehensive test ban, Nepal added, the decision on verification arrangements was basically a political one.

During the debate, France stressed the need in any action taken by the Assembly for assurances with regard to verification. France also had doubts as to the wisdom of having the question of banning chemical and biological weapons dealt with in CCD, a procedure, France felt, which had so far failed to yield the expected results.

Three draft resolutions were submitted in the First Committee. One was proposed by the United Kingdom, another jointly by Hungary, Mongolia and Poland and the third by the following 13 States: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

The United Kingdom text, which was not pressed to a vote, would have had the General Assembly:

(1) call anew for strict observance of the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva

Protocol and urge all States which had not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol;

(2) welcome the action of a number of States in the course of 1970 to become parties to the Geneva Protocol and, in particular, the accession or ratification of Brazil, Ecuador, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malta and Morocco;

(3) take note of the report of CCD, containing an account of the extensive discussions of all aspects of the problems of chemical and biological weapons, and the number of concrete and positive proposals put forward in CCD in the search for effective ways of safeguarding and verifying any agreements in the field of chemical and biological weapons;

(4) take note in particular of: (a) the draft convention for the prohibition of biological methods of warfare submitted on 18 August 1970 in CCD by the United Kingdom, which incorporated a United States proposal to prohibit toxins; (b) the nine-power draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and on the destruction of such weapons submitted to the General Assembly on 23 October 1970; (c) the 12-power joint memorandum submitted to CCD on 25 August 1970 and the important and helpful contributions made by CCD members; (d) the useful working papers and expert views put forward in CCD;

(5) request CCD to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on effective measures to deal with the problems of chemical and biological weapons, taking account of the proposals referred to above;

(6) request the Secretary-General to transmit to CCD First Committee records relating to questions connected with the problems of chemical and biological weapons;

(7) request CCD to report to the General Assembly in 1971 on progress achieved in this field.

The text proposed by Hungary, Mongolia and Poland, which also was not pressed to a vote, would have had the General Assembly:

(1) reaffirm its resolution of 5 December 1966<sup>23</sup> (which called for strict observance of and accession to the 1925 Geneva Protocol) and

call anew for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol;

(2) invite all States which had not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol;

(3) take note of the nine-power draft convention submitted to the General Assembly on 23 October 1970 and of the revised draft convention for the prohibition of biological methods of warfare submitted in CCD by the United Kingdom, as well as other proposals, including the 12-power joint memorandum submitted in CCD on 25 August 1970;

(4) request CCD to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on a complete prohibition and elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons;

(5) consider that such an agreement should provide for joint and full prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the exclusion of these means of warfare from the arsenals of States through their destruction or diversion for peaceful uses;

(6) request CCD to report to the General Assembly in 1971 on progress in all aspects of this problem;

(7) appeal to all States, pending agreement on a complete ban of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons to take all the necessary steps to facilitate and achieve at the earliest possible time such a prohibition and elimination of these weapons;

(8) request the Secretary-General to transmit to CCD all First Committee records relating to this question.

The 13-power draft resolution was approved by the First Committee and was adopted by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 7 December 1970.

In adopting this resolution, the Assembly took note of the increasing concern of the international community over developments in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and expressed its deep conviction that the prospects for international peace and security, as well as the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 27, text of resolution 2162 B (XXI).



effective international control, would be enhanced if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents for purposes of war were to end and if those agents were eliminated from all military arsenals.

The Assembly then reaffirmed its resolution of 5 December 1966<sup>24</sup> (which called for strict observance of and accession to the 1925 Geneva Protocol) and called anew for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol. It invited all States which had not already done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol.

Further, the Assembly took note of the various draft conventions and proposals on the question of prohibiting biological and chemical weapons, namely: the United Kingdom draft convention for the prohibition of biological methods of warfare submitted to CCD on 18 August 1970; the nine-power draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons submitted to the General Assembly on 23 October 1970; the working papers and suggestions put forward in CCD and the First Committee; and the 12-power joint memorandum on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare submitted on 25 August 1970 to CCD.

The Assembly commended the following basic approach, contained in the 12-power joint memorandum, for reaching an effective solution to the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare:

(a) it was urgent and important to reach

agreement on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare;

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

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

The Assembly requested CCD to continue its consideration of the question with a view to prohibiting urgently the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and to eliminating them from the arsenals of all States.

The Assembly asked CCD to report to it in 1971 on the results achieved, and it asked the Secretary-General to provide CCD with all First Committee records on the question.

The text of the resolution was approved by the First Committee on 19 November 1970 by 94 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. It was adopted by the Assembly by 113 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 2662 (XXV).

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764, 1765.

Plenary Meeting 1919.

Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use (A/7575/Rev.1 and Corr.1, S/9292/Rev.1 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.69.I.24.

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A/8059 (DC/233). Report of Conference of Commit-

tee on Disarmament (covering period 17 February—3 September 1970).

A/8059 (DC/233), Annex C. Text of revised draft Convention for Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare and accompanying draft Security Council resolution (submitted by United Kingdom (CCD/255/Rev.2)), and joint memorandum on question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare (submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (CCD/310)).

A/8136. Letter of 23 October 1970 from Poland

(submitting text of revised draft Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on Destruction of Such Weapons). A/C.1/L.526. United Kingdom: draft resolution. A/C.1/L.527. Hungary, Mongolia and Poland: draft resolution. A/C.1/L.533. Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Tunisia, approved by First Committee on 19 November 1970, meeting 1765, by 94 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. A/8179. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 2662(XXV), as recommended by First Committee, A/8179, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by 113 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the increasing concern of the international community over developments in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Takes note of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests

The General Assembly, at its 1970 session, again discussed the question of the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests. In this connexion, the Assembly had before it the 1970 report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) and a note by the Secretary-General on information from Governments relating to the creation of a world-wide exchange of seismological data.

Discussion took place mainly in the Assembly's First Committee. The debate indicated there was general agreement that the continuation of underground nuclear weapon tests constituted one of the most acute and dangerous aspects of the arms race and that a decision to ban such tests would therefore contribute significantly to further progress in the disarmament field.

Stressing the urgency of the problem, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, Japan, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia deplored the fact that three nuclear weapons had been exploded on the eve of the General Assembly session to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

The United States reiterated its previous position on the question (i.e. that sizable man-made explosions could not be identified as such, despite considerable progress in the verification field). The United States said it favoured the international exchange of seismological data.

The USSR, as it had in the past, indicated its willingness to conclude a treaty on the basis of national means of verification without on-site inspection.

The United Kingdom stressed that a comprehensive test ban remained a major aim of its policy.

Australia, Austria, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Yugoslavia were among other Members who called for the early achievement of an agreement prohibiting all nuclear weapon tests.

Referring to the continued Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the USSR, Burma, Finland, Ireland, Lebanon, Liberia, the Netherlands, Nigeria,

Norway, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and others expressed the hope that an agreement at these talks would facilitate negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Pakistan, on the other hand, felt that to argue that the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty should await the outcome of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was weak and unconvincing.

Finland believed that, while the question of a comprehensive test ban was intimately linked to SALT, this should not prevent CCD from continuing its work on this question.

The United Kingdom, although agreeing that a link existed between a comprehensive test ban and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, also maintained that much could be done in the area of verification and seismic detection without awaiting the outcome of SALT.

Several Members, among them Cyprus, the Philippines and Sierra Leone, recommended that the General Assembly renew its appeal for a moratorium on testing and deployment of strategic nuclear systems. Indonesia and Sweden also felt that the United States and the USSR should halt, for the duration of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, all testing of nuclear weapons and strategic missiles. Liberia suggested that CCD should recommend the suspension of all nuclear weapon tests during the talks.

The problem of detection and identification of underground tests was again debated. The United States and Australia continued to maintain that, on the basis of the existing technical information, an effective comprehensive test ban treaty could not be achieved without on-site inspection. The United Kingdom agreed that events in the low kiloton range could not yet be defined by long-range seismic monitors.

Japan and Norway felt that continued efforts had to be made to solve technical problems of verification, which were blocking progress towards a comprehensive test ban.

Lebanon and the Philippines took the view that only a combination of national and international means of detection could overcome the present difficulties.

Sweden, on the other hand, was of the opin-

ion that test ban monitoring through seismological measures had been much improved and further improvements were in sight. Cyprus, Ecuador, Ireland and Kenya believed that the means of detection and identification were adequate for the conclusion of a treaty prohibiting underground tests.

The USSR maintained that many countries possessed effective and reliable means for identification of underground nuclear tests and that the requirement for on-site inspection therefore only blocked agreement; this position was also taken by other Eastern European countries.

Denmark, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic were among those addressing themselves to the question of a "threshold" ban, recommending that underground tests above a certain threshold (i.e. above a specified level on the Richter scale used to measure the magnitude of earthquakes) should be prohibited. Indonesia and the Netherlands suggested that agreement on a "threshold" ban be achieved in combination with "verification by challenge" or inspection by invitation. ("Verification by challenge" is a system whereby a party suspected of underground nuclear weapon testing would find it in its interest to provide all available reassuring information, including possibly an invitation to other parties to inspect.)

Denmark felt that, while awaiting the outcome of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the permissible range of test explosions should be narrowed.

Sweden noted that a Pugwash Conference had concluded that tests above a certain threshold should be banned as a minimum, while Canada noted that an international system of exchange of seismic data might contribute to a threshold treaty, pending negotiation of a comprehensive test ban.

The United Kingdom recalled its proposal made to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in 1968 that a special committee be established to consider suspected infringement of a comprehensive test ban treaty, coupled with an annual quota for tests diminishing to nil over a period of years.<sup>25</sup> The Netherlands also referred to the United Kingdom's proposal to set up a committee or panel of impartial inspectors, and felt it should be examined further in CCD.

The USSR and its supporters stressed the view that cessation of nuclear tests was primarily a political problem which could be solved only with the required political will. Burma, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia similarly emphasized the need for a political willingness as a prerequisite for any agreement.

Discussing the international exchange of seismological data and the information Governments had provided in response to the inquiry the General Assembly had, on 16 December 1969, asked the Secretary-General to circulate,<sup>26</sup> Canada felt such an exchange could play an essential role in providing assurance of compliance with whatever international agreement or agreements might be negotiated to supplement a partial test ban treaty.

The United States said the role of seismic capabilities would be a vital one; work in that area should continue.

Many Members believed that the replies to the inquiry were encouraging. They thought that if all Governments co-operated in such an exchange, it would contribute to the achievement of a comprehensive test ban treaty. Finland, Indonesia, Italy, Norway and Venezuela were among Members holding this view.

Ghana, Kenya, Turkey and the United Arab Republic believed that, as a result of the replies, a widely acceptable system could be evolved that might expedite the solution of the question of a comprehensive test ban.

Austria held that the replies of Governments had considerably improved the means and resources for seismic monitoring of a comprehensive test ban. Others, including Australia, Belgium and Nigeria, felt that much could be done in further improving the network of seismic stations and seismic facilities; they believed CCD should continue its study of this question.

The USSR said it was inappropriate that the solution of the problem of achieving a comprehensive test ban treaty be replaced with a series of studies and investigations in the field of seismology. If agreement was to be achieved on the basis of national means of detection, the USSR

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 26, for details.

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 33-34, text of resolution 2604 A (XXIV).

was ready to take part in the large-scale international exchange of seismological data, which it was already doing. Several other Eastern European countries indicated their willingness to undertake an exchange of seismological data on a voluntary basis with other parties to a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The General Assembly's decisions arising from the discussion were set forth in two resolutions adopted on 7 December 1970.

By the first of these, the Assembly expressed its appreciation for the information received thus far in response to the request it had made on 16 December 1969 for information pertaining to the exchange of seismological data.<sup>27</sup>

The Assembly urged Governments to consider and, wherever possible, to implement methods of improving their capability to contribute high-quality seismic data with assured international availability, taking into account the suggestions presented to CCD. It invited those Governments that were in a position to do so to consider lending their assistance in the improvement of world-wide seismological capabilities in order to facilitate, through the assured international availability of seismic data, the achievement of a comprehensive test ban. The Assembly also invited members of CCD to co-operate in further study of this issue.

These decisions were contained in resolution 2663 A (XXV) which was approved by the First Committee on 18 November 1970 by a roll-call vote of 74 to O, with 14 abstentions and adopted by the Assembly at a plenary meeting on 7 December by 102 votes to O, with 13 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In adopting the second resolution, the Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963. It called upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments and asked CCD to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests. It also asked CCD to report to it in 1971 on the results of its deliberations.

These Assembly decisions were contained in resolution 2663 B (XXV). The text was approved by the First Committee on 18 November 1969 by a vote of 88 to O, with 1 abstention and was adopted by the Assembly at a plenary meeting on 7 December by 112 votes to O, with 1 abstention. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The sponsors of the first resolution (2663 A (XXV)) were: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The sponsors of the second resolution (2663 B (XXV)) were: Burma, Ethiopia, India, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

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##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764.

Plenary Meeting 1919.

A/7967 and Add.1,2, Add.3 and Corr.1,2, Add.4, Add.5 and Corr.1,2. Information relating to creation of world-wide exchange of seismological data. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8059 (DC/233). Report of Conference of Committee on Disarmament (covering period 17 February-3 September 1970).

A/C.1/L.529. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nether-

lands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Cyprus, Ecuador, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, New Zealand, Peru, Sierra Leone and Somalia, approved by First Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1764, by roll-call vote of 74 to O, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland,

Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/8180. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 2663 A (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8180, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by 102 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Expresses its appreciation of the information

received thus far in response to the request made by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2604 (XXIV);

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

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

A/C.1/L.530. Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Ireland and Peru, approved by First Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1764, by 88 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/8180. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 2663 B (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8180, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by 112 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the proposals already

made in the Conference as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session a special report on the results of its deliberations.

### Implementation of Results of Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly in 1970 on the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (held from 29 August to 28 September 1968 at Geneva, Switzerland). This report was based on information supplied by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on action taken by those organizations in the past year concerning the Conference recommendations.

The information provided by IAEA indicated that further progress had been made in improving and simplifying the Agency's safeguards procedure. The Safeguards Committee had been established by the Agency's Board of Governors and had been requested to provide the Board with advice on the safeguards agreements to be negotiated with States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and also to discuss the problem of safeguards financing. Other measures taken to advance the Agency's safeguards work were also detailed. The Agency reported, in addition, on developments concerning the International Nuclear Information System, increased financing for technical aid, and requirements for major nuclear projects in developing countries during the next decade.

The International Bank stated that it continued to be prepared to consider requests for the financing of nuclear energy projects whenever they represented the most advantageous of the alternatives for expanding generating capacity in its member countries. The status of projects designed to assist developing countries to use nuclear technology in furthering their development was reported by UNDP, while FAO referred to data previously submitted on the application of nuclear energy to food and agriculture.

During the First Committee's general debate on disarmament questions, a few Committee Members referred to various aspects of the implementation of the resolutions of the Conference. Austria noted that the IAEA report was encouraging and very useful, even though it repeated in a somewhat different presentation the Agency's annual report to the General Assembly (see pp. 34-35). In this connexion, the need to eliminate possible duplication in the presentation of IAEA reports and their consideration by the Assembly was stressed by a number of Members.

Ireland said that it had been the practice to consider the annual report of IAEA to the Assembly in plenary meetings, with little substantive debate on its contents, while much of the report was usually relevant to the work of the First Committee. In future perhaps, Ireland suggested, the IAEA report should be allocated to the First Committee, or, alternatively, IAEA should be requested to prepare an annual report to the First Committee on its work in areas related to disarmament.

The United Republic of Tanzania noted that the resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy were still awaiting implementation. Sierra Leone believed that the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, was receiving due attention in IAEA. Argentina expressed appreciation of the Agency's efforts to comply with the resolutions of the Conference, but noted that, while IAEA's technical assistance to developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy had increased in 1969, the resources allocated for that purpose followed a descending curve compared to the total activities of IAEA.

On 7 December 1970, the General Assembly recommended that the international sources of finance should keep under review their policies regarding the financing of meritorious nuclear

projects, bearing in mind not only the short-range but also the long-range contribution such projects might make to economic and technical development. It asked the specialized agencies, IAEA, and other bodies to pursue as appropriate their action concerning the recommendations contained in the resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

The Assembly further asked IAEA to report to it again in 1971 on the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

These decisions were taken with the adoption of resolution 2664(XXV) by 106 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. The text was recommended to the Assembly by the First Committee, which approved it on 25 November, by 70 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions. (For text of resolution, See **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

The Assembly's resolution was based on a proposal put forward in the First Committee by Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and Pakistan.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

**First Committee, meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764, 1772.**

Plenary Meeting 1919.

A/8079. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of IAEA.)

A/8079/Add.1. Addendum to report of Secretary-General (reproducing report of Board of Governors of IAEA on "Financing of nuclear projects").

A/C.1/L.538. Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 25 November 1970, meeting 1772, by 70 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/8192. Report of First Committee.

**RESOLUTION 2664(xxv)**, as recommended by First Committee, A/8192, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by 106 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

**Appreciating the assistance given by the United Nations Development Programme, through the Inter-**

**national Atomic Energy Agency, to meet the growing demand of developing countries in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy,**

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

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

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

2. Takes note of the increase in the target for voluntary contributions to the programme of technical assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency and draws the attention of States members of the Agency to the appeals made to increase the funds available to the Agency for multilateral assistance in the nuclear field;

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

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

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

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



### International Service for Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes

When the General Assembly took up the question of the establishment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes it had before it a report from the Agency on developments in the past year.

Among other things, IAEA reported a panel on peaceful nuclear explosions, which met in March 1970, heard summary statements on national activities concerned with peaceful nuclear explosions and made recommendations for Agency activities. These recommendations included proposals for preparation of an introductory review of the technology for peaceful nuclear explosions, the publication of a multilingual glossary of terms and the promotion of education, training and research. Plans were made for further panel meetings to deal with aspects of the technology.

The Agency advised that it had published a bibliography on peaceful nuclear explosions and had arranged for the exchange of information on this subject through its International Nuclear Information System. The Agency was also beginning studies on its role in the international observation of peaceful nuclear explosions.

Following the general discussion in the Assembly's First Committee on disarmament questions, the Assembly took the following decisions relating to an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes: it commended IAEA for its efforts to compile and evaluate information on the present status of the technology and to make it available on an international scale; and it asked IAEA to continue and intensify its programme in this field.

The Assembly's decisions to this effect were set out in resolution 2665 (XXV), adopted on 7 December 1970 by 109 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. The text was recommended to the Assembly by the First Committee, which approved it on 25 November by 89 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Mexico and the Netherlands.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below.**)

In the course of the debate, the United States and the USSR reaffirmed that the technology involved in producing nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes was indistinguishable from that involved in producing nuclear weapons. Production of any such explosive device by a non-nuclear-weapon State would, they said, thus be equivalent to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Pakistan agreed that this was an incontestable fact, which was recognized in articles I, II and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>28</sup> (Among other things, these articles prohibit the transfer to or reception by non-nuclear-weapon States of nuclear weapons or explosive devices, as well as assistance in their manufacture.) Pakistan added that preparations being made in some non-nuclear-weapon States to manufacture and explode nuclear devices would lead to a qualitatively new situation endangering not only regional security but also the security of the world. The General Assembly should take cognizance of this impending threat and act to meet it, so as to safeguard the non-proliferation regime. An international service for peaceful nuclear explosions should be established urgently, and Pakistan expected that the report of IAEA to the General Assembly in 1971 would contain positive indications of the early establishment of such a service.

Argentina, Burma, India, Kenya and Zambia also spoke in support of the establishment of an international service for peaceful nuclear explosions within IAEA, but they stressed at the same time that the benefits of this service must be made available to all States on a basis of equality and regardless of whether they were parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Burma stated that guarantees of equitable treatment existed under the statute of IAEA; these should not be vitiated by restrictive or discriminatory conditions.

Kenya added that article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 17-19, for text of Treaty.

(providing for the benefits from peaceful applications of nuclear explosions to be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty) should be implemented without delay, independently of a service within the framework of IAEA.

India held that the question of peaceful nuclear explosions could only be considered in the larger context of the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This technology should be available to all States, and all should be free to acquire knowledge in this field and to use such knowledge. It was not the knowledge as such, but its misuse, that is diversion of fissile material to production of nuclear weapons, which constituted a threat to peace.

The need for further study on the question within IAEA was stressed by Austria, Ireland, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. Ireland referred to the Fourth Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (scheduled for September 1971) as an opportunity to assess and accelerate progress in this respect.

Denmark stated that, with regard to the legal aspects of peaceful nuclear explosions, the disarmament organs of the United Nations and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) should be consulted to voice their opinion on possible amendments to the Partial

Test Ban Treaty of 1963 (banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water<sup>29</sup>).

India added that a correct and equitable solution to the question could be found only in the context of a complete test ban and that the principles governing the creation of an international regime for peaceful nuclear explosions should be discussed at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

Sweden proposed that CCD submit a draft treaty setting forth general international rules and regulations for the conduct of peaceful nuclear explosions. The draft should be submitted to the General Assembly in 1971, prior to the deadline for IAEA safeguards agreements (as called for by the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons).

Burma referred with approval to the Swedish draft treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests because it envisaged the regulation of peaceful nuclear explosions as the subject of a specially negotiated international agreement that could most appropriately be worked out in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

<sup>29</sup>See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 124-26, 137-40.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764, 1772.

Plenary Meeting 1919.

A/8080. Establishment, within framework of IAEA, of international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control: report of IAEA. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of IAEA).

A/C.1/L.540. Austria, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 25 November 1970, meeting 1772, by 89 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

A/8193. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 2665 (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8193, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by 109 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The General Assembly,  
Having reviewed the report of the International

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in

the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic

Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control."

### Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

In 1970, the General Assembly discussed the status of the signature and ratification of the Protocol (Additional Protocol II) to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) which called for nuclear-weapon powers to undertake to respect the denuclearized status of Latin America and also undertook not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the parties to the Treaty.<sup>30</sup>

The question was put on the General Assembly agenda at the request of Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay.

During the debate, which took place in the Assembly's First Committee, Mexico noted that the Latin American countries had worked long and hard to create their nuclear-free zone and therefore felt they had a right to receive the co-operation of the nuclear powers in respecting and guaranteeing the zone. Mexico also made the point that the commitments sought from the nuclear powers were far from burdensome and in no way departed from the obligations arising from the United Nations Charter.

While the Additional Protocol was in force for the United Kingdom and would, hopefully, soon be in force for the United States, the Protocol had not as yet been signed by the other three nuclear powers. There had been repeated statements in the General Assembly in favour of nuclear-free zones, Mexico added, and the Latin American States felt there had been ample time for the nuclear powers to have completed their study of the Protocol.

Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Uruguay and Venezuela supported Mexico's appeal.

Ireland said the effectiveness of the Treaty of Tlatelolco would be greatly enhanced if Additional Protocol II were signed and ratified by all nuclear-weapon States. Spain also called for the adherence of all nuclear-weapon powers. Burma pointed out that the viability of a nuclear-free zone would be less than credible with-

out a formal commitment of the nuclear powers to respect and guarantee that zone.

Noting that after four years only one nuclear power had ratified the Additional Protocols to the Treaty, the United Republic of Tanzania said this negative attitude of the other nuclear powers, with the exception in this regard of the People's Republic of China, was consistent with their refusal to give any undertaking not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Romania reiterated its position in favour of nuclear-free zones, which, when appropriately guaranteed by the nuclear powers, would constitute an important contribution to the elimination of the nuclear threat. Ethiopia noted that such a zone must be completely free of nuclear weapons.

Support for the aims and purposes of the Treaty was expressed by many other Members, including China, Liberia, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Turkey.

The United Kingdom urged other nuclear-weapon States to ratify Additional Protocol II, and also called on States in the Treaty area to ratify the Treaty. The United States noted that Additional Protocol II had been transmitted to the United States Senate for ratification.

France commented that, in the absence of genuine nuclear disarmament, it had demonstrated its sympathy for the denuclearization of Latin America and had given assurances to the Treaty's sponsors before the Treaty was concluded.

The USSR stressed that it was in favour of the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and was ready to assume the obligation to respect the status of nuclear-free zones pertaining to various countries in

<sup>30</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 13-16, for further information on the Treaty.

Latin America. The USSR reiterated a statement it had made previously that it was prepared to assume such an undertaking towards Mexico, as reflected in the USSR-Mexico communique of 30 May 1968, and that it would be prepared to take similar action towards other Latin American countries which, like Mexico, might make their territory completely nuclear-free.

On 7 December 1970, the General Assembly reaffirmed the appeals it had addressed in 1967 and 1968 to the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America as soon as possible. The Assembly noted with satisfaction that one of those States had already signed and ratified the Protocol and that another, having signed it, was engaged currently in the ratification process.

In addition, the Assembly deplored the fact

that not all nuclear-weapon States had as yet signed the Protocol; it decided to consider the matter again in 1971 and it asked the Secretary-General to transmit those decisions to the nuclear-weapon States.

The Assembly's decisions were embodied in resolution 2666 (XXV), adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to 0, with 12 abstentions. The text was recommended to the Assembly by the First Committee, which approved it on 18 November 1970 by a roll-call vote of 71 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The sponsors of the resolution were Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 187, 188.

First Committee, meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764.

Plenary Meeting 1919.

A/7993 and Add.1,2. Letter of 10 July 1970 from Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)").

A/8100. First report of General Committee.

A/C.1/L.522 and Rev.1. Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution and revision, approved by First Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1764, by roll-call vote of 71 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nica-

ragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Guyana, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/8181 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 2666 (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8181, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by recorded vote of 104 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Re-

public of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting that, despite the appeals that the General Assembly has addressed to them on two occasions, in resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 and

2456B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and the appeals they have received from the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, in resolution B, and from the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, in resolution 1(I), only two of the States that possess nuclear weapons have so far signed Additional Protocol II and only one has ratified it,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8076. Letter of 16 September 1970 from Mexico (transmitting letter of 11 September 1970 from President of General Conference of Agency for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL), annexing resolutions adopted by General Conference of OPANAL at 2nd part of its first session, 7-11 September 1970).

## Economic and Social Consequences of the Armaments Race

At its 1970 session, the General Assembly had before it a Romanian proposal for discussion of the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security. In putting forward this proposal, Romania stressed that between 1964 and 1970 more than a trillion dollars had been spent for arms and armed forces. The arms race had an adverse effect on the economic and social life of all States and, in the first place, on the developing countries and represented a factor of tension and mistrust in inter-State relations; it could not strengthen peace, since the accumulation and improvement of ever greater military arsenals offered the necessary instruments for breaching the peace. The freezing and reduction of military budgets, a halt of the arms race and gradual progress towards disarmament would help to make material, financial and human resources available, which could serve the interests of various States and help the developing countries.

When the question was discussed in the Assembly's First Committee, the Romanian initiative was supported by many Members, including Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Morocco, the Netherlands, Rwanda, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The interrelation between disarmament and development was stressed by many of these speakers.

Sweden stressed that the costs of the arms race raised very great problems, as military budgets already equalled the total income of the poorer half of mankind. Sweden noted that the Secretary-General had recently proposed an expert study of the economic and social consequences of the arms race and that studies had been undertaken in the Economic and Social Council and in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on a related subject—namely, the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament (see pp. 405-8). Sweden felt that a broadening of such studies was indicated.

Brazil said that the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction was a serious setback for the cause of economic development; if the nations of the world were to dedicate to the United Nations Development Programme 1 per cent of what they allocated for military expenditures, this would multiply by ten the programmes and activities of economic development.

Austria, Cyprus and Iran held that a study of the economic and social consequences of the arms race would contribute to a better understanding of the crucial problems connected with it. India and Yugoslavia stated that a comprehensive international expert study on the arms race would help in keeping the focus on general and complete disarmament, with the highest priority being given to the measures in the field of nuclear disarmament.

Ecuador stressed that the impact of tremendous military expenditures on world production had caused an imbalance even in the economies of the great powers, because arms were not economically viable and inevitably created inflation. Argentina believed that disarmament and development were closely interrelated; the vast resources released by disarmament should be assigned to the development of economically backward States.

Ireland noted that world military expenditures did not rise in 1969 and a fall of about 2 per cent was expected in 1970. However, military expenditures in developing countries, although only 10 per cent of the total, had been rising faster than those of the developed countries. Ireland favoured the preparation of a study on the economic and social consequences of the arms race, but it should exclude any reference to the harmful effects on international peace and security, as this might complicate the task.

The United States said that, to be useful, a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race would have to weigh carefully and objectively the consequences of all arms expenditures, nuclear and conventional. The value of the report would be enhanced by the extent to which Governments heeded the request for co-operation, and particularly the extent to which they would provide relevant data on their military expenditures over the past

several years. The study should be concerned with economic and social questions to a large extent.

Following the discussion, the General Assembly adopted a resolution calling on all States to take effective steps for the cessation and reversal of the arms race and for the achievement of steady progress in disarmament.

In adopting this resolution, the Assembly expressed its awareness of the threat to mankind posed by the ever spiralling arms race, especially in view of the existing large stockpiles of, and impending new qualitative advances in, nuclear armaments. The Assembly also took cognizance of the continuously increasing world military expenditures and was convinced that unless vigorous measures were taken without delay to stop the arms race, giving the highest priority to nuclear disarmament, military expenditures were likely to increase at an even greater rate during the 1970s.

Expressing deep concern that the arms race, nuclear and conventional, constituted one of the heaviest burdens which peoples everywhere had to bear, and that it absorbed immense material wealth, human energy and intellectual resources, the Assembly was convinced that the elimination of this enormous waste of wealth and talent would have a positive impact, especially on the developing countries, where the need for skilled personnel and the lack of material and financial resources were most keenly felt.

The Assembly was also convinced that a halt in the arms race would greatly facilitate the achievement by nations of their economic and social goals and would contribute effectively to the improvement of international relations and the maintenance of world peace and security.

Conscious that it was the fundamental task of the United Nations to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security and determined to take appropriate steps to bring the arms race to a halt and make progress towards general and complete disarmament, which was the most important question facing the world today, the Assembly expressed the wish to promote the elaboration and implementation of a comprehensive programme for disarmament which would also facilitate the United Nations development programmes during the 1970s.

The Assembly believed that thorough consideration of the main aspects of the arms race would facilitate a better understanding and evaluation of its negative consequences and of the great dangers with which it was fraught. Issuing its call to all States to act to stop the arms race, it then asked the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue to pay urgent attention to all questions meant to put an end to the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report, for consideration in 1971, on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures. Governments were asked to extend full co-operation to the Secretary-General, as were non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations.

The Assembly's decisions to this effect were taken unanimously on 7 December 1970 with the adoption of resolution 2667 (XXV). The text was recommended to the Assembly by the First Committee, which approved it unanimously on 25 November.

The sponsors of this resolution in the First Committee were: Austria, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to suggest means to establish a link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade, both Decades of the 1970s, so that an appropriate share of the resources released as a consequence of progress towards general and complete disarmament would be used to increase economic and social assistance to developing countries. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to propose measures to mobilize world public opinion in support of such a link.

These requests were contained in resolution 2685 (XXV), adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second Committee. (See pp. 405-8 for further information.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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General Committee, meetings 187, 188.

First Committee, meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764, 1765, 1771, 1772.

Fifth Committee, meetings 1404, 1407.

Plenary Meeting 1919.

A/7994. Letter of 12 July 1970 from Romania (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security").

A/8100. First report of General Committee.

A/C.1/L.535. Austria, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Tunisia.

A/C.1/L.535/Rev.I. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 24 powers and by Mali and Sierra Leone, approved unanimously by First Committee on 25 November 1970, meeting 1772.

A/C.1/L.541, A/C.5/1345, A/8008/Add.II, A/8199. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/8184. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee.

A/8184. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 2667(xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8184, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919.

The General Assembly,

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

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

Convinced that unless vigorous measures are taken without delay to stop the arms race and to make concrete progress towards disarmament, giving the highest priority to nuclear disarmament, military expenditure is likely to increase at an even greater rate during the 1970s,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## CHAPTER II

## THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

During 1970, questions relating to the scientific, technical and legal aspects of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space continued to be taken up by various United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly, its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the latter's two Sub-Committees and Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites.

The Legal Sub-Committee concentrated its work on a convention on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space. The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee considered questions on earth resources surveying, the exchange of information on national and international space activities, and training and education, among other things.

When, later in the year, the General Assembly examined the question of outer space, it

took decisions concerning: questions related to the draft convention on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space; the work of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites, which had been requested to study cultural, legal, social and other implications of direct broadcasting satellite services; the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its programme in general; and technical measures that might be taken by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to mitigate the harmful effects of typhoons and storms in various parts of the world and to minimize their destructive potentials.

Details of these and other decisions taken during 1970 on the peaceful uses of outer space are described in the sections below.

## LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

In 1970, the General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee continued work on a draft convention on liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space. The Committee also received proposals on the definition of outer space, the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, and the various implications of space communications.

At its ninth session, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 8 June to 3 July 1970, the Legal Sub-Committee reached agreement on the title, the preamble and 13 articles of the draft convention on liability. However, no agreement was reached on the two main outstanding issues, concerning the settlement of claims and "applicable law" (the measure of damages). (For further details, see below, pp. 43-45.)

The report of the Legal Sub-Committee was considered by the Committee on Outer Space at its thirteenth session held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 1 to 17 September 1970. The Committee concluded that, although a solution of the two outstanding issues was not in prospect, the completion of a

liability convention should remain its firm priority task.

The Committee's report was taken up later in the year by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session (which opened on 15 September).

On 16 December, recognizing the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, the Assembly affirmed that until an effective convention was concluded an unsatisfactory situation would exist in which the remedies for damage caused by space objects were inadequate for the needs of the nations and peoples of the world. It expressed its deep regret that, notwithstanding some progress towards the preparation of a draft convention on liability, the Committee had not been able to complete the drafting of a convention.

The Assembly urged the Committee to intensify the effort to reach agreement and noted in this connexion that the main obstacle to agreement lay in differences of opinion within the Committee on two main issues: the legal rules to be applied for determining compensation

payable to the victims of damage and the procedures for the settlement of claims.

The Assembly also expressed the view that a condition of a satisfactory convention on liability was that it should contain provisions that would ensure the payment of a full measure of compensation to victims and effective procedures that would lead to the prompt and equitable settlement of claims. The Assembly urged the Committee to make a decisive effort to reach early agreement on texts embodying these principles with a view to submitting a draft convention on liability to the Assembly in 1971.

The Assembly's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 2733 B (XXV), adopted at a plenary meeting, by 108 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions. In so doing, the Assembly acted on the recommendation of its First Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 85 to 8, with 6 abstentions, on a proposal by Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden and the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 16 December, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including various implications of space communications.

The Assembly also invited those States that had not yet become parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies<sup>1</sup> and the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space<sup>2</sup> to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to these agreements so that they might have the broadest possible effect.

These decisions were among those embodied in the Assembly's resolution 2733 C (XXV), which was adopted at a plenary meeting, by 110 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's First Committee.

(For further information on resolution 2733 C (XXV) 3 which was concerned for the most part

with the scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, see below, pp. 47-54. For text of this resolution, see pp. 53-54.)

#### LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE

##### CAUSED BY OBJECTS

##### LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

The question of liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space was the only issue discussed at the session of the Legal Sub-Committee held in June and July of 1970.

The Legal Sub-Committee had before it five draft conventions on liability submitted at its earlier sessions by Belgium, Hungary, India, Italy and the United States, respectively.<sup>3</sup> Also before the Sub-Committee was a letter sent to its Chairman, on 27 April 1970, by the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This contained a resume of the results of consultations and negotiations held between members of the Outer Space Committee, in Geneva in April 1970, on the question of a draft convention on liability.

In addition, in the course of the Sub-Committee's plenary meetings, proposals were submitted: (a) by Belgium, on the relationships between a liability convention and other international agreements; (b) jointly by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom, on the question of the measure of compensation and the competence of the claims commission; and (c) jointly by Bulgaria, Hungary and the USSR, on the question of applicable law and on the settlement of disputes.

In the course of the discussions in the Sub-Committee's Working Group, various other proposals and working papers were submitted by each of the following: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Working Group reaffirmed, with certain modifications, the texts on which agreement had

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 41-43, for text of Treaty.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 34-35, for text of Agreement.

<sup>3</sup> For summaries of earlier proposals, see Y.U.N.: 1968, p. 59; 1967, p. 31; 1965, pp. 30-31; and 1964, pp. 78-79.

been reached at the 1969 session of the Legal Sub-Committee pertaining to definitions, the presentation of claims, and the pursuit of remedies available in the launching State or under other international agreements.<sup>4</sup> It also reaffirmed the Sub-Committee's decision that there would be no general provision in the text of the convention relating to joinder of claims.

The Working Group also examined other texts approved by the Sub-Committee in 1969 and all relevant new proposals.

After substantive reformulation of the provisions, the Working Group approved the texts of articles on the fields of application of the convention, the question of joint liability, the form of compensation, and time-limits for presentation of claims.

The texts approved by the Working Group were referred, thereafter, to the Drafting Group which, in the first instance, reached agreement on the sub-division of certain provisions into separate articles and on the order in which the texts should be arranged in a draft convention. It was understood in the Drafting Group that this order would be provisional, pending agreement on the placing of eventual articles on issues not yet settled.

The texts of the draft articles were examined and modified by the Drafting Group, which also considered two working papers on the preamble to the draft convention, submitted by Hungary and the United Kingdom, respectively. It was the view of the Drafting Group that there should be no titles for individual articles of the convention, and that it was not necessary to take up the final clauses.

A number of the texts referred to the Drafting Group were subject to extensive drafting changes to ensure precision in wording and consistency in the use of terminology throughout the articles of the convention.

The texts approved by the Drafting Group, which comprised the title of the draft convention, the preamble and 12 articles, were considered and approved by the Working Group after certain changes. A proposal by Belgium on the relationship between the convention and other international agreements was also approved by the Working Group as an additional article. Thereafter, the texts were approved by the Legal Sub-Committee.

Certain members, however, approved these

texts subject to some conditions or reservations.

No agreement was reached by the Legal Sub-Committee on two main issues, namely, the settlement of claims and the question of measure of damages (applicable law). The Sub-Committee also postponed a decision on the proposals concerning the question of international inter-governmental organizations.

In explaining their position on the two main issues, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and others, maintained, in respect of applicable law, that in order to ensure that a victim-oriented convention provided for a prompt and comprehensive compensation of damage it should be based on the rule that each victim is to be restored in full to the condition equivalent to that which would have existed if the damage had not occurred. They further argued that in giving effect to this rule, account should be taken of the law of the place where the damage occurred, since only that law provided for a proper assessment and compensation of damage, as well as of relevant principles of international law.

On the question of settlement of claims, the view of these members was that, failing agreement between the parties, provision should be made for an impartial tribunal to assess the merits of a claim and establish the amount of compensation. The decision of the tribunal should be final and binding, they thought.

The view of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the USSR, among others, was that the compensation of the entire damage could best be accomplished through the application of the law of the launching State or of international law, since the law of the place where the damage occurred could be incomplete with regard to properly compensating the victim. In respect of settlement of claims, they opposed the concept of binding arbitration on the grounds that such an approach would be tantamount to an infringement of the sovereignty of States, since, under the Outer Space Treaty,<sup>5</sup> States bore the final responsibility for all national activities in outer space.

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 45-47, for **details of** Legal Sub-Committee's 1969 decisions concerning the draft liability convention.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1.

On the same question, Brazil referred to its compromise proposal of 1969 to the effect that a decision of an arbitration commission should be final and binding if the parties had so decided; otherwise, it would be of a recommendatory nature. The representative of Brazil explained that the efficacy of the commission's decision would in any event depend on the good faith of the parties concerned.

Belgium stated that, in the spirit of compromise, it could be satisfied with an arbitration commission's decision being politically and morally binding rather than legally binding.

France said it might accept the procedure for settling disputes that could lead merely to a recommendation or conclusions, provided that the composition of the settlement commission was such as to ensure its impartiality and effectiveness and that its decision was final and published.

The preamble to the draft convention on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space, as approved by the Legal Sub-Committee, recognized, among other things, the need to elaborate international rules and procedures to ensure, in particular, prompt and equitable compensation for victims of damage caused by space objects.

The 13 articles of the draft dealt, among other things, with:

(1) Definitions of the terms "damage," "launching," "launching State" and "space objects";

(2) Absolute liability of a launching State for damage on the surface of the earth and to aircraft in flight;

(3) Liability of a launching State to be based on fault, if damage was caused by one space object to another elsewhere than on the surface of the earth;

(4) In the case of damage to a third State as a result of a collision of two space objects, joint and several liability of the two launching States with the apportionment of the burden of compensation between them in accordance with the extent to which they were at fault;

(5) Joint and several liability of States jointly launching a space object; right of a State which paid compensation for damage to claim indemnification by other participants in a joint launching—States from whose territory or facility an object was launched;

(6) Exoneration from absolute liability to the extent that the damage had resulted from gross negligence or intentional act or omission of the State presenting the claim or of natural or juridical persons it represented; no exoneration if damage resulted from

activities inconsistent with international law, the United Nations Charter or the Outer Space Treaty;

(7) Non-applicability of the convention to nationals of the launching States and to foreign nationals who participated in the operation of the space object or were in the immediate vicinity of the launching or recovery area at the invitation of the launching State;

(8) Unless States concerned had agreed otherwise, payment of compensation to be made in the currency of the State presenting a claim or, at the request of that State, in the currency of the launching State;

(9) Presentation of a claim on behalf of natural or juridical persons to be made by one of the States concerned in the following order: (a) State of nationality, (b) State on whose territory the damage occurred, or (c) another State in regard to its permanent residents;

(10) Presentation of a claim through diplomatic channels or, in the absence of diplomatic relations, through another State at the request of the State presenting a claim;

(11) One-year time-limit for the presentation of claims from the date of the occurrence of damage or the identification of the launching State;

(12) Prior exhaustion of local remedies not required for presentation of a claim; and pursuance of a claim in the courts, administrative tribunals or agencies of a launching State;

(13) Relations between States under other agreements in force not affected by the convention and States not prevented from concluding agreements reaffirming, supplementing or extending its provisions.

#### DEFINITION OF OUTER SPACE AND USE OF OUTER SPACE AND CELESTIAL BODIES

During 1970, the Legal Sub-Committee had before it a background paper prepared by the Secretariat on the questions of the definition and/or delimitation of outer space, as well as a report of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites.

Two proposals were submitted to the Sub-Committee by Argentina: a draft agreement on the principles governing activities in the use of the natural resources of the moon and other celestial bodies, and a draft international agreement on activities carried out through remote-sensing satellite surveys on earth resources.

The Legal Sub-Committee was not, however, able to consider these questions in 1970 but expressed the wish to have the questions appear as priority items on the agenda of its next session (due to be held in 1971) to the extent that agreement might have been reached in the meantime on the draft convention on liability.

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First Committee, meetings 1790-1793.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.

Plenary Meeting 1932.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Four, Chapter IV L.

A/8020. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Chapter II B: Report of Legal Sub-Committee on its 9th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 8 June-3 July 1970.

A/C.1/L.547. Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Kingdom: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Brazil, Liberia, Malaysia and Philippines, approved by First Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1793, by roll-call vote of 85 to 8, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Cuba, Romania, Sudan, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

A/8250. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 2733 B (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8250, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932, by 108 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling that, in its resolutions 1963 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963, 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, it requested

the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to prepare a draft convention on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Urges the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to make a decisive effort to reach early agreement on texts embodying the principles outlined in paragraph 5 above with a view to submitting a

draft convention on liability to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

RESOLUTION 2733 c (xxv), as recommended by First Committee (A/8250, draft resolution C), adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932, by 110 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see section below on SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE.]

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

During 1970, various scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space were considered by the General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and its Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites, as well as by the General Assembly itself. (For details on discussion of the legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, see above, pp. 42-47.)

Among Assembly decisions concerning international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space was a recommendation that United Nations Member States and regional and international organizations, including broadcasting associations, should promote co-operation at regional and other levels to allow all parties to share in the establishment and operation of regional satellite broadcasting services and/or in programme planning and production. The Assembly also invited the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to continue to promote the use of satellite broadcasting services.

In endorsing the recommendations and decisions in the report of its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to study questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including various implications of space communications. It also welcomed the efforts of the Committee to promote such practical applications of space technology as earth resources surveying.

In another of its decisions, the General Assembly expressed its concern over the devastating effects of typhoons and storms in various parts

of the world and recommended that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) take, if necessary, further action for mobilizing pertinent resources with a view to obtaining data and discovering ways of mitigating the harmful effects of the storms.

Details of these and other decisions are presented in the sections that follow.

### REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEE, WORKING GROUP AND COMMITTEE ON PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

#### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

During 1970, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space considered a number of proposals and suggestions covering a wide area of practical applications. At its meetings held from 14 to 24 April 1970, the Sub-Committee discussed earth resources surveying, as well as proposals designed to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, including the exchange of information on national and international space activities, training and education and United Nations-sponsored international rocket-launching facilities.

In the field of remote earth resources surveying techniques, the Sub-Committee recommended, among other things, that it should be authorized to determine at its next session whether and when to convene a working group on earth resources surveying with special reference to satellites.

The Sub-Committee recommended further that Member States conducting space application programmes should invite study and close observation of those programmes by technical

panels, to be organized by the Secretary-General, with membership comprising representatives of interested States, particularly those of developing States.

On education and training, the Sub-Committee drew the attention of its members to the announcements by the United States and Italy offering, respectively, up to 10 graduate university scholarships each year, and up to 10 free training courses each year, on the various applications of space technology. The scholarships would be available to qualified persons nominated through the United Nations.

The Sub-Committee also considered the question of the registration and identification of objects launched into outer space, with a view to supplying information to the Legal Sub-Committee for such purposes as the imputation of liability for damage. The Sub-Committee concluded that no significant difficulty was to be expected in identifying space objects orbiting or surviving re-entry but that for reasons of economy and safety, an international marking system was not considered practical at the present time.

On the question of co-ordination, the Sub-Committee expressed the view that the rapid pace of development in the exploration and practical uses of space might result in different bodies within the United Nations becoming involved in various aspects of international space co-operation, and that duplication should be avoided. In view of the fact that the Economic and Social Council would take up the subject of earth resources surveys in July 1970, the Sub-Committee asked the Secretary-General to bring to the Council's attention the Sub-Committee's recommendations concerning earth resources satellites.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee also recommended that the Committee should consider at its next session the question of co-ordination in this field, taking into account the results of the July 1970 session of the Economic and Social Council.

#### WORKING GROUP ON

##### DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES

The Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites, at its meetings held from 11 to 21 May 1970, adopted conclusions and recommendations on the implications of direct broadcast

satellites services in the social, cultural, legal and other areas and on arrangements for international co-operation in this field.

The Working Group concluded that, although direct broadcasts from satellites could considerably benefit the peoples of all countries, this medium of communication, if abused, could disturb cultural, religious and social modes and could seriously affect the legitimate interests of States in whose territory foreign satellites television broadcasts might be received.

Recognizing that the deployment and use of satellite broadcasting services would require large-scale international co-operation, the Working Group devoted a good deal of attention to legal questions and to the elaboration of general principles. It noted the existence of a number of international legal instruments, such as the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,<sup>6</sup> and relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Several speakers expressed the view that these principles and legal instruments should be complemented by the adoption of more specific principles; others considered such an effort premature and felt that it might hinder rather than promote international co-operation in the field of direct broadcast satellite systems.

The Working Group considered that the United Nations, through the Committee on Outer Space, should play a co-ordinating role in the field of satellite broadcasting. Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other international agencies, the Working Group thought, should work to assist the developing countries in benefiting from satellite broadcasting and in developing skills and techniques required for its application in the countries or regions concerned.

Noting that while arrangements on a global basis might ultimately be desirable, the Working Group considered that international co-operation might be more effectively brought about in the near future through regional arrangements. It considered that existing arrangements among international broadcasting organizations might serve as a basis for the development of future regional arrangements among States.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 41-43, for text of Treaty.

COMMITTEE ON PEACEFUL  
USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space discussed the organization of its work for the year and that of its subsidiary bodies during meetings held from 20 to 23 January 1970. It considered the reports of its three subsidiary bodies—the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Legal Sub-Committee and the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites—at meetings held from 1 to 17 September 1970.

After reviewing the work of its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Committee on Outer Space endorsed the various measures recommended for the promotion of further exchange of information, practical applications of space technology, education and training, and international co-operation in general in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.

The Committee also endorsed the recommendation for continued United Nations sponsorship of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, in India, and the Rocket Launching Station at Mar del Plata, Argentina. It welcomed in this connexion statements made during the debate reaffirming the availability of the Italian equatorial San Marco mobile range and the French Space Centre at Kourou, French Guiana, for international co-operative projects.

In reviewing the progress made in the field of practical applications of technology, the Committee considered the report submitted by the Expert on Applications of Space Technology, who had been appointed by the Secretary-General to the Outer Space Affairs Division of the United Nations Secretariat to devote full time to the promotion of international co-operation in the practical applications of space technology.

The Committee endorsed the recommendations set out in the Expert's report with regard to various technical panels to be held during 1971 and the granting of fellowships by Member States with a view to enhancing international co-operation in the field of practical applications; and it welcomed the statements of Brazil, Mexico and the United States that they had invited such technical panels to observe the practical applications of space technology in progress in their countries, and the statement

by India that it had the intention of doing so. The Committee also welcomed the offers of scholarships by Italy and the United States for training in the various aspects of space technology.

In its review of the question of earth resources surveying by satellites, the Committee authorized its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to determine at its next meeting, due to be held in 1971, whether, at what time, and in what specific frame of reference to convene a working group on earth resources surveying with special reference to satellites.

With regard to direct broadcast satellites, the Committee on Outer Space endorsed the Working Group's conclusion that the United Nations, through the Committee, should play a co-ordinating role in connexion with the work of other interested international organizations. The Committee also endorsed the view that the emphasis in international co-operation in this field should be on a regional level.

CONSIDERATION BY  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly considered the recommendations of its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space during its twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970.

On the question of direct broadcast satellites, the Assembly, in a resolution adopted on 16 December 1970, among other things noted that the first satellite-borne instructional television experiment for direct reception into community receivers would be undertaken in India as early as 1973-1974, thereby making it possible to enrich life in isolated communities, and it recognized that the use of satellite-borne television for educational and training purposes, particularly in developing countries, could in many instances contribute towards national programmes of integration, community development and economic, social and cultural development.

The Assembly also recommended to United Nations Member States and to regional and international organizations, including broadcasting associations, that they promote and encourage international co-operation at regional and other levels in order, among other things, to allow all participating parties to share in the establishment and operation of regional satel-



lite broadcasting services and/or in programme planning and production.

The Assembly drew the attention of Member States, specialized agencies and other interested international organizations to the potential benefits to be derived from direct broadcast satellite services and recommended that they and other such bodies should promote international co-operation in this field.

On the same subject, the Assembly among other things invited the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to continue to take the necessary steps to promote the use of satellite broadcasting services by Member States and requested it to transmit, when available, to the Committee on Outer Space information about the use of the geostationary orbit and the frequency spectrum.

The Assembly also invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to continue to promote the use of satellite broadcasting for the advancement of education and training, science and culture and, in consultation with appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and broadcasting associations, to endeavour to solve problems falling within its mandate.

These decisions having to do with direct broadcast satellites were embodied in the Assembly's resolution 2733 A (XXV), adopted at a plenary meeting by 118 votes to 0. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its First Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970 by 91 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Australia, Canada, Cyprus, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following its discussion of the activities of the Committee on Outer Space in general, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and decisions contained in the Committee's report. The Assembly thereby reaffirmed its belief that communication by means of satellites should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis, and it recommended that States parties to negotiations concerning international arrangements in the field of satel-

lite communication should constantly bear this principle in mind.

The Assembly welcomed the efforts of the Committee on Outer Space to encourage international programmes to promote such practical applications of space technology as earth resources surveying, and commended to the attention of Member States, specialized agencies and interested United Nations bodies the new programmes and proposals, including technical panels and the utilization of internationally-sponsored training opportunities, to promote international benefits from space applications noted by the Committee in its report.

In connexion with its consideration of the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Assembly also: took note of the recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee that the travel and subsistence of participants in the technical panels should be funded by their own Governments, but that the United Nations might give timely assistance to exceptional cases; welcomed the efforts of Member States to share the practical benefits which might be derived from their programmes in space technology, including earth resources surveying; and requested the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, as authorized by the Committee on Outer Space, to determine at its next session whether, at what time, and in what specific frame of reference to convene a working group on earth resources surveying, with special reference to satellites.

In addition, the Assembly welcomed the efforts of United Nations Member States to keep the Committee on Outer Space fully informed of their activities and invited all Member States to do so. It also recalled the Committee's recommendation that Member States give consideration to designating specific offices or individuals within their Governments as a point of contact for communications on the promotion of the application of space technology, and urged the Member States which had not yet designated a point of contact to do so.

Approving the continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and the Mar del Plata Station, the Assembly recommended that Member States give consideration to the use

of these facilities for appropriate space research activities.

The Assembly also noted that the Secretary-General continued to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information furnished by Member States. (See below, p. 55.)

Further, it endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary-General be requested to issue an index of existing international instruments relating to or bearing upon broadcasting satellite services.

Finally, the Assembly requested the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to furnish the Committee with progress reports on their work in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space, and requested the Committee to continue its work and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, due to be held in 1971.

These decisions, among others, were embodied in the Assembly's resolution 2733 C (XXV), which was adopted at a plenary meeting on 16 December 1970 by a vote of 110 to 0, with 9 abstentions. The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its First Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970, by 82 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions, on a proposal of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as amended by Turkey. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the course of the Committee's consideration of the draft resolution, two amendments were submitted.

The one sponsored by Turkey was adopted on 11 December 1970, by 40 votes to 8, with 43 abstentions. This was to have the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, in its convening of a working group on earth resources surveying, take into account the importance of appropriate co-ordination with the Committee on Natural Resources, established by the Economic and Social Council on 27 July 1970.

A second amendment, submitted by Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the USSR, would have inserted an additional operative paragraph by which the Assembly would have urged the Committee on Outer Space to complete a generally

acceptable draft convention on liability in time for consideration by the Assembly at its 1971 session. On 11 December 1970, the First Committee decided, by a vote of 35 to 23, with 37 abstentions, that there was no need to vote on this amendment, since the Committee had already approved a resolution on the subject, later adopted by the Assembly as resolution 2733 B (XXV) (see above, pp. 46-47).

In yet another resolution adopted on 16 December, the General Assembly expressed its concern over the devastating and harmful effects of typhoons and storms in various parts of the world, particularly in Asia, and stated its belief that the scientific and technical capabilities that had conquered space could help conquer this environmental scourge.

After noting, among other things, the co-ordinating role in this field of the joint Typhoon Committee of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Assembly recommended that WMO take, if necessary, further appropriate action for mobilizing capable scientists, technologists and other pertinent resources, with a view to obtaining basic meteorological data and discovering ways and means of mitigating the harmful effects of these storms and removing or minimizing their destructive potentials.

By this text, the Assembly also called upon United Nations Member States to make efforts within their means to implement fully the World Weather Watch plan of WMO, and requested WMO to submit a report through the Secretary-General to the Committee on Outer Space at its next session, due to be held in 1971, and to such other United Nations bodies as might be appropriate.

These decisions were embodied in the Assembly's resolution 2733 D (XXV), adopted at a plenary meeting by a vote of 121 to 0. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its First Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 98 to 0, with 0 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Australia, Canada, Japan, Madagascar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 188, 190.

First Committee, meetings 1726, 1773, 1790-1793.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.

Plenary Meeting 1932.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV C.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter III.

A/8020. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Chapter II A: Report of Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on its 7th session, 14-24 April 1970; Chapter II C: Report of Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites on its 3rd session, 11-21 May 1970.

A/C.1/L.546. Canada and Sweden: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Australia, Cyprus, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1793, by 91 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/8250. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 2733 A (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8250, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932, by 118 votes to 0.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the concern of the Committee on

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

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

Endorsing the Working Group's conclusions on the applicability to such broadcasting of certain existing international legal instruments, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the applicable provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations,

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

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

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

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

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

6. Invites the International Telecommunication Union to continue to take the necessary steps to pro-

mote the use of satellite broadcasting services by Member States and to consider at the 1971 World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications the appropriate provisions under which satellite broadcasting services may be established;

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

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

A/C.1/L.548 and Corr.1. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as amended by Turkey (A/C.1/L.552 as orally revised), and as orally amended by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1793, by 82 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

A/C.1/L.550. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, USSR: amendment to 13-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.548.

A/C.1/L.552. Turkey: amendments to 13-power draft resolution, A/G.1/L.548.

A/C.5/1359, A/8262. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C recommended by First Committee in A/8250. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8250. Report of First Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 2733 C (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8250, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932, by 110 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

the widest possible exchange and practical application of information in this field,

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

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

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

4. Reaffirms its belief, as expressed in its resolution 1721 D (XVI) of 20 December 1961, that communication by means of satellites should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis, and recommends that States parties to negotiations regarding international arrangements in the field of satellite communication should constantly bear this principle in mind so that its ultimate realization may be achieved;

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

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

7. Welcomes the efforts of Member States to share with other interested Member States the practical

benefits which may be derived from their programmes in space technology, including earth resources surveying;

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

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

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

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

12. Takes note of the report provided by the Secretary-General to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning improved co-ordination of Secretariat activities in the field of outer space;

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

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

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

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

17. Requests the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to furnish the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space, and to examine and

report to the Committee on the particular problems which arise or may arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence and which should in their opinion be brought to the attention of the Committee;

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

A/C.1/L.549. Madagascar, Philippines, Thailand, United States: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Australia, Canada, Japan and Pakistan, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1793, by roll-call vote of 98 to 0, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.  
Against: None.

A/8250. Report of First Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 2733<sub>D</sub>(xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8250, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932, by 121 votes to 0.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Noting further the co-ordinating role in this field of

the joint Typhoon Committee of the World Meteorological Organization and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the discussions on this subject held in that forum and the recent decision to transfer the Typhoon Committee secretariat to Manila.

1. Recommends that the World Meteorological Organization take, if necessary, further appropriate action for mobilizing capable scientists, technologists and other pertinent resources from any or all nations with a view to obtaining basic meteorological data and discovering ways and means of mitigating the

harmful effects of these storms and removing or minimizing their destructive potentials:

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

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

## REGISTRATION OF SPACE LAUNCHINGS

In 1970, Member States launching objects into orbit around the earth or further into space continued to supply information on space launchings to the United Nations in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1961.<sup>7</sup> Ten notifications were received during the year and distributed as documents of the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. (Notifications included objects launched during the latter part of 1969, as well as during 1970.)

Japan registered the launching of one space vehicle during the period. The USSR registered the launchings of 71 space vehicles. The United States submitted information on 48 launchings, which covered 113 functional and non-functional objects placed into orbit around the earth and into heliocentric and selenocentric orbits.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35, text of resolution 1721 B (XVI).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/AC.105/INF.215-224. Information furnished in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1721B (XVI) by States launching objects into orbit or beyond (Japan, USSR, United States).

## CHAPTER III

# QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

## THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The 15-member United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twentieth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 to 25 September 1970.

On the basis of reviews prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, the Scientific Committee discussed recent information on genetic effects of radiation, induction of cancer by radiation, effects of radiation on the immune response, doses from medical and occupational exposure, and radioactive contamination of the environment. It expressed its intention of submitting a report to the General Assembly in

1972 dealing with such evaluations of risk as it might make after its consideration of these subjects.

The Committee also discussed the contribution that might be made from its experience on radiation problems to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, due to be held in 1972. (See pp. 449-52.)

On the problem of radioactive contamination of the environment, the Scientific Committee recalled that so far it had been mainly concerned with doses and risks from global contamination by radio-nuclides released by atmospheric

nuclear explosions, and that it had largely based its conclusions on data it had requested of Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Because peaceful applications of nuclear energy, particularly for the generation of electricity, were now rapidly increasing, the Committee decided that in its future reviews of environmental contamination it would also give detailed attention to contamination resulting from these applications and from applications of radioactive isotopes in medicine, industry, research and other miscellaneous fields.

To enable it to assess the respective contributions of these activities to the radiation exposure of human populations and the attendant risks, the Scientific Committee invited Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and of IAEA to submit data on releases of radio-nuclides into the environment and on measured or estimated radiation doses received by populations, including local population groups such as those that might be subject to unusual exposures because of their habitat or diet.

The Committee noted that in this connexion it would value information, including data on discharge rates, relating to releases of specific radio-nuclides into the environment from such types of installations as nuclear-fuel manufacturing and reprocessing plants, nuclear power reactors and research centres, isotope production plants, and large isotope application centres, such as hospitals and factories.

The Committee also indicated its interest in concentrations of specific radio-nuclides in air, water, foodstuffs and human tissues, and felt that any quantitative information relating to

the entry of radio-nuclides into and through food chains would be of value in its work.

Later in 1970, the General Assembly considered the report of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. Among other decisions, the Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it had made to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation.

The Assembly also drew attention to the Committee's invitation to Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and of IAEA to submit data that would enable it to assess the effects of peaceful uses of nuclear energy on the radiation exposure of human populations.

Commending the Scientific Committee for the discussion it had had on the contribution that might be made to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General fully utilize the relevant experience of the Committee in the further preparations for this Conference.

These decisions, among others, were embodied in resolution 2623 (XXV), unanimously adopted by the Assembly at a plenary meeting on 13 October 1970. In so doing, the Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Special Political Committee, which had unanimously approved the text on 2 October 1970, on a proposal of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meeting 692.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1361.

Plenary Meeting 1864.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV B.

A/8078. Report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.

A/SPC/L.179. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, Mexico, New Zea-

land, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution co-sponsored orally by Argentina, Morocco and USSR, adopted unanimously by Special Political Committee on 2 October 1970, meeting 692.

A/SPC/L.180, A/C.5/1311, A/8120. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Special Political Committee in A/8088. Report and statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8088. Report of Special Political Committee containing draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2623(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8088, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 13 October 1970, meeting 1864.

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Acting on a General Assembly request of 15 December 1969<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on 10 November 1970 on the status of preparations for the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which would continue the series of international conferences on this subject held in 1955, 1958 and 1964,<sup>2</sup> at which emphasis was placed on the scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Secretary-General reported that the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, at meetings held in April 1970, had decided that the dates of the Fourth Conference would be 6 to 16 September 1971 and that it would be held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Details of the agenda and the rules of procedure of the Conference, the theme of which was to be "Benefits for Mankind from the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy," were to be based

essentially on those of the previous conference, held in 1964, with minor modifications to reflect the Assembly's wish that the 1971 Conference be less costly and that the agenda be designed to interest economists and planners as well as scientists and technologists. The estimated cost of the Conference to the United Nations had been reduced from the \$932,280 approved by the General Assembly in 1969 to \$728,500.

The Secretary-General also reported that, on 26 June 1970, all Members of the United Nations and all members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 84, text of resolution 2575 (XXIV).

<sup>2</sup>For details on earlier conferences, see Y.U.N.: 1955, pp. 13-18; 1958, pp. 27-32; and 1964, pp. 86-89.



Agency (IAEA) had been invited to participate in the Conference. Details of the provisional agenda and the rules of procedure of the Conference and information on the scientific exhibition (the theme of which was to be "Atoms for Development") were sent to the invitees.

The report of the Secretary-General proposed that 15 inter-governmental organizations that were usually invited to attend scientific symposia organized by IAEA be invited to send representatives to the Conference and to contribute papers in their field of activity.

The report noted that the Scientific Advisory Committee had recommended that the President of the Fourth Conference be a representative of the United States.

The report also pointed out that the number of papers to be accepted by the Conference would be limited to approximately 500 (a reduction of some 40 per cent from the number accepted by the 1964 Conference).

On 3 December 1970., the General Assembly,

noting it was of the view that the Conference would contribute to the more effective dissemination of knowledge and technology concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy among Member States, especially among the developing countries, endorsed the proposals put forward in the Secretary-General's report.

The Assembly also approved the provisional agenda and noted the reductions in the cost estimates for the Conference.

These decisions were among those embodied in resolution 2651 (XXV), which was adopted by the Assembly at a plenary meeting, without objection, on a proposal by Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 3 December 1970, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Glenn T. Seaborg as President of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Fifth Committee, meeting 1405.  
Plenary Meeting 1916.

A/8157 and Corr.1. Fourth International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1346. Administrative and financial implications of proposals made by Secretary-General in document A/8157 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/L.615. Canada, France, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2651 (xxv), as proposed by 4 powers, A/L.615, adopted without objection by Assembly on 3 December 1970, meeting 1916.

The General Assembly,

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

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, together with the provisional agenda pre-

pared by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee,

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

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

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

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

4. Approves the provisional agenda for the Conference;

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

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), for the year 1969-1970, was discussed by the General Assembly on 4

December 1970 during its twenty-fifth session.

Introducing the report, the Director-General of IAEA stressed the need for universal accept-

ance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>3</sup> which had come into force early in 1970, the first year of what had been designated by the General Assembly as the Disarmament Decade.<sup>4</sup> A Safeguards Committee had been set up by IAEA, he added, to advise on the Agency's responsibilities under the Treaty in relation to safeguards. Membership of the Committee would be open to all IAEA member States.

Outside the framework of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Director-General noted, IAEA's safeguards activities had continued to increase. The Agency was currently party to 44 agreements involving 32 States, and covering 10 nuclear-power reactors and 68 other reactors.

The Director-General also said that the first international meeting on the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives had been held by the Agency in 1970.

In addition, the Director-General briefly described some of the other activities of IAEA in such fields as nuclear power development, nuclear technology and the developing countries, and the use of nuclear energy and its effect on the environment.

Members taking part in the discussion welcomed the coming into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. A number of speakers stressed the importance of the creation and development of a safeguards system. One point made in this regard was that the important new tasks of the IAEA in this field should not be accomplished at the expense of its task of encouraging the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Also emphasized in the discussion was the need to keep a balance between the Agency's promotional activities and its regulatory functions.

Representatives of some States, commenting on the need for an equitable solution to the problem of financing the costs of safeguards measures, expressed the hope that a solution on financing, not damaging to the developing countries, would be found.

Generally welcomed was the decision (subject to ratification) of the IAEA General Conference (held in Vienna, Austria, from 22 to 28 September 1970), to expand the Board of Governors of IAEA in order to reflect the increased membership of the Agency.

Czechoslovakia and the USSR expressed the view that the composition of the Board of Governors should be such as not to upset the political balance among individual groups of countries as it existed at the time of the Agency's establishment.

Other points stressed by various speakers in the Assembly's debate on the Agency's annual report included: the importance to developing countries of nuclear technology; the value of IAEA'S technical co-operation activities; IAEA'S responsibilities with regard to limiting and avoiding pollution of the environment; and the usefulness of the International Nuclear Information System, established in 1970 within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

On 4 December 1970, the General Assembly expressing appreciation for the role IAEA was playing in the peaceful application of nuclear energy for the welfare of Member States, also commended the work being undertaken by IAEA to meet its safeguards responsibilities. The Agency was invited to study the records of the 1970 session of the General Assembly relating to its activities and to take them into account in its future work.

These decisions, and others, were embodied in resolution 2655 (XXV), adopted without vote by the Assembly on the basis of a proposal sponsored by India, the Netherlands and Poland. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

(For additional information on the work of IAEA, see PART TWO., CHAPTER I of this volume. See also pp. 14-15, 32-33, and 34-35, which contain information, respectively, on General Assembly decisions taken within the context of the disarmament debate on safeguards concerning new techniques for uranium enrichment, peaceful uses of atomic energy and the establishment, within the framework of IAEA, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.)

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 17-19, for text of Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 22-23, text of resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1917.

A/8034 and Add.1. Notes by Secretary-General transmitting 14th annual report of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), consisting of annual report of Board of Governors to General Conference covering period 1 July 1969-June 1970, and supplement dealing with subsequent developments (covering period 1 July-1 October 1970).

A/L.616. India, Netherlands, Poland: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2655 (xxv), as proposed by 3 powers, A/L.616, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 December 1970, meeting 1917.

The General Assembly,  
Having received and examined the report of the

International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1969/1970,

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER IV

## PROMOTING THE PEACEFUL USES OF THE SEA-BED

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

On the same date, the Assembly also: decided to convene a conference on the law of the sea, to be held in 1973; enlarged the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction (Sea-Bed Committee) and instructed it to undertake preparatory work for the conference; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare reports on problems connected with the exploitation of the sea-bed and ocean floor and on the special problems of land-locked countries.

Earlier, on 7 December 1970, the General Assembly had adopted a resolution by which it commended to States the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof. (For further information, see pp. 11-14.)

These actions by the General Assembly came at the end of a year during which questions

relating to the sea-bed and to the law of the sea were extensively discussed in both the Sea-Bed Committee and the Assembly's First Committee.

## REPORT OF SEA-BED COMMITTEE

In reporting to the General Assembly on 25 November 1970, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction (Sea-Bed Committee) said it had held an organizational meeting (26 February) and two sessions during 1970: from 2 to 26 March at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and from 3 to 28 August in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition, during 1970, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Sea-Bed Committee held a series of meetings in New York (9-24 March) and in Geneva (25-27 August), as well as a number of informal consultations in both cities, and the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee held meetings in New York (9-23 March) and in Geneva (11-24 August).

The Sea-Bed Committee recalled that by a decision of 21 December 1968 establishing the Committee, the General Assembly had instructed it to study ways of promoting international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and ex-

plotation of the sea-bed area, for the benefit of mankind.<sup>1</sup> On 15 December 1969, the Assembly had further requested the Committee to submit to it in 1970 a draft declaration of principles designed to promote international co-operation in the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and ocean floor, for the benefit of mankind.<sup>2</sup>

The question of drawing up a draft declaration of principles was considered by the Legal Sub-Committee at its two sessions and at informal consultations held during 1970. The Sub-Committee took into account various formal and informal proposals, including two draft resolutions submitted to it concerning the establishment of an international regime over the sea-bed and ocean floor. However, neither the Legal Sub-Committee nor the Sea-Bed Committee was able to reach agreement on the text of a draft declaration of principles for the sea-bed area.

At its August session, the Sea-Bed Committee considered at some length the question of establishing an appropriate international machinery for the promotion of the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed area in the interests of mankind.

The basis of the Committee's discussion was a report by the Secretary-General prepared at the request of the General Assembly.<sup>3</sup> The Committee also had before it a draft United Nations convention on the international sea-bed area, submitted by the United States, and working papers on the establishment of an international regime for the sea-bed area, submitted by France and the United Kingdom.

The Secretary-General's report examined three types of machinery: machinery solely for research and the exchange of information; machinery having licensing and registering powers; and machinery having jurisdiction over all aspects of the sea-bed area.

The relationship between machinery, principles and regime was widely emphasized by Committee members. It was recognized that in view of the unprecedented nature of many of the problems that would be encountered, the machinery for the sea-bed area would be a new type of international organization for which existing institutions would not provide models. The structure of the proposed machinery, and its financial aspects, should be examined in greater detail, the Committee recommended.

The ways and means of exploiting the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor, as well as the technical problems involved in creating an international regime for the area, were considered by the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee of the Sea-Bed Committee at its two sessions in 1970.

Although various suggestions emerged during the discussion, the Sub-Committee reported that it was not in a position to advance any concrete proposals. The Sub-Committee unanimously recommended that it be instructed at future sessions to study the issues further in order to identify suitable solutions. The Sea-Bed Committee endorsed this recommendation. It also decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on possible methods and criteria for the sharing by the international community of proceeds and other benefits derived from the exploitation of the resources of the area.

The question of marine pollution was discussed by both the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee and the Sea-Bed Committee, which had before them a report by the Secretary-General on marine pollution, requested by the General Assembly on 21 December 1968.<sup>4</sup>

The Sea-Bed Committee generally agreed with the statement in the Secretary-General's report that it would be impossible to exploit the resources of the deep ocean floor without interfering to some degree with the marine environment; what was needed was a definition of the permissible level of interference, which should be established by international treaty.

Note was made of the various programmes being carried out in the field of marine pollution by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. As far as its specific mandate was concerned, the Committee recognized the need for a declaration of principles on pollution and for an international regime which would assume responsibility for the prevention of pollution.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 80-81, text of resolution 2467 A (XXIII).

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 68, text of resolution 2574 B (XXIV).

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 69, text of resolution 2574 G (XXIV) of 15 December 1969.

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 84, text of resolution 2467 B (XXIII).

Reports of the dumping of nerve gas in the Atlantic Ocean by the United States were drawn to the Sea-Bed Committee's attention at its August session. Following a discussion, during which the United States representative gave an account of the safety measures taken by his Government in this case, the Committee adopted without objection a statement by which it requested its Chairman to convey to the Secretary-General its concern at the practice of dumping toxic, radioactive and other noxious materials on the sea-bed and the ocean floor. By the same statement, the Committee also appealed to all Governments to refrain from using the sea-bed and ocean floor as a dumping ground for materials which might cause serious damage to the marine environment.

Other points raised by the Sea-Bed Committee at its 1970 sessions concerned the importance of training nationals of developing countries in sea-bed operations and of disseminating information on the sea-bed area.

In concluding its report to the General Assembly, the Sea-Bed Committee stated that in its two-year study of the problems connected with the sea-bed and the ocean floor, it had become increasingly aware of the complexity and range of the issues involved. This was due in part to the substantial amount of information that had been accumulated, and in part to the cumulative effect of the work performed in the General Assembly and in the Committee, which had brought out a vast, interlocking array of political, security, legal, technical, economic and scientific issues.

The Committee noted that although progress had been slower than hoped for, it had been sufficient to maintain confidence in the emergence of the general agreement necessary to elaborate the basis for an international regime. The Committee added, however, that many differences remained, the resolution of which would inevitably consume more time and effort.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided to refer to its First Committee four agenda proposals dealing with the sea-bed and the law of the sea. These were: (a) the question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and

the sub-soil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind; (b) marine pollution and other hazardous and harmful effects which might arise from the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction; (C) views of Member States on the desirability of convening at an early date a conference on the law of the sea; and (d) the question of the breadth of the territorial sea and related matters.

In taking this decision, the General Assembly rejected a USSR proposal to allocate the questions of the breadth of the territorial sea and of convening a conference on the law of the sea to the Sixth (Legal) Committee.

The First Committee considered all four questions concurrently between 25 November and 16 December 1970. The Committee had before it: the report of the Sea-Bed Committee; the report by the Secretary-General on marine pollution previously considered by the Sea-Bed Committee; a report by the Secretary-General on the views of Member States on the desirability of convening at an early date a conference on the law of the sea; and a letter dated 24 November 1970 from the Chairman of the Sea-Bed Committee, transmitting the text of a draft declaration of principles governing the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Also available to Committee members were three working papers, prepared for the Sea-Bed Committee by France, the United Kingdom and the United States, concerning the establishment of an international regime for the sea-bed area.

Seven draft resolutions with revisions and amendments were submitted to the First Committee. These concerned: (1) a draft declaration of principles governing the sea-bed area; (2) a study of the problems arising from the exploitation of the sea-bed area; (3) a study of the special problems of land-locked countries; and (4) the convening of a conference on the law of the sea.

The Secretary-General opened the general debate with a statement in which he noted that recent developments in technology and science had drawn the problem of the sea-bed most forcibly to general attention. If the seas were to

become a factor that united, and not a factor that divided and might generate new international frictions, the Secretary-General said, a course of action should be put in train which would lead to the desired goal.

#### ISSUES DISCUSSED

The general debate in the First Committee was wide-ranging but centred on the establishment of an international regime for the sea-bed area, on the draft declaration of principles for the area, and on the convening of a conference on the law of the sea. The questions of the breadth of the territorial sea and of marine pollution also received considerable attention.

#### INTERNATIONAL REGIME

There was general agreement in the First Committee that an international regime should be established for the sea-bed area. A sense of urgency about this question was reflected in the statements of a number of countries, developed and developing, coastal and land-locked, which pointed out that the sea-bed contained valuable mineral resources capable of being exploited because of recent technological advances.

The United States said man's growing need for resources was creating great pressure to develop the technology to obtain the extensive, untapped resources of the sea-bed. The oceans would become the area for new clashes of national wills unless nations were determined to find solutions through international co-operation. Every day that there was a delay reduced the opportunity for choice.

The United Kingdom said all States had an interest in reaching agreement on an international regime which would prevent a repetition of the scramble for Africa and would enable all States to equitably share the benefits.

France said the sea and sea-bed were the last frontier of exploration and exploitation. Only international co-operation in exploiting these resources could ensure orderly and normal economic development, France pointed out, and it warned against the anarchy to which unilateral actions would lead.

Sweden, which called for far-reaching internationalization of the sea-bed, said that the area of the sea-bed which might be used for international purposes was steadily shrinking because of excessive national claims.

The USSR, which favoured the establishment of a just and lasting regime in the sea-bed area, said it attached great importance to the solution of problems of international law which arose in connexion with the rapid progress in science and technology and the prospects of expanded activities of States in exploring and exploiting the sea-bed. The USSR warned against allowing the sea-bed and its resources to become objects of rapacious exploitation by monopolies of the imperialist powers, as had been the case for centuries with the natural resources of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The USSR noted, however, that in the foreseeable future, the engineering technology for industrial exploitation of the mineral resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of the continental shelf would be lacking; this should be taken into account in determining priority for the solution of problems relating to the sea-bed.

Japan also said that the exploitation of the mineral resources of the deep was technically an extremely difficult operation, and that it would be a number of years before such exploitation would become commercially feasible. In concluding any international agreement, it was necessary to avoid actions that would slow down technological development.

The Ecuadorian representative cautioned that the subject of using the resources of the sea-bed for the benefit of mankind had become a dialogue of the deaf: the concept had different meanings for the developed and the developing countries. The danger lay in the fact that while the dialogue continued, the industrial powers would take possession of the new empire under water and create a colonialism of the sea.

Liberia also said time was not on the side of the developing nations, as the great powers were already using the oceans for food, science, mining and national defence. India said the crux of the problem was to secure equitable distribution of the benefits of an interdependent technology common to all, not just the advanced few.

Austria maintained that land-locked, shelf-locked (coastal States having a restricted continental shelf) and developing countries could participate in the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed only through an international regime, which had to extend over an area of meaningful size. Afghanistan called for the

quick establishment of a just international regime in which land-locked States would have the right of participation and of benefits. The Bolivian representative said that the interests of all land-locked States lay in the greatest possible extension of the sea-bed area beyond the present limits of national jurisdiction.

Czechoslovakia noted that the incorporation of the continental shelves into the national jurisdiction of coastal States had changed the political, economic and strategic topography of the globe. Land-locked States and States which had a steeply declining coast became poorer while other States gained access to enormous riches. The land-locked countries were therefore interested in attaining an equal participation in the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction of the coastal States.

Several coastal States, while not opposing an international regime, cautioned that it should not infringe upon the rights of coastal States. Iceland said it had long believed in a true and effective internationalization of the area which would permit all States to share in the benefits that would be derived from sea-bed resources. However, Iceland added, it should be a basic principle that the exploitation of the riches of the sea-bed should not infringe upon the rights of coastal States regarding fishing and a pollution-free marine environment.

Peru expressed the fear that if an international regime was established, the real benefits from exploitation would accrue to the firms of the great powers, which alone were capable of extracting resources from the soil and subsoil. The solution was a plurality of regimes which would take into account regional needs.

Several views were put forward on the type of international machinery that should be established for the sea-bed area.

Some States—including Canada, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States—felt that the machinery should have as its primary purpose the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed area. The working papers prepared by France, the United Kingdom and the United States called, among other things, for a system of licensing for these activities. Canada called for the adoption of a resources management system designed to encourage and maintain investment from a

variety of sources. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom said any international machinery should not be too ambitious or complicated.

Other States, including the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Nigeria, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, called for the establishment of an international machinery with comprehensive powers for regulating all aspects of the sea-bed area.

Brazil said that in elaborating an international regime, two basic principles should be kept in mind: those of flexibility and of universality. Flexibility meant the recognition of regional differences and particularities of a geographical, social and economic nature. Universality meant that every State should have an equal right to participate in the policy-making, regulating, co-ordinating and supervisory activities of the machinery to be set up.

#### DELIMITATION OF SEA-BED AREA

It was generally recognized that the establishment of an international regime was closely linked to the problem of defining the area it would encompass. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago said that by its resolution of 15 December 1969, the General Assembly had favoured a procedure whereby the establishment of the regime should precede delimitation of the area.<sup>5</sup> Argentina, Cyprus, Ecuador and Guyana also said priority should be given to the establishment of an international regime in order to protect the interests of those countries not yet able to explore and exploit the sea-bed area.

The USSR said that if the question of the delimitation of the area of the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction was not determined, the whole preparation of a regime for the sea-bed would be put in jeopardy. Czechoslovakia, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR supported the view that without resolving the problem of the limits of the sea-bed area and of national jurisdiction, it would be difficult to elaborate a regime.

Other States maintained that the formulation of the regime and the delimitation of the area were two closely related questions that should be considered simultaneously. This view

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 67-68, text of resolution 2574 A (XXIV).

was expressed by Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malta, Kuwait, Portugal, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others.

Several proposals were put forth regarding the area to be covered by the international regime. The United States, in its proposals to the Sea-Bed Committee, had called for an international sea-bed area to begin at the 200-metre isobath (line of equal depth). However, Kenya said the 200-metre isobath discriminated against the African and Latin American continents, which had a narrow continental shelf. Iran said any limit based on depth alone, whether 200 metres or more, was highly discriminatory; it proposed the addition of a modest lateral distance to take account of technological advances and the rights of coastal States.

Canada made the suggestion that all ocean and sea-bed areas of the world have similar percentages of their underwater acreage reserved for the benefit of mankind, e.g. 50 or 80 per cent of the whole. Distance-depth or other formulas for defining the continental shelf were outdated, the Canadian representative said.

#### LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

Various States noted that the problem of defining the sea-bed area beyond national jurisdiction was closely linked to that of defining the limits of national jurisdiction over the seas.

It was pointed out by many Members that the 1958 and 1960 Geneva conferences on the law of the sea had failed to reach agreement on the breadth of the territorial sea, the precise limits of the continental shelf, and the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of coastal States over fisheries.

A number of States said that the four 1958 Geneva Conventions on the law of the sea<sup>6</sup> nevertheless represented existing international law and embodied a large number of rules which would have to be retained as an integral part of whatever new law was developed. This was the position of Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Greece, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and

It was pointed out by some Members that the Venezuela.

majority of States in the current international community had not participated in the two Geneva conferences. Barbados and Cameroon said they had not been party to the 1958 Geneva Conventions and did not recognize them.

The unilateral extension of territorial claims over the seas was criticized by—among others—Australia, Bolivia, Finland, France, Italy, Madagascar, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States; these Members said the question of national limits could be resolved only through multilateral agreement. Finland and Sweden said that recent unilateral claims violated the moratorium established by the General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1969, to the effect that no claim to any part of the sea-bed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should be recognized pending the establishment of an international regime.<sup>7</sup>

Peru questioned how unilateral action could be described as contrary to international law if there were no universal provisions to define the limits of national jurisdiction. Uruguay said there was no positive juridical principle in opposition to the right of coastal States unilaterally to determine their territorial limits.

Guyana argued that given the existing divergencies in State practice, and the absence of any generally binding convention on the subject, the only principle which could be deduced was that of the competence of States unilaterally to appreciate their limits, subject only to the criteria of adjacency and reasonableness.

Ecuador, the Philippines, Malaysia and Venezuela also defended the rights of coastal States unilaterally to determine their limits, in order to protect the interests of their populations. Peru, however, favoured a conference on the problem, believing the question should be the subject of an international understanding.

Italy said the international community must reach agreement on new and generally acceptable limits for territorial seas, building upon the existing regime for the territorial sea.

Denmark noted that the experience of the 1958 and 1960 Geneva conferences had indicated that it did not serve the interests of the

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 377-81, for information on the Geneva Conventions.

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 69-70, text of resolution 2574 D(XXIV).



international community to establish too-narrow limits for the legitimate interests of coastal States in connexion with the uses of the seas.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said it was not important whether the breadth of the territorial sea was greater or lesser. What was important was to draw up new rules and regulations which would have the support of the vast majority of the nations of the world and make unilateral action unnecessary. So long as the status quo was maintained, it would be impossible to restrain many States from taking unilateral action, in particular, the developing States, which felt that the present legal conventions on the subject favoured the interests of the developed nations.

A number of Members said that the question of jurisdiction over coastal fisheries was a different problem from that of sovereignty over territorial waters and should be dealt with separately. Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy, Finland, Madagascar, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the USSR were among those that stressed the importance of granting special fishing rights to coastal States. Iceland said the depletion of fish stocks in the north-east Atlantic, despite well-meant but ineffective conservation efforts by international bodies in the area, illustrated the urgent need for granting coastal States much wider jurisdiction over coastal fisheries than they currently enjoyed.

#### MARINE POLLUTION

It was noted by Peru that marine pollution was one of the factors that had led certain countries to extend the limits of their maritime jurisdiction. Many other Members also commented on the growing threat posed by marine pollution.

The USSR said that as exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed went forward at a more rapid pace, the danger of serious pollution of the marine environment would constantly increase, if no necessary measures were taken. China observed that there was a need for a revised set of articles in a convention on pollution, or as an amendment of the relevant articles of the 1958 Geneva Conventions. Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania said steps should be taken towards providing compensation to the country affected by

pollution, where it was directly attributable to any State or agency.

The representative of Sweden said that while marine pollution resulting from the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed should be considered together with the establishment of an international regime, the wider aspects of marine pollution, whether of land-based or sea-based origin, should be left to the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. A number of other Members also referred to the need for co-ordination with this Conference, as well as with the Conference on Marine Pollution, to be convened by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in 1973.

#### OTHER ISSUES

Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago stressed the urgency of training nationals of developing countries in sea-bed operations, if the developing countries were to participate in a meaningful way in the regime to be established.

The Ukrainian SSR said the fundamental task continued to be a redoubling of efforts of States in the field of oceanographic research. Belgium and the USSR were among other States that referred to the need for scientific exploration of the sea-bed area.

Greece was one of several States which said that any agreement on the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed should not affect the present status of freedom of navigation on the high seas.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 15 and 16 December 1970, the First Committee voted on and approved four resolutions dealing with the sea-bed and related topics. These resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December, are described below.

#### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

On 17 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution containing a Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

The Assembly thereby: (a) affirmed that there was an area of the sea-bed and the ocean

floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, whose precise limits were yet to be determined; (b) recognized that the existing legal regime of the high seas did not provide substantive rules for regulating the exploration of that area and the exploitation of its resources; (c) expressed its conviction that the area should be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes and exploited and explored for the benefit of mankind as a whole; (d) expressed its belief that an international regime applying to the area, including appropriate international machinery, should be established as soon as possible; and (e) stated that the development and use of the area and its resources should be undertaken in such a manner as to foster the healthy development of the world economy and balanced growth of international trade, and to minimize any adverse economic effects caused by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials resulting from such activities.

The Assembly then set forth the following 15 principles which were to govern the sea-bed and ocean floor:

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

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

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

(4) All activities regarding the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the area and other related activities should be governed by the international regime to be established.

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

(6) States should act in the area in accordance with the applicable principles and rules of international law, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and

promoting international co-operation and mutual understanding.

(7) The exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States, and taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of developing countries.

(8) The area should be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes. One or more international agreements should be concluded as soon as possible in order to implement effectively this principle and to constitute a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed and ocean floor from the arms race.

(9) An international regime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery to give effect to its provisions should be established by an international treaty of a universal character. The regime should, *inter alia*, provide for the orderly and safe development and rational management of the area and its resources and for expanding opportunities in the use thereof, and ensure the equitable sharing by States in the benefits therefrom, taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal.

(10) States should, by various means, promote international co-operation in scientific research exclusively for peaceful purposes.

(11) Acting in conformity with the international regime to be established, States should take appropriate measures for, and co-operate in, the adoption and implementation of international rules, standards and procedures for the prevention of pollution, contamination and other hazards to the marine environment, including the coastline, and for the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the area and flora and fauna of the marine environment.

(12) In their activities in the area, including those relating to its resources, States should pay due regard to the rights and legitimate interests of coastal States in the region, as well as of all other States which might be affected by such activities.

(13) Nothing in the Declaration should affect (a) the legal status of the waters superjacent to the area or that of the space above those waters; or (b) the rights of coastal States with respect to measures to prevent, mitigate or

eliminate grave and imminent danger to their coastline or related interests from pollution or threat thereof or from other hazardous occurrences resulting from or caused by any activities in the area, subject to the international regime to be established.

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

(15) The parties to any dispute relating to activities in the area and its resources should resolve such dispute by the measures mentioned in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>8</sup> and such procedures for settling disputes as might be agreed upon in the international regime to be established.

These principles were laid down in resolution 2749 (XXV), which was adopted by the Assembly by 108 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the First Committee, by which it was approved on 15 December 1970 by a vote of 90 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The text resulted from informal consultations that were held by the Chairman of the Sea-Bed Committee with members of the Committee, after that body had failed at its 1970 sessions to reach agreement on a draft declaration of principles for submission to the General Assembly (see above).

In reporting to the First Committee on 25 November, the Chairman of the Sea-Bed Committee said the consultations had been undertaken with the informal approval of the Sea-Bed Committee members. The resulting draft, in the Chairman's opinion, reflected the highest degree of agreement attainable at the current time, although it did not represent a consensus of all the members of the Committee.

The text of the draft declaration, which was communicated to the Chairman of the First Committee by a letter of 24 November, was

subsequently embodied in a draft resolution sponsored in the First Committee by 46 States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

During the discussion in the First Committee, an elucidation of the text was offered by the representative of El Salvador, who had served as Chairman of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Sea-Bed Committee. The Salvadorian representative said that although the text represented the adjustment of doctrinary and political positions, it was coherent and understandable and in keeping with general as well as juridical logic.

He noted further that the Declaration reflected present-day international realities insofar as it stated that the international area of the seabed had limits that were yet to be determined. The reference to limits appeared in the preamble, the representative said, because it was not a principle but a determining concept.

The Salvadorian spokesman also said the Declaration was not, and was not intended to be, a provisional regime governing the exploitation of the sea-bed, although it did represent a first step towards that regime. Nor did the text endorse or undermine the so-called moratorium that was the subject of the General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1969.<sup>9</sup>

The clear-cut intention of the Declaration of Principles, the representative of El Salvador continued, was to establish with respect to the

<sup>8</sup> Article 33 of the Charter states:

"The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

"The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means."

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 7.

sea-bed completely different rules from those international custom had authorized for the utilization of the living resources of the high seas; the free use of those resources, established when technological development was still in its initial stage, was now threatening the ecological balance of the seas. The unconditional exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed would be incompatible with the Declaration, which called for the healthy development of the world economy and the minimizing of the economic effects caused by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials.

The key provision of the Declaration, which constituted a valuable instrument for the interpretation of its other provisions, the representative of El Salvador said, was the concept that the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and their resources, were the common heritage of mankind.

Most of the States which expressed support for the Declaration of Principles stressed that it was a compromise document. Although it was fully satisfying to no Member, it managed to strike a delicate balance between many different points of view and could serve as the basis for a future international regime. This view was expressed by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

A number of the above States also stated that the backbone of the Declaration was its recognition that the sea-bed and ocean floor were the common heritage of mankind.

Reservations regarding various provisions of the Declaration were expressed by several States, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Indonesia, Italy, Libya, Madagascar, Malta, Peru, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela. These States did not put forward any amendments, however, on the understanding that to do so would be to endanger the Declaration's delicate balance.

Australia, Belgium, Canada and the United Kingdom said the Declaration should have no legal binding force. It should not, Australia said, prejudice or restrict the scope of matters that could be determined effectively only through international agreement.

The USSR said the elaboration of a declaration on legal principles for the sea-bed which reflected the position of all the main groups of States would be a useful step towards the solution of other problems relating to the sea-bed. However, the text that had emerged from unofficial consultations among members of the Sea-Bed Committee could not be considered satisfactory: it suffered from substantial shortcomings and did not reflect the point of view of all groups of States. The text expressed in excessive detail provisions that could only be agreed upon in future and ignored many important provisions tied in with generally recognized principles of international law. Among other things, it only touched on the urgent question of the need to establish the boundaries of the area beyond national jurisdiction. Also, in the USSR's view, the concept of the common heritage led to the condoning of the establishment of capitalist monopolies over the resources of the sea-bed. For these and other reasons, the USSR was unable to support the Declaration.

The Byelorussian SSR said it could not accept the concept that the sea-bed and ocean floor were the common heritage of mankind, a kind of collective property of all peoples. The concept did not take into account the objective realities of the contemporary world, in which there were States with different social systems and different property regimes, and made more difficult the working out of legal principles consonant with the interests of all States.

Poland said the text was enigmatic from the juridical point of view; it should have been much more explicit and categorical in its provisions.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR also said the text had shortcomings and they criticized the procedure for its preparation.

#### STUDY OF RESOURCE PROBLEMS

Also on 17 December 1970, the General Assembly took action with regard to the problems arising from the production of certain minerals

from the sea-bed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

The Assembly first: (a) reaffirmed that the area of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and its resources were the common heritage of mankind; (b) expressed its conviction that the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries; and (c) reaffirmed that the development of the area and its resources should be undertaken in such a manner as to foster the healthy development of the world economy and balanced growth of international trade, and to minimize any adverse economic effects caused by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials resulting from such activities. The Assembly then did the following:

It requested the Secretary-General to co-operate with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system in order to: (a) identify the problems arising from the production of certain minerals from the area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and examine the impact they would have on the economic well-being of the developing countries, in particular on prices of mineral exports on the world market; (b) study these problems in the light of the scale of possible exploitation of the sea-bed, taking into account the world demand for raw materials and the evolution of costs and prices; and (c) propose effective solutions for dealing with these problems.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit his report thereon to the Sea-Bed Committee for its consideration in 1971 and for its recommendations, as appropriate, to foster the healthy development of the world economy and balanced growth of international trade, and to minimize any adverse economic effects caused by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials resulting from such activities.

The Secretary-General was further requested, in co-operation with UNCTAD, specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system, to keep this matter under constant review so as to submit supple-

mentary information annually or whenever it was necessary and recommend additional measures in the light of economic, scientific and technological developments.

Finally, the Sea-Bed Committee was asked to submit a report on this question in 1971.

These decisions of the General Assembly were embodied in resolution 2750 A (XXV), which was adopted by a vote of 104 to 0, with 16 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was based on a draft text, which was approved by the First Committee on 15 December 1970 by a vote of 86 to 0, with 18 abstentions, and ultimately sponsored by 17 countries: Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Pakistan, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

During the debate in the First Committee, the representative of Kuwait stated that international commodity agreements, such as those concluded within the framework of UNCTAD, had proved to be an effective method of avoiding fluctuation in the prices of raw materials produced on land and in the continental shelf. It was inevitable that the projected international machinery should impose a ceiling on the production of similar resources from the sea-bed. This was a matter of vital concern to developing countries, whose economies were still dependent on a limited number of agricultural and mineral commodities.

Chile noted that for certain developing countries, all the benefits derived from the exploitation of the sea-bed could be offset by fluctuations in the price of raw materials. A study by the Secretary-General on the subject was therefore not only necessary but urgent.

Belgium said it understood that the General Assembly would merely be requesting the preparation of a study and not taking a decision either for or against the principle on which the question was based.

Japan said the text did not take due regard of the position of States that were not rich in natural resources and were therefore importers of mineral resources.

The USSR considered that in view of the fact that the limits of the area beyond national

jurisdiction had not yet been defined and that commercial exploitation of the resources of the area was not underway, the necessary data on the subject were not available.

#### PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES VIS-A-VIS EXPLOITATION OF SEA-BED

The General Assembly also took steps during its 1970 session with regard to the special problems of land-locked countries in relation to exploitation of the sea-bed.

In so doing, the Assembly recalled its earlier resolutions concerning the problems of land-locked countries; bore in mind the wide support that had been indicated for the idea of convening a conference on the law of the sea, at which the interests and needs of all States, whether land-locked or coastal, could be reconciled; noted that many of the current land-locked States Members of the United Nations had not participated in the previous United Nations conferences on the law of the sea; reaffirmed that the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and the resources thereof, were the common heritage of mankind; and expressed its conviction that the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources must be carried out for the benefit of mankind, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries, including the particular needs and problems of those which were land-locked.

The Assembly then requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other competent bodies, an up-to-date study of the matters referred to in the memorandum dated 14 January 1958, prepared by the Secretariat, on the question of free access to the sea of land-locked countries, and to supplement that document with a report on the special problems of land-locked countries relating to the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit the study to the Sea-Bed Committee during 1971, so that appropriate measures might be evolved within the general framework of the law of the sea to resolve the problems of land-locked countries. The Sea-Bed

Committee was to report on this question to the General Assembly in 1971.

These actions of the General Assembly were embodied in resolution 2750 B (XXV), which was adopted on 17 December 1970 by 111 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text of the resolution was recommended by the First Committee, in which it was sponsored by Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Burundi, Chad, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Paraguay, Swaziland, Upper Volta and Zambia.

The text was approved by the First Committee on 15 December by a vote of 89 to 0, with 16 abstentions.

Earlier, at the request of Cameroon, which objected to singling out the problems of land-locked countries, separate votes were taken on the retention of two clauses of the resolution. By a vote of 74 to 2, with 27 abstentions, the First Committee voted to retain the phrase "including the particular needs and problems of those which are land-locked." in the preambular clause which stated that exploitation of the sea-bed area should be carried out for the benefit of mankind, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries, including the particular needs of those which were land-locked.

By a vote of 77 to 2, with 27 abstentions, the Committee voted to retain the request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the special problems of land-locked countries relating to the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed area.

During the debate in the First Committee, the representatives of Bolivia, Peru and Singapore said that land-locked countries had certain problems in common which should be studied further. The wording of the text in no way prejudged the issue, the Bolivian representative said.

Belgium argued that certain of the texts concerning the sea-bed area leaned too much in favour of the coastal States; the study to be undertaken by the Secretary-General would be one means of placing matters in more satisfactory balance. Moreover, what applied to the land-locked countries applied also *mutatis mutandis* to the so-called shelf-locked countries, the Belgian representative said.

## CONFERENCE ON LAW OF THE SEA

During its discussion of the question of convening a conference on the law of the sea, the First Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General setting out the views of 74 Member States on the holding of such a conference. The majority of these supported in principle the idea of convening a conference, although differing on its scope and timing. Those States that did not support the convening of a conference felt that there was no need to review or revise the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the law of the sea; at the same time, they stressed the need to resolve such outstanding problems as the definition of the breadth of the territorial waters and of the continental shelf.

Within the First Committee, there was widespread support for the idea of convening a conference on the law of the sea. Opinions differed, however, on the scope of the conference, its date and the machinery for its preparation.

The USSR said a conference could be justified only if it was convened to settle a limited number of the most urgent matters pending in the field of the law of the sea, including: the limits of the territorial sea, the use of straits for international navigation, special fishing rights for coastal States, and a more precise definition of the limits of the continental shelf. The new conference should in any case not shake the legal foundations of activities of States in the use of the oceans. This was also the view of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR.

A preference for a conference that was limited in scope and did not attempt to deal simultaneously with all problems relating to the sea was also expressed by Austria, Denmark, Italy, New Zealand and Sweden, which said rapid progress would be more likely if the issues were dealt with in manageable packages, at one or more conferences. Noting that they were willing to accept the majority's desire for a more comprehensive conference, these States stressed the need for adequate preparation and said that such a conference should not review decisions taken at the 1958 Geneva conference on the law of the sea.

A comprehensive, far-reaching conference was favoured by a large number of States, which felt that all the issues of the sea were closely linked and could not be treated in isolation.

Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and Uruguay favoured this approach.

Most States agreed that a conference should be held as early as possible and that it should be carefully prepared; in this regard, several States commented that the failure of the 1960 Geneva conference on the law of the sea could be attributed to the lack of adequate preparation.

Four draft resolutions concerning a conference were submitted to the First Committee.

The first draft resolution was submitted by the United States and subsequently co-sponsored by the Dominican Republic. By the operative paragraphs, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*:

(1) decide to convene an international conference on the law of the sea to conclude one or more international conventions with respect to: (a) an international regime for the area of the sea-bed and ocean floor, including appropriate machinery and related anti-pollution measures; (b) the breadth of the territorial sea and related matters of international straits and conservation and management of living resources of the high seas, including the interests of coastal States with respect to fisheries on the high seas; (c) the prevention of marine pollution; and (d) such other related matters as the conference might decide on; (2) request the Sea-Bed Committee to prepare for the conference draft treaty articles and other appropriate recommendations on the matters referred to above; (3) establish a preparatory committee composed of Member States (the number to be determined) named by the President of the General Assembly, to meet early in 1971 to prepare for the conference draft treaty articles and other appropriate recommendations on the breadth of the territorial sea and related matters, marine pollution, and such other related matters as the committee might refer to the conference; and (4) request the Secretary-General to convene a preparatory session of the conference for two months beginning in January

1972, and a second session for four months beginning in January 1973; all matters referred to above would be considered at both sessions of the conference, and final decisions would be taken concurrently at the 1973 session.

The United States said the highest priority should be given to fixing a definite date and over-all time frame for the conference; final decisions could not be put off beyond 1973.

Support for the United States draft was expressed by Afghanistan, Austria, Denmark, Liberia and Madagascar. These Members favoured setting an early and definite date for the conference and spelling out a clearly defined agenda.

The second draft resolution was submitted by Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago. By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*: (1) deem it desirable to convene, in the near future, a conference on the law of the sea to deal with the broad range of existing issues relating to the regimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas, and questions relating to pollution and scientific research, in the light of the international regime to be established for the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction; (2) establish an *ad hoc* committee composed of 54 States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly, having due regard to equitable geographical distribution; (3) instruct the *ad hoc* committee to make recommendations as to the agenda and procedures of the conference, in co-operation with the Sea-Bed Committee, and to report to the General Assembly at its 1971 session on the above questions.

The two-power draft, the Brazilian representative said, took into account the fact that a conference was desirable in the near future and promoted its preparation in an orderly and flexible manner; at the same time, it stressed that all aspects of the law of the sea should be considered in their interrelationship. It would be premature to establish an agenda at this point, the Brazilian representative said; if the conference was to be truly comprehensive, all countries should have the opportunity to study the broad range of issues in the field before setting an agenda.

Support for the two-power draft was expressed by Chile, Guyana, Jamaica, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Spain, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay, which favoured a general and unrestricted agenda and an open date for the conference.

Both the United States draft and the two-power text called for the creation of a special preparatory committee for the conference which would work in co-operation with the Sea-Bed Committee. Some of the Members supporting a two-committee approach, including Austria, Canada, Denmark, Kuwait and the United Kingdom, said two committees would be able to achieve results in a shorter time. It was also pointed out in this connexion that the mandate of the Sea-Bed Committee was restricted to the area of the sea-bed beyond national jurisdiction.

However, during the discussion, a consensus emerged for a single-committee approach. Two reasons were cited for the desirability of this approach: the inseparable nature of all problems of the sea, and the duplication and delay that would result from co-ordinating the work of two committees. There was also a general feeling that the preparatory body should be the Sea-Bed Committee, which should be enlarged to take in a greater number of States.

Many States also supported the setting of a target date of 1973 for the conference, as a compromise between a definite and an open date.

The third draft resolution submitted to the First Committee incorporated these views.

This draft was sponsored by seven Members: Ecuador, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Peru and Sierra Leone.

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the General Assembly would: (1) note with satisfaction the progress made so far towards the elaboration of an international regime for the sea-bed and ocean floor; (2) decide to convene early in 1973, if possible, a conference on the law of the sea which would establish an equitable international regime, including an international machinery, for the area and the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and deal with a precise definition of the area, as well as with the broad range of related issues, including those concerning the regimes of the high seas, the



continental shelf, the territorial sea and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of living resources of the high seas, the preservation of the marine environment, and scientific research; (3) reaffirm the mandate of the Sea-Bed Committee; (4) enlarge the Sea-Bed Committee by 29 members, taking into account equitable geographical representation; (5) instruct the enlarged Committee to hold two meetings in 1971 in order to prepare (a) the draft of a treaty embodying the international regime including an international machinery for the area and its resources; and (b) a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea which should be dealt with by the conference, and draft articles on such subjects and issues.

In introducing the draft, Jamaica said that it was a compromise text that took into account the various interests and needs of the different regional groups, coastal and land-locked, developed and developing. The sponsors felt the draft reflected the existing widespread support for a comprehensive conference and took a flexible and realistic position with regard to its date.

Support for the seven-power text as an acceptable compromise was indicated by Argentina, Ceylon, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India and Yugoslavia. Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago, the sponsors of the two-power draft, also found the seven-power text satisfactory.

Other Members, however, expressed various objections. Thus, the USSR, noting that the majority of States seemed to be in favour of convening an international conference on the law of the sea and in setting 1973 as the date, said the main area of contention was the conference agenda. Here the seven-power draft was unsatisfactory because it did not provide for defining the limits of national jurisdiction, without which the preparation of a regime would be put in jeopardy. The text reflected the attitude of a group of States which favoured revising the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the law of the sea, a position the USSR thought would lead to the postponement for an indeterminate period of urgent questions. The USSR could not agree that merging questions of the sea-bed with an unlimited number of questions relating to the law of the sea would help to settle the problem of the regime of the sea-bed or other pending matters.

New Zealand and the United Kingdom noted that the text gave a certain priority to the establishment of the international regime; they felt that the establishment of the regime and the delimitation of the area to which it was to apply must be given parallel treatment. New Zealand, among others, also said it was necessary to have a definite target date for the conference; the words "if possible" should therefore be deleted from the provision that called for the Assembly to convene a conference early in 1973, if possible.

Some States which did not find the seven-power draft resolution acceptable proposed a variety of amendments. In all, five sets of amendments to the revised draft were put forward by the following States: Norway; Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom; Malta; Canada; and Ghana, Norway, Pakistan, Singapore and Sweden.

The most extensive amendments were sponsored by Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and orally co-sponsored by Belgium. These amendments had as their main purpose: (1) to set a definite target date for the conference; (2) to ensure that all questions were given parallel treatment and that priority was not given to the establishment of a regime, or to any other matter; and (3) to ensure that all States which had a material interest in questions relating to the sea-bed were included on the enlarged Sea-Bed Committee.

They would call on the Assembly to convene early in 1973 a conference on the law of the sea for the purpose of concluding one or more international conventions: (a) which would establish an equitable international regime, including an international machinery, for the area and resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the sub-soil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and a precise definition of the area; (b) with respect to the breadth of the territorial sea and the directly related matters of international straits and of the interests of coastal States in regard to fisheries in adjacent areas of the high seas; (c) with respect to questions of marine pollution; (d) with respect to such other specific matters as the General Assembly might decide upon.

The amendments would also, among other things, enlarge the membership of the Sea-Bed

Committee by 39 members, to be named by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with the regional groups.

A revised version of the seven-power text was then introduced, with the addition of Haiti and Tunisia as sponsors. The nine-power draft would convene in 1973, subject to the progress achieved in the preparatory work by the Sea-Bed Committee, a conference on the law of the sea which would establish an equitable international regime, including an international machinery, for the sea-bed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and arrive at a precise definition of the area, in dealing with the broad range of related issues, including those concerning the regimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea and contiguous zone, international straits, fishing and conservation, the prevention of pollution, and scientific research.

The United States also revised its proposal, modifying the provisions concerning the date of the conference, its agenda and the nature of the preparatory committee, in order to conform with the general pattern of other proposals.

Thus, by the operative paragraphs of the revised United States draft, the General Assembly would: (1) convene in 1973 an international conference on the law of the sea to deal with a broad range of issues relating to the law of the sea, particularly in order to conclude one or more international agreements with respect to an equitable international regime for the area and resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, including appropriate international machinery, a precise definition of the area, and related anti-pollution measures, as well as the breadth of the territorial sea and the related matters of international straits and fishing rights of coastal States, the conservation of the living resources of the high seas, the prevention of marine pollution and such other related matters as the conference might decide upon; (2) determine at its 1971 session the precise date, location and other pertinent details relating to the convening of the conference, taking into account the progress made by that time; (3) enlarge the Sea-Bed Committee by an additional (to be determined) number of members, and instruct it to prepare draft treaty articles on the international regime and on other related matters.

Amendments to this text were submitted by the United Kingdom.

Following consultations between the sponsors of the three draft resolutions, as well as with other Members, a fourth text was introduced, sponsored by 25 States: Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and Yugoslavia.

By the major provisions of the operative paragraphs of this draft, the General Assembly would: (1) note with satisfaction the progress made so far towards the elaboration of the international regime for the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction; (2) decide to convene in 1973, in accordance with the provisions set forth below, a conference on the law of the sea which would deal with the establishment of an equitable international regime, including an international machinery, for the area and resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, a precise definition of the area, and a broad range of related issues; (3) decide to review in 1971 and 1972 the progress reports of the Sea-Bed Committee, in order to determine the precise agenda of the conference, its definitive date, location, duration and related arrangements, and to postpone the conference if the preparatory work was insufficient; (4) reaffirm the mandate of the Sea-Bed Committee; (5) enlarge the Sea-Bed Committee by 39 members, appointed by the Chairman of the First Committee in consultation with the regional groups and taking into account equitable geographical representation thereon; and (6) instruct the enlarged committee to hold two meetings in 1971 in order to prepare for the conference draft treaty articles embodying the international regime, including an international machinery, for the sea-bed area and resources, and a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea.

The three other draft resolutions before the First Committee were then withdrawn by the sponsors.

However, amendments to the 25-power draft resolution were submitted by the Netherlands

and the United Kingdom, by Malta and Turkey and by Japan. Only those of Malta and Turkey were pressed to a vote. At the request of Malta, separate votes were taken on three amendments. By a roll-call vote of 46 to 37, with 31 abstentions, the Committee agreed to add the words "in a framework of close international co-operation" to the end of the preambular paragraph by which the General Assembly noted the need for the early and progressive development of the law of the sea.

The other two amendments were defeated by votes of 48 to 39, with 27 abstentions, and of 41 to 37, with 36 abstentions, respectively. The first amendment would have deleted the sentence that called for the General Assembly to postpone the conference, if it determined at its 1972 session that the preparatory work was insufficient. The second amendment would have changed the mandate of the Sea-Bed Committee so that it would prepare for the conference draft treaty articles embodying the international regime and the delimitation of the area to which it would apply, as well as draft treaty articles on other subjects that were to be dealt with by the conference.

The 25-power draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by the First Committee on 16 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 100 to 8, with 6 abstentions.

On the same day, and after consulting with the chairmen of the regional groups, the Chairman of the First Committee announced that the 39 members to be added to the Sea-Bed Committee would be allotted as follows: thirteen seats to the African States, eight to Latin America, nine to Asia, three to Eastern Europe, and six to Western European and other States.

The draft resolution was discussed at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 17 December 1970. At that time, Australia, Belgium, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain and Turkey submitted an amendment which would have enlarged the membership of the Sea-Bed Committee so as to include all States Members of the United Nations. Introducing the amendment, Spain said that because the tasks entrusted to the Committee were complex and involved all Member States, each sovereign State should have the right to defend its own interests.

An Indian sub-amendment to the 10-power amendment was submitted; this would have enlarged the membership of the Committee by 40, with the additional seat to go to the Western European group. The Indian sub-amendment was orally sub-amended by Pakistan and Tunisia so as to enlarge the Sea-Bed Committee by 44 members, with each geographical group to gain an additional seat. This sub-amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the 10-power amendment and by India, and was approved by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 17 abstentions.

The Assembly then adopted the text as a whole, as amended, as its resolution 2750 C (XXV), by a recorded vote of 108 to 7, with 6 abstentions.

The General Assembly thereby: (a) took into account the results of the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution of 15 December 1969,<sup>10</sup> which indicated widespread support for the holding of a comprehensive conference on the law of the sea; (b) expressed its consciousness that the problems of ocean space were closely interrelated and needed to be considered as a whole; (c) noted that the political and economic realities, scientific development and rapid technological advances of the last decade had accentuated the need for early and progressive development of the law of the sea, in a framework of close international co-operation; (d) took account of the fact that many of the current States Members of the United Nations had not taken part in the previous United Nations conferences on the law of the sea; (e) expressed its conviction that the elaboration of an equitable international regime for the sea-bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, would facilitate agreement on the questions to be examined at such a conference; (f) affirmed that such agreements on those questions should seek to accommodate the interests and needs of all States, whether land-locked or coastal, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal; (g) took into consideration the report of the Sea-Bed Committee; and (h) expressed

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 5.

its conviction that a new conference on the law of the sea would have to be carefully prepared to ensure its success and that the preparatory work ought to start as soon as possible after the conclusion of the 1970 session of the General Assembly, drawing on the experience already accumulated in the Sea-Bed Committee and using fully the opportunity provided by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in 1972, to further its work.

The General Assembly then took the following action. It noted with satisfaction the progress made so far towards the elaboration of the international regime for the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction through the adoption of the Declaration of Principles governing the sea-bed area.

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

The Assembly decided to review, at its 1971 and 1972 sessions, reports of the Sea-Bed Committee on the progress of its preparatory work with a view to determining the precise agenda of the conference on the law of the sea, its definitive date, location and duration, and related arrangements. If the Assembly, at its 1972 session, determined the progress of the preparatory work of the Committee to be insufficient, it might decide to postpone the conference.

The Assembly then reaffirmed the mandate of the Sea-Bed Committee set forth in its reso-

lution of 21 December 1968<sup>11</sup> as supplemented by the present resolution. It decided to enlarge the Committee by 44 members, appointed by the Chairman of the First Committee in consultation with regional groups and taking into account equitable geographical representation thereon.

The enlarged Committee was instructed to hold two sessions in Geneva, in March and in July-August 1971, in order to prepare for the conference on the law of the sea draft treaty articles embodying the international regime—including an international machinery—for the sea-bed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, taking into account the equitable sharing by all States in the benefits to be derived therefrom, bearing in mind the special interests and needs of developing countries, whether coastal or land-locked, on the basis of the Declaration of Principles governing the area, and a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea, which should be dealt with by the conference, and draft articles on such subjects and issues.

The Committee was also authorized to establish such subsidiary organs as it deemed necessary for the efficient performance of its functions, bearing in mind the scientific, economic, legal and technical aspects of the issues involved.

The Assembly requested the Committee to prepare, as appropriate, reports to the General Assembly on the progress of its work and requested the Secretary-General to circulate these reports to Member States and to observers to the United Nations for their comments and observations.

The Assembly also decided to invite other Member States which were not appointed to the Committee to participate as observers, and to be heard on specific points. It also, among other things, invited various inter-governmental bodies and specialized agencies concerned to co-operate fully with the enlarged Sea-Bed Committee in the implementation of this resolution, in particular by preparing such scientific and technical documentation as the Committee might request.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

<sup>11</sup>See footnote 1.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 187, 188.

First Committee, meetings 1724, 1726, 1773-1789, 1794-1796, 1798-1801.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1420.

Plenary Meetings 1843, 1933.

A/7924. Marine pollution and other hazardous and harmful effects which might arise from exploration and exploitation of sea-bed and ocean floor, and subsoil thereof, beyond limits of national jurisdiction. Report of Secretary-General.

A/7925 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General (containing replies received from Governments on desirability of convening conference on law of sea).

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV D; Part Four, Chapter IV M.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter II, paras. 38-41.

A/8021. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor beyond Limits of National Jurisdiction. (Annex VIII: List of documents before Committee.)

A/8047 and Add.1-4. Letter of 15 August 1970 from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Poland, Syria and USSR (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of the breadth of the territorial sea and related matters").

A/8047/Add.2/Rev.1. Letter of 2 September 1970 from Poland (supporting above request).

## DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

A/C.1/L.542. Letter of 24 November 1970 from Chairman of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor beyond Limits of National Jurisdiction to Chairman of First Committee (annexing draft declaration of principles governing sea-bed and ocean floor, and subsoil thereof, beyond limits of national jurisdiction).

A/C.1/L.544. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Ghana, Guyana, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago and United Republic of Tanzania, approved by First Committee on 15 December 1970, meeting 1798, by 90 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

A/8097 and Corr.2. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2749(xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8097 and Corr.2, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 108 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solemnly declares that:

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

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

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

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

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

6. States shall act in the area in accordance with the applicable principles and rules of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security

and promoting international co-operation and mutual understanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Nothing herein shall affect:

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

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

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

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

#### STUDY OF RESOURCE PROBLEMS

A/C.1/L.543. Chile, Kuwait, Libya, Peru: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.543/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Algeria, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Peru, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Brazil, Ivory Coast, Lebanon and Pakistan, as orally amended, approved by First Committee on 15 December 1970, meeting 1799, by 86 votes to 0, with 18 abstentions.

A/8097 and Corr.2. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II A.

RESOLUTION 2750 A (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8097 and Corr.2, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 104 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

Convinced that the exploration of the area and the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A/8097 and Corr.2. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II B.

RESOLUTION 2750 B (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8097 and Corr.2, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 111 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CONFERENCE ON LAW OF THE SEA

A/C.1/L.536 and Rev.1. United States: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Dominican Republic, and revision.

A/C.1/L.539. Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution.

#### PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

##### VIS-A-VIS EXPLOITATION OF SEA-BED

A/C.1/L.551. Bolivia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.551/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Burundi, Lesotho, Mali, Paraguay, Upper Volta, Zambia: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Chad, Niger and Swaziland, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 15 December 1970, meeting 1799, by 89 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

- A/G.1/L.545. Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Peru: draft resolution.
- A/G.1/L.545/Rev.1. Ecuador, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Peru, Sierra Leone: revised draft resolution.
- A/G.1/L.545/Rev.2. Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Peru, Sierra Leone, Tunisia: revised draft resolution.
- A/G.1/L.553. Norway: amendments to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/L.545/Rev.1.
- A/C.1/L.554. Australia, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom: amendments, co-sponsored orally by Belgium, to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/L.545/Rev.1.
- A/C.1/L.555. Malta: amendments to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/L.545/Rev.1.
- A/C.1/L.556. Canada: amendment to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/L.545/Rev.1.
- A/C.1/L.557. Ghana, Norway, Pakistan, Singapore, Sweden: amendments to 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/L.545/Rev.1.
- A/G.1/L.561. United Kingdom: amendments to United States revised draft resolution, A/G.1/L.536/Rev.1.
- A/G.1/L.562. Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania, as amended by 2 powers (A/C.1/L.564, para. 1) and as orally amended by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 16 December 1970, meeting 1800, by roll-call vote of 100 to 8, with 6 abstentions:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,† People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Belgium, Burma, Cuba, Japan, Romania, Venezuela.

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen informed the United Nations that it had changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A/C.1/L.563. Netherlands and United Kingdom: amendments to 25-power draft resolution, A/G.1/L.562.

A/C.1/L.564. Malta and Turkey: amendments to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.562.

A/C.1/L.565. Japan: amendment to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.562.

A/L.625 and Add.1. Australia, Belgium, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey: amendment to draft resolution II C recommended by First Committee; A/8097.

A/L.626. India: sub-amendment to 10-power amendment, A/L.625.

A/8097 and Corr.2. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II C.

RESOLUTION 2750 c (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8097 and Corr.2, as amended by 10 powers (A/L.625), which amendment was sub-amended by India (A/L.626), and further orally sub-amended by Pakistan and Tunisia, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by recorded vote of 108 to 7, with 6 abstentions:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Burma, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela.

\* Subsequently, Pakistan stated that its vote had not been recorded by the electronic voting mechanism, but that it had voted affirmatively.



The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Convinced that the elaboration of an equitable international regime for the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction would facilitate agreement on the questions to be examined at such a conference,

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

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

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

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

2. Decides to convene in 1973, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 below, a conference on the law of the sea which would deal with the establishment of an equitable international regime—including an international machinery—for the area and the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

a precise definition of the area, and a broad range of related issues including those concerning the regimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea (including the question of its breadth and the question of international straits) and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas (including the question of the preferential rights of coastal States), the preservation of the marine environment (including, *inter alia*, the prevention of pollution) and scientific research;

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

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

5. Decides to enlarge the Committee by forty-four members, appointed by the Chairman of the First Committee in consultation with regional groups and taking into account equitable geographical representation thereon;

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

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

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

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

10. Decides to invite other Member States which

are not appointed to the Committee to participate as observers and to be heard on specific points;

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

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

13. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and

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

A/8273 and Corr.1. Letter of 8 January 1971 from the Chairman of the First Committee to the Secretary-General.

## CHAPTER V

# REVIEW OF THE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

During 1970, the General Assembly's 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations continued its work with a view to completing a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observer missions established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes, as requested by the General Assembly on 15 December 1969.<sup>1</sup> On 1 October 1970, the Special Committee submitted a report to the Assembly on the work of its eight-member Working Group.

Later in the year, when the Assembly took up the question of peace-keeping operations, it considered the Special Committee's report and took a number of decisions concerning the Committee's work.

## CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, at meetings held between 20 March and 28 September 1970, approved a plan of work for its Working Group<sup>2</sup> by which the latter was to complete certain chapters of an eight-chapter study (known as Model I) of United Nations military observer missions established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes.

The Working Group was also to formulate the draft text of a standard agreement between the United Nations and the host country on

the status of military observer missions and, if possible, to complete the preparation of a study that would deal with United Nations peace-keeping operations on a larger scale (known as Model II).

The discussion in the Working Group focused on the second chapter of the Model I study. This dealt with the establishment (formation, strength, composition and command), direction and control of observer missions.

The need for promptness in establishing observer missions, assistance to be rendered to the Security Council on military matters, and the role of the Secretary-General with regard to the establishment of observer missions were extensively discussed. There was an understanding among members that the concurrence of the

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 92, text of resolution 2576 (XXIV).

<sup>2</sup> The Working Group, established in April 1968, consisted of the following eight members in 1970: Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. The other members of the 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Denmark (which replaced Sweden in December 1969), El Salvador, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

host country should be sought in the selection of countries to provide military observers, auxiliary personnel and technical services for a given mission.

In its examination of the third chapter, dealing with legal arrangements, the Working Group considered that the legal arrangements affecting the establishment and functioning of observer missions should include in particular a standard form of agreement between the United Nations and the host country on the status of military observer missions; they should also include a standard form of agreement between the United Nations and States providing personnel, equipment, facilities and services.

With regard to the fourth chapter of the Model I study—on financial agreements for the establishment and functioning of observer missions—discussion on the preparation of advance estimates of financial implications continued. The Working Group also discussed the method and sources of financing and the responsibility for meeting costs to participating States over and above the costs of maintaining the same military personnel in their own countries.

During the discussion in the Special Committee, regret was generally expressed that the Working Group had been unable to complete its work, in spite of the encouraging progress that was evident in the previous year's report of the Working Group.<sup>3</sup>

There was recognition that agreement among the major powers was essential for the resolution of the remaining difficulties. However, Australia, Japan and Pakistan suggested that such a view should not imply abdication of responsibility on the part of the Special Committee or of any Members of the United Nations.

In a report dated 1 October 1970, which it submitted to the General Assembly, the Special Committee stated there was a general concurrence in principle that, although it had not been possible to reach agreement on fundamental questions, the method of the Working Group offered the best available way for seeking agreement on the question of peace-keeping operations. Suggestions were nevertheless put forward to ensure more frequent reporting by the Working Group to the Special Committee, thus enabling the Committee to play a more active role in the deliberations.

The Special Committee noted it had been

recognized that the issues with which the Working Group was faced were of a fundamental nature and could not, without jeopardizing a final positive result, be resolved in haste. Accordingly, it believed that more time was required for consultations directed towards reaching agreement on the study on military observer missions; the additional time would also facilitate progress on the study dealing with peace-keeping operations on a larger scale.

In the introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization, covering the period 16 June 1969–15 June 1970, the Secretary-General stated that what now seemed necessary was a political consensus at a higher level, among the major powers, on the very difficult outstanding questions relating to the roles of the Military Staff Committee, the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the management and financing of United Nations military observer groups. He stated it would be unfortunate if the wealth of experience gained by the Secretariat in the management of peace-keeping operations were not fully taken into consideration in the resolution of these remaining problems.

The Secretary-General also felt that a crucial aspect of the Special Committee's mandate should not be overlooked, namely, the desirability of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the Organization. Because of his special responsibility in that respect, the Secretary-General appealed once again to the members of the Special Committee, as well as to all United Nations Member States, to focus their attention on the important question of peace-keeping operations.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

During the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970, the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was allocated to the Special Political Committee for consideration.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (Mexico) stated that for lack of progress in the solution of the constitutional problems facing it, the Committee

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 87-89.

had decided to follow the method of preparing models. What was required, he said, was to extend the scope of collective peace-keeping so as to bring in measures not expressly provided for in the United Nations Charter; since the operations involved had not been provided for in the Charter, the only basis for their acceptance was unanimity.

The establishment of the Working Group had made informal negotiations easier, but it had also created a new problem, the Chairman said, because those members of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations who were not members of the Working Group had felt excluded, in spite of efforts to keep them informed.

Meanwhile, he stated, the work of the Committee had not progressed fast enough; the study of observer missions had been even vaguer than in 1969<sup>4</sup> and the developed countries had not taken advantage of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the United Nations, in 1970, to try to solve the financial problems of the Organization by making voluntary contributions.

The Chairman said it was regrettable that in five years the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations had been unable to do anything to improve the financial stability of the United Nations. He noted that, in order for this particular Committee to work more effectively, the General Assembly might consider re-constituting it by altering or rotating its membership or by giving it precise instructions.

The majority of the speakers who took part in the discussion in the Assembly's Special Political Committee expressed disappointment over the lack of progress by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, but they supported the idea of renewing the latter's mandate. Ghana, however, expressed doubts about the advisability of renewing the mandate.

Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan and Yugoslavia expressed the opinion that although agreement between the major powers on the fundamental issues of peace-keeping was necessary, if a way out of the current impasse were to be found, the United Nations membership as a whole also had its duties which should not be abdicated.

The working methods of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations were of concern to several speakers.

Yugoslavia suggested that the Special Committee should re-examine its methods, as well as those of the Working Group, in order to achieve broader participation by the members of the Special Committee in the negotiating process. The possibility of wider representation in the Special Committee's Working Group was suggested.

Expressing similar views, Ceylon, Denmark and India thought that more frequent reporting by the Working Group would also enable the Special Committee to play a more active role.

Italy, supported by Argentina and Iran, suggested that consideration be given to the idea of increasing the Working Group by including all members of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations who were also members of the Security Council.

Morocco, supported by Turkey, suggested that work in 1971 might be concentrated on one issue at a time with the hope of reaching a consensus; more working groups could be set up, so that different aspects of a problem could be discussed simultaneously, the results of the discussions always being studied by the Special Committee at its plenary meetings.

Turning to the general question of the responsibility for peace-keeping operations, Canada thought that the major unresolved issue was the extent of the responsibilities of the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the management of peace-keeping operations.

Supported by Australia, Finland, Kenya and Nepal, Canada maintained that a possible solution could be found by creating a subsidiary organ of the Security Council under Article 29 of the United Nations Charter (which states that the Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions), or, in certain cases, by means of the Military Staff Committee.

Finland saw no contradiction between the roles of the Secretary-General and the Security Council, but thought that the concept of collective responsibility must be upheld.

Australia, Austria and Lebanon, among

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*

others, maintained that the General Assembly was as important as the Security Council in peace-keeping operations because it had the power to suggest measures to preserve the peace when the Security Council might be deadlocked.

The representative of Italy deemed it necessary to keep all options open and not spend too much time defining too minutely the powers and responsibilities of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General with regard to peace-keeping operations.

Australia, Norway and Sierra Leone stressed that it was important not to adopt specific proposals which might harden disagreement. They believed that Member States favoured approaching the problem from a more pragmatic view than before, setting limited goals and trying to advance step by step instead of trying to solve everything at once.

The spokesman for Pakistan said it was for the Security Council to determine the role of the Secretary-General in peace-keeping and the extent to which he should be delegated authority and be permitted to exercise it, but it was inevitable, he thought, that the Secretary-General would find himself in circumstances where he had to act on his own initiative. The effectiveness of his action would depend on the confidence of United Nations Member States, he added, just as any peace-keeping arrangements evolved would be effective only if all Members had due respect for the Organization's decisions and implemented them scrupulously.

If the United Nations were to carry out its main function effectively, the representative of the United States said, it direly needed improved stand-by arrangements, better advance planning and equitable financing on the basis of collective financial responsibility. While it was necessary to continue the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and its Working Group to see whether agreement could be reached on guidelines for the first two peace-keeping models (see above, pp. 83-84), this did not mean that the General Assembly could not act on certain concrete and specific measures to strengthen United Nations peace-keeping.

The chief practical difficulty, in the view of the United States representative, was to determine which body should have the power to establish and control peace-keeping operations.

The problem was to agree on guidelines that reconciled the political authority of the Security Council with the need for a single executive body responsible for the operational decisions that could not be made effectively by a deliberative body.

Three other considerations were essential, he thought: first, the United Nations must preserve and improve its capacity to deploy peace-keeping forces promptly in an emergency; second, the expenses entailed by peace-keeping operations should be the collective responsibility of all United Nations Member States; lastly, men and facilities must be in readiness for peace-keeping emergencies.

France considered that, in order to determine the main principles for action, it was necessary to return to the provisions of the Charter, which in fact defined very clearly the general terms of reference of the different United Nations bodies. Only by reference to the Articles of the Charter could answers be found to the fundamental questions of peace-keeping, questions which were of an institutional nature.

United Nations peace-keeping operations, the representative of the USSR said, must be carried out strictly in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Charter and in particular with the principle that armed forces must not be used, save in the common interest. However, he said, some United Nations Members, while officially advocating a speedy solution to the problem, were in fact hampering progress by departing from positions on which agreement had been reached in earlier stages of the discussions.

Certain States, the USSR representative continued, were pursuing a policy to ensure that de facto responsibility for various aspects of United Nations peace-keeping operations remained with those who held key positions in the United Nations Secretariat, while the Security Council, entrusted under the Charter with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, was to remain practically excluded from the administration of those operations.

Attempts were also being made to exclude the Military Staff Committee from participation in such operations, he said, in spite of the fact that that body had been established to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions

relating to the Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security and the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal.

Expressing similar views, the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland argued that with reasonable mutual accommodation, agreement could be reached on all unresolved questions. What was needed, they thought, was a comprehensive system, based on respect for the Charter, guaranteeing that peace-keeping operations would not be misused for the narrow interests of certain States or groups of States.

They added that the financial problems of peace-keeping operations were essentially political and therefore could not be solved independently from the basic political problems. Furthermore, the planning and conduct of the operations envisaged should be the responsibility of the Military Staff Committee, possibly with the participation of interested United Nations Member States. The principle of equitable geographical representation, in their view, should apply also to the composition of the military command, so as to guarantee that operations would be conducted in the interests of collective security.

The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that the failure of the United Nations to reach agreement on its most important task of peace-keeping had increased fears about the future of the United Nations as a whole. However, some of these fears, he thought, were due to the fact that very little was known about the exact state of negotiations on the subject between two major powers.

In his view, there could be no United Nations policy on peace-keeping unless its two largest Member States had agreed upon it; it was natural for the General Assembly and the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to expect that they should be informed on the progress of negotiations between them.

On the question of financing United Nations peace-keeping operations, Brazil put forward the idea of establishing a pre-financing plan to which the members of the Security Council would contribute. Payments could be made in two annual instalments, it said, and the contributions of non-permanent members would be fully returned when they left the Security Coun-

cil. According to Brazil's suggestion, sums actually expended for such pre-financed peace-keeping operations would be refunded from contributions made by the membership of the Organization as might be determined by the General Assembly; the fund would be replenished only to the extent that members of the Security Council had contributed.

Also on the question of financing peace-keeping operations, the representative of Kuwait introduced a draft resolution, co-sponsored by Senegal and Swaziland, whereby the General Assembly would, among other things, have decided to establish a permanent fund for peace-keeping operations.

By the preambular paragraphs of this three-power draft resolution, the Assembly would have reaffirmed that all Member States were bound under the Charter to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, and emphasized the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. It would also have stated its belief that the lack of reliable arrangements for collective security within the United Nations system had made it possible for some States to commit breaches of international peace and security.

The Assembly would, in addition, have stated its conviction that it was a primary duty of the United Nations to give prompt assistance at all times to any States whose territorial integrity or political independence was threatened and that peace-keeping operations could only be effective if sufficient funds were always available for the financing of peace-keeping operations.

Also, by the preamble, the Assembly would have recognized the primary responsibility and authority of the Security Council in respect of the maintenance of international peace and security and the special responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council in the field of international peace and security, and borne in mind the handicaps which had reduced effectiveness in meeting these responsibilities.

Finally, by the preamble, the Assembly would have stated its determination to ensure that future peace-keeping operations should be properly authorized and reliably financed, with due

regard to the special position given by the Charter to the permanent members of the Security Council and the responsibility the Charter imposed on all Member States.

By the first operative paragraph of the three-power text, the Assembly would have decided:

(a) to establish a permanent fund for peace-keeping operations in accordance with the following criteria: the fund should be independent of the regular budget; contributions to it should be compulsory; and the main financial burden should be borne by the permanent members of the Security Council, and the rest be met by other developed countries and, to a smaller extent, by developing countries whose contributions should not exceed their economic means;

(b) the fund would be placed under the authority of the Security Council;

(c) those resources of the fund not depleted by peace-keeping operations should be placed at the disposal of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to be used for accelerating economic and social development in the developing countries; and

(d) the UNDP and the Bank should undertake to provide the United Nations with resources that might be required at any time to finance any peace-keeping operation to be carried out in the implementation of a Security Council resolution, within the limits of the amount placed at their disposal, including its accrued interest.

By the second operative paragraph of the three-power text, the Assembly would have requested the Secretary-General:

(a) to name a group of experts entrusted with the following tasks: to study the question of the apportionment of the resources of the fund and to recommend an appropriate scale of assessment; and to determine, in consultation with UNDP and the Bank, the appropriate modalities for the implementation of the suggestions contained in the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution concerning contributions to the proposed fund;

(b) to undertake a comprehensive study on the question of establishing a training centre for United Nations observers and administrative and commanding officers for peace-keeping operations; and

(c) to report to the General Assembly on these matters in 1971.

The three-power proposal was not pressed to a vote, on the understanding that it would be transmitted to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and that a report on it would be submitted to the General Assembly in 1971.

Instead, the Special Political Committee approved, on 13 November 1970, a proposal sponsored by nine Members, which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 8 December 1970.

By the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly among other things noted with regret that the mandate entrusted to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations had not as yet been fulfilled, and expressed its consciousness that the problems with which the Committee had been faced were of a fundamental nature, and that the Committee believed more time was required. The Assembly also made the point that problems of such a fundamental nature required further consultations within the context of the United Nations in order to enable the Committee to fulfil its mandate.

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

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly stressed the importance of achieving agreed guidelines to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping operations consistent with the Charter. To this end, it urged the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to accelerate its work.

The Special Committee was instructed to intensify its efforts with a view to completing, by 1 May 1971, its report on the United Nations military observer missions established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes, and to determine, in the light of the progress achieved by that date, whether alternative methods were advisable for the early fulfilment of its mandate to reach an agreement on peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter.

The Assembly asked the Special Committee to study carefully the suggestions, proposals and documents submitted to it on this question and to report back in 1971.

The Special Committee was also directed to submit a completed comprehensive report to the Assembly in 1971 on the United Nations military observer missions as well as a progress report on any other models of peace-keeping operations.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 2670(XXV), adopted, unanimously, by the Assembly on the recommendation of its Special Political Committee, which had approved the text unanimously on a proposal by Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico, Sierra Leone, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

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A/8175. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 2670(XXV), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8175, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921.

The General Assembly,

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

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

Having received and examined the report of the

Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations of 1 October 1970,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Requests the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in the course of its further deliber-



ations, to study carefully and to take full account of the views expressed and the suggestions, proposals and documents submitted at the present session, and to report on them to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, as appropriate, within the context of its work;

6. Directs the Special Committee on Peace-keeping

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

## CHAPTER VI

### THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The question of strengthening international security was discussed at length during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, which opened on 15 September 1970. It was considered by the Assembly's First Committee at meetings held in September, October and December 1970.

On 16 December, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter as the basis for relations among States.

The First Committee had before it, for this discussion, a report by the Secretary-General on communications received from Member States on the subject of the strengthening of international security. Referring in his report to the views and suggestions of Member States, the Secretary-General said that they indicated the great importance which Members attached to the subject.

Summarizing his own views, the Secretary-General felt that the greatest obstacle to the strengthening of international security in recent years arose from the growing tendency of States to revert to force as a means of resolving international differences. The maintenance of international peace and security was not only the primary goal of the United Nations, but also the *sine qua non* for the very existence and progress of mankind. Modern society had no alternative to annihilation than to strengthen the force of law against the law of force.

One of the main prerequisites for strengthening international security, he said, was that all States rededicate themselves to, and respect, the norms of international behaviour and morality

set out in the United Nations Charter. The timeliness of such a rededication in the twenty-fifth anniversary year of the United Nations was underlined by the existing conflicts and tensions in various regions of the world, particularly in South-East Asia, the Middle East and southern Africa, and by the urgent need to find ways of alleviating those tensions through fresh actions taken by States and through the strengthening of the peace-keeping and peace-making functions of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General recalled past suggestions he had made for enhancing the capacity of the United Nations, particularly of the Security Council, in maintaining international peace and security. He reiterated his conviction that the full potential of the United Nations as an instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security could only be realized when the principle of universality of membership was more fully applied.

In conclusion, the Secretary-General stated that, while important differences existed among States concerning the principles to be proclaimed by the United Nations for strengthening international security, those differences were by no means irreconcilable.

Also before the Committee were letters dated 8 July and 1 October 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, respectively, transmitting two communications from the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the question of the strengthening of international security.

#### PROPOSALS BEFORE FIRST COMMITTEE

During its discussion of the question of the strengthening of international security, the First

Committee considered four drafts of declarations or resolutions, as well as various amendments. After the discussion, the sponsors of the four drafts held consultations and ultimately drafted a single text that was approved by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly (see below). The four earlier draft texts were not pressed to votes. Each of the four, summarized in the following paragraphs, reflected the particular measures that their respective sponsors considered necessary to strengthen international security.

The first of the four texts submitted was sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

By it, the Assembly would have noted, among other things, in preambular paragraphs: its consideration that the most important tasks specified in the United Nations Charter were the maintenance of international peace and security and the adoption of collective measures to this end; its desire to ensure for all States a free and sovereign existence; its concern that in various parts of the world military conflicts were still taking place; its consideration that the extensive development of peaceful co-operation between all States was one of the major factors which helped to strengthen international peace and security; and its affirmation that the strengthening of international security called for concerted action by all States to relax international tension.

By the operative parts of this eight-power draft, the Assembly would have declared that, in the interest of strengthening international security, it was necessary for States to:

(1) abide strictly in their international relations by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, including the principles of the sovereignty, equality and territorial inviolability of each State, non-interference in internal affairs and respect for the right of all peoples freely to choose their social system;

(2) refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State;

(3) abide strictly by the principles of the inadmissibility of military occupation and of the acquisition of territory through war or the use of force in violation of the Charter;

(4) implement fully the decisions of the

Security Council on the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts and the withdrawal of forces from territories occupied as a result of such conflicts, as well as other Security Council decisions aimed at the maintenance of international peace and security;

(5) comply with decisions of the Security Council taken to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace;

(6) cease all military and other action for the suppression of the liberation movements of peoples still under colonial or racist domination and assist them in attaining independence in accordance with their inalienable right to self-determination;

(7) settle all disputes between States by peaceful means and, to that end, make fuller use of the procedures and methods provided for in the Charter;

(8) contribute to the attainment of agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control and the adoption of nuclear disarmament measures by all nuclear States, and also agreement on regional and other individual measures to end the arms race;

(9) develop international co-operation on a regional basis for the purpose of strengthening security in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, with the participation of all States in each region;

(10) accelerate the attainment of agreement on a definition of aggression and on United Nations peace-keeping operations, on the basis of strict compliance with the Charter;

(11) ensure full implementation of the principle of the universality of the United Nations; and

(12) be guided by the consideration that the strengthening of international security contributed to the social and economic progress of all peoples, including the developing countries, which would in turn contribute to the creation of conditions of stability necessary for peaceful and friendly relations and co-operation among States.

The second text before the Committee, sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands, would have had the Assembly note the following points, inter alia, in preambular paragraphs: its reaffirmation that the strengthening of international security was

a question of cardinal importance that required concerted action by all Member States, based on the political will to implement urgent measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace and eliminating the causes of insecurity and tension likely to create conflicts; its conviction that international security was contingent on the strict observance of the principles and provisions of the Charter; its endorsement of the concern expressed by Member States over the slow pace of progress in the negotiation of agreements on arms control and disarmament; that it was mindful that regional arrangements or agencies acting consistently with the purposes and principles of the United Nations could be effective instruments for strengthening international security; and its recognition that there was a direct interaction between the maintenance of international security and economic and social development.

By the operative parts of this six-power draft resolution, the Assembly would have:

(1) reaffirmed the unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, in particular the non-use of force or threat of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State; the peaceful settlement of international disputes; non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State; co-operation with one another in accordance with the Charter; equal rights and self-determination of peoples; sovereign equality of States; and fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed under the Charter;

(2) reaffirmed that regional arrangements or agencies should deal with such matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security as were appropriate for regional action, provided that their activities were consistent with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter;<sup>1</sup>

(3) recognized that international peace and security depended upon strict and universal observance of the principles of the Charter, particularly respect for the sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States, irrespective of their size or political or social system, and for the right of their peoples to determine their own destinies free of external intervention, coercion or constraint, especially involving the threat or use of force, overt or covert;

(4) reaffirmed the obligations of Member States to resolve international disputes through the procedures for peaceful settlement enumerated in Article 33 of the Charter;<sup>2</sup>

(5) recalled that under the Charter legal disputes should as a general rule be referred to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Court's Statute, and accordingly recommended the fullest possible utilization of the Court;

(6) urged that greater advantage be taken of the Secretary-General's good offices and that greater use be made of improved methods of fact-finding and conciliation;

(7) called for the intensification of concerted efforts, both multilateral and bilateral, for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear and conventional arms race, nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction, and for the conclusion of collateral measures as well as for a comprehensive programme of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

(8) recognized that progress in that field would make the Disarmament Decade a significant step towards a more secure and peaceful world in which human and material resources would be more effectively devoted to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being;

(9) urged all Member States to respond to the need for more effective, dynamic and flexible procedures for peace-making efforts and peace-keeping operations as one of the main means under the Charter for controlling situations where danger of international conflict arose;

(10) further urged Member States to support the efforts of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations towards the setting up of such efficient agreed procedures;

(11) drawn attention to the need to ensure, on the basis of collective responsibility, that United Nations peace-keeping functions were reliably and equitably financed;

(12) called upon Member States to respect

<sup>1</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Chapter VIII of the Charter.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., text of Article 33 of the Charter.

the resolutions of the competent organs of the Organization concerning international peace and security and, in particular, to abide by the decisions of the Security Council, upon which the Charter had conferred primary responsibility in that respect;

(13) welcomed the decision of the Security Council to hold periodic meetings;

(14) recommended to the Security Council that consideration be given to creating appropriate subsidiary organs for the pacific settlement of disputes and for monitoring and restraining the flow of armaments towards areas of tension or conflict;

(15) invited Member States to do their utmost to enhance the authority and effectiveness of the Security Council and of its decisions by ensuring the faithful application of the Charter provision (contained in Article 23) that in the election of members of the Security Council, due regard be specially paid to the contribution of Member States of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization;

(16) recalled the duty of Member States to assist the United Nations in the early completion of the process of decolonization, having due regard to the freely expressed will of the peoples concerned, and the implementation of the principle of equal rights and self-determination;

(17) affirmed the need for continued, concerted and sustained action to promote international stability through a better and more effective system of international co-operation whereby the prevailing disparities in economic and social development might be banished and prosperity secured for all;

(18) urged, to that end, intensified efforts during the Second United Nations Development Decade to create conditions of stability and well-being and to ensure a minimum standard of living through economic and social progress and development, promoted through joint and concentrated action by developing and developed countries;

(19) called upon Member States to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter;

(20) urged Member States to reaffirm their will to respect fully the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law;

(21) recommended the intensification of efforts towards the progressive development and codification of international law.

The third text before the Committee was sponsored by 23 Latin American countries: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The 23-power draft would have had the Assembly, among other things in preambular paragraphs, declare that the strengthening of international security was a question of fundamental importance that required concerted action by all States, based on the political will to promote international co-operation and to adopt and implement urgent measures aimed at eliminating causes of insecurity and tension.

By the preamble, it would also have had the Assembly: reaffirm that fidelity to the Charter and its principles were essential requirements for establishing world peace based on justice; express its conviction that the strengthening of international security required the full utilization and strengthening of the United Nations and that the enormous resources freed by disarmament should be channelled especially to the promotion of economic development of the developing countries; express its awareness of the close link between the strengthening of international security and the achievement of concrete and substantial progress towards disarmament; express its conviction that the economic development of the developing countries and the elimination of the inequalities between those countries and the developed countries were essential to the strengthening of international security; and to express its belief that effective measures were needed to eliminate, once and for all, systems of colonial and racial oppression.

By the operative paragraphs of the 23-power draft, the Assembly would have:

(1) reaffirmed the unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter as the basis of relations between nations, irrespective of their size, geographical location, development, or political or social system;

(2) reaffirmed that peace and security required all States to respect strictly the principles

and to comply fully with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and to base their conduct faithfully on the ideas and standards set out in the Charter Preamble, and that consequently efforts to strengthen international security would only achieve lasting and irreversible results in so far as they were carried out within the framework of the Charter and were aimed at establishing an international order which ensured justice for all States;

(3) reaffirmed that all States Members of the United Nations were bound to respect the sovereign equality of all States, to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in the Charter, to settle their international disputes by peaceful means, to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations and to give the United Nations, within the framework of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the assistance provided therein for the maintenance or re-establishment of international peace and security;

(4) reaffirmed that in case of conflict between the obligations of Members under the Charter and those assumed by them under any other international agreement, the former should prevail;

(5) reaffirmed its responsibility with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Articles 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Charter;<sup>3</sup>

(6) urged all States to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and other competent United Nations bodies concerning international peace and security;

(7) expressed grave concern over the slow progress of the negotiations on general and complete disarmament, and urged all States to make urgent and concerted efforts within the framework of the Disarmament Decade for the early cessation of the nuclear arms race, the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

(8) reiterated the need to undertake, within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade, urgent and concerted global action to reduce and eliminate, once and

for all, the economic gap between developed and developing countries, which was a prerequisite for the establishment of international peace and the strengthening of the security of all nations;

(9) affirmed its belief that there was a close connexion between the strengthening of international security, the economic development of the developing countries and disarmament, so that any progress towards any of those objectives would constitute progress towards all of them;

(10) affirmed that lasting peace presupposes effective respect for and full exercise of human rights, and that the elimination of violations of those rights was essential for the strengthening of international security;

(11) affirmed that the continuance of colonial domination seriously weakened international peace and constituted a serious threat to the security of nations;

(12) expressed its belief that the achievement of universality of the United Nations would make its actions for strengthening international security more effective;

(13) considered that regional co-operation governed by the provisions of the Charter and based on strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of States could contribute to strengthening international security;

(14) called upon all Member States to respond to the urgent need for more effective, dynamic and flexible procedures in the efforts to establish peace and in peace-keeping operations as the principal means for controlling situations involving a danger of international conflict;

(15) welcomed the decision of the Security Council to hold periodic meetings;

(16) recommended to the Security Council that, in accordance with the Charter, it should consider the desirability of establishing appropriate subsidiary organs for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in cases where such disputes were under its consideration;

(17) decided to include the item under discussion in the provisional agenda of the Assembly's 1971 session.

The fourth proposal before the Committee was sponsored by 33 Members—Afghanistan,

<sup>3</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Articles 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Charter.

Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The preambular paragraphs of this 33-power text would have had the Assembly, among other things: emphasize the need for the strengthening of the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and for the establishment of an effective system of collective security based on the participation of all States; determine to develop friendly relations and co-operation among nations; be convinced that peace built upon justice would bring about stability and security conducive to the achievement of rapid social and economic development and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, including apartheid.

In the preambular parts of the 33-power draft, the Assembly would also have expressed its deep concern that military conflicts, acts of aggression, threats or use of force, foreign occupation of territories and interference in the internal affairs of other States created tension and threatened universal peace and security.

It would also have noted its powers under Article 11 of the Charter to consider general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security and that it was mindful of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter; and, further, would have noted that the steady strengthening and expansion of the domain of mutual co-operation within international, regional and bilateral frameworks, in accordance with the Charter, would contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

By the operative paragraphs of the 33-power text, the General Assembly would have declared that all States should:

(1) adhere strictly to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles of sovereign equality of States, the renunciation of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and politi-

cal independence of any State, settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, non-interference in internal affairs, co-operation with one another, equal rights of people and their inalienable rights to self-determination, and fulfilment in good faith of their international obligations;

(2) be guided in their international conduct by the principles elaborated in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (see pp. 789-92);

(3) respect the principles of the Charter and international law and observe them in their relations with all States;

(4) recognize that, in case of conflict between the obligations arising under the Charter and those assumed under any other international agreement, the former should prevail;

(5) adhere strictly to the principle of non-use of force as a means of settling international disputes and the principles of the inviolability of established frontiers, the inadmissibility of military occupation resulting from the use of force, and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by conquest, in contravention of the provisions of the Charter, and refrain from recognizing as legal any such territorial acquisition;

(6) refrain from any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State or of its political independence;

(7) pursue vigorously the universality of the United Nations;

(8) continue their efforts to bring about the dissolution of great-power military alliances, in the interest of promoting peace and relaxing international tensions, under circumstances ensuring the security of all States and peoples;

(9) desist from any forcible action which would deprive peoples still under colonial domination of their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence, discontinue all military and other acts of suppression of liberation movements of such peoples, remove any impediments to the attainment of their independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>4</sup> and render assist-

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV) containing the Declaration.

ance to the United Nations in order to bring about the complete liquidation of colonialism, and all other forms of foreign domination;

(10) condemn the policy of apartheid of the Government of South Africa and all manifestations of racial discrimination, and reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggles of oppressed peoples to attain their fundamental rights and freedoms and self-determination;

(11) contribute towards the attainment of early agreement on general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control and towards preparing and implementing a programme for the Disarmament Decade, as well as ensure that the benefits of the technology of peaceful uses of nuclear energy be available to all States without discrimination;

(12) undertake within the Second United Nations Development Decade concerted international action towards the reduction and ultimate elimination of the gap between developed and developing countries;

(13) settle their international disputes peacefully by means provided for in the Charter;

(14) accelerate the attainment of agreement on a definition of aggression;

(15) make renewed efforts to settle all questions relating to United Nations peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter;

(16) expedite the activation of enforcement measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter;<sup>5</sup>

(17) implement the resolutions of the Security Council and of the pertinent United Nations organs on the peaceful settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter;

(18) support the decision of the Security Council to hold periodic meetings;

(19) reaffirm the responsibility of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Charter<sup>6</sup> to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation deemed likely to impair friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the Charter;

(20) promote mutual co-operation between States at the international, regional and bilateral

levels, as a significant contribution to the strengthening of international security;

(21) achieve universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(22) intensify efforts towards the progressive development and codification of international law; and

(23) emphasize the need for the United Nations to exert continuous efforts to strengthen international peace and security, and decide to place the item on the agenda of the Assembly's 1971 session.

Thailand submitted amendments applicable to these four drafts. Among other things, the Thai amendments would have added an operative paragraph to the various texts, calling upon the Security Council and particularly its permanent members to exert greater efforts to discharge more effectively their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, especially in areas where they were most critically affected.

Amendments refining the wording of the 33-power draft text were submitted by Pakistan. In another proposed amendment to that text, Pakistan called for the deletion of the paragraph calling for States to be guided in their international conduct by the principles elaborated in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.

There was considerable discussion of the four draft proposals and the amendments in the First Committee (see below for summary of discussions), after which informal consultations were held among sponsors of the proposals and other interested Members, with a view to formulating a single text. A drafting group was ultimately set up, consisting of two representatives of the sponsors of each of the draft resolutions—Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ecuador, India, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

#### DISCUSSION IN FIRST COMMITTEE

Introducing the eight-power draft declaration, the USSR spokesman said that the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of

<sup>5</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Chapter VII of the Charter.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, text of Article 14 of the Charter.

the United Nations provided an opportunity to evaluate the central and fundamental task of the Organization, that of maintaining peace and strengthening international security. That task had become especially acute at the present time, he said, since dangerous armed conflicts that threatened international peace subsisted in various parts of the world, such as Viet-Nam and the Middle East, and inhuman policies of racism and apartheid continued to keep peoples in other areas under subjugation.

The sponsors of the eight-power draft, he said, had made their proposal in the conviction that a wide-ranging declaration rather than a resolution should result from the consideration of the question at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

The USSR representative said the sponsors thought that in order to strengthen international security it was of paramount importance that relations between States be based on the principles of the Charter, in particular the principles of the sovereignty, equality and territorial inviolability of each State, of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and of refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

They advocated increasing the role of the Security Council and stressed the need for the full implementation of its decisions on the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts and the withdrawal of forces from territories occupied as a result of such conflicts and for compliance with Security Council decisions taken in the exercise of its powers to suppress acts of aggression and other breaches of the peace.

The representative of Italy, who introduced the six-power draft resolution, said that the issue of international security was a complex one involving practically all the major problems confronting the world and therefore commanded global solutions in the framework of a comprehensive, all-embracing plan of action. What was really needed, he said, was a new start to far-reaching actions in five fields: the strengthening of the United Nations, disarmament, peace-keeping, peace-making, and social and economic progress.

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands, the sponsors of the six-

power draft, said that it was intended to reflect all the principles of the Charter without any attempts at selectivity. They felt that to strengthen international security every organ of the United Nations should be fully utilized, including the International Court of Justice, and recourse should be had to all the machinery provided for in the Charter. While they recognized the primary role of the Security Council in matters relating to international security, they could not accept the enlargement of its powers at the expense of other United Nations organs.

The sponsors of the six-power draft emphasized the need for establishing guidelines on peace-keeping, with equitable apportionment of expenses.

They also stressed that Charter principles should be included specifically to avoid any reinterpretation of the Charter; several other Members, among them China and Madagascar, voiced this opinion also.

The representative of Brazil, speaking for the sponsors of the 23-power draft resolution, said that they did not consider peace as a state of absence of war or as a state of tension at a tolerable level. They sought world peace based on justice and the guarantee of security for all nations. To them, peace was identified with security for all nations, big or small, and security with development.

He explained that their proposal tried to bring out the close relationship between the concepts of strengthening international security, economic development of the developing countries, and disarmament, so that progress in any of those directions would constitute progress towards them all. Their proposed text sought to strengthen international security through a strengthening of the United Nations as a political institution and as a centre for negotiation.

The sponsors of the 23-power draft text felt that efforts to strengthen international security and relax tensions could have lasting results only if they were carried out within the framework of the Charter, which provided not only the principles but also the machinery for that purpose. They said that international security must not be based on a precarious balance of power, but on strict compliance with the principles and purposes of the Charter.

In introducing the 33-power draft declara-



tion, the representative of Zambia observed that a striking feature of the four drafts was their similarity and the number of points of agreement. He said that the 33-power draft was the outcome of the collective experience of the sponsoring countries, which had traditionally kept free from the major military alliances and the major ideological divisions that had threatened peace and security.

Sponsors of the 33-power draft text said that the quest for international security required more than the reaffirmation of the principles and purposes of the Charter; it called for a political will on the part of all States to respect and implement its provisions in their international relations. They spoke in particular of the principles of the non-use of force as a means of settling international disputes, the inviolability of international frontiers, the inadmissibility of military occupation resulting from the use of force and the acquisition of territory by conquest in contravention of the principles of the Charter.

The principles and measures set out in their draft text, the sponsors of the 33-power draft said, reflected the position on the issues of peace and security set out in the Declaration on Peace, Independence and Development adopted at the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lusaka, Zambia, in September of 1970.

In the discussion held in the First Committee, almost all speakers expressed their faith in the Charter. They noted that the achievement of international security lay with Members having the will to carry out its principles and purposes.

Much of the debate concerned wording and emphasis; the general idea that the Assembly should make a unanimous statement on the subject was accepted by virtually all speakers.

The United States representative called for a brief and simple resolution.

Senegal noted that a basic problem was in the different interpretations of the Charter.

Israel stated that the question was essentially one of renewing the collective faith in the Charter.

The representative of the United Kingdom stressed that first and foremost it was the principles of the Charter that united Members. He believed that they should be set at the head of

any resolution on international peace and security both to ensure that a coherent body of United Nations doctrine and practice would be built up and to guard against the creation of ambiguity or contradictions which might distort the emphasis of the Charter and give grounds for false interpretations. Above all, he felt, thus to set forth the principles would make clear that renunciation of the use of force must lead automatically to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, which in his Government's view was the basic assumption of the work of the United Nations in the field of international peace and security.

Most of the speakers commented on the special concerns of their countries on strengthening international security, and many referred to the need to deal peacefully with the conflicts in the Middle East and in Viet-Nam.

Certain representatives of African, Arab and Asian States, for example, observed that, while the international community had warded off the dangers of a world conflict, it was clear that it had done so essentially at the cost of persistent localized conflicts. There could be no real international peace or security, they said, unless United States troops in Indo-China were withdrawn and the right of the peoples of Indo-China freely to determine their own destiny was recognized, unless Israel withdrew from the Arab territories it occupied, unless military and economic support of colonial and racist regimes in Africa was halted, and unless assistance was given to the liberation struggles of peoples under colonial domination. The conflicts in the Middle East and Viet-Nam, they said, had the potentiality of sudden escalation.

The United States said it was taking concrete and effective action to strengthen international peace and security; it had announced new proposals for establishing peace in Indo-China, and had undertaken an initiative designed to promote a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. It was making and would continue to make concrete proposals to improve United Nations peace-keeping operations and the procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes, to encourage resort to the International Court of Justice, to establish a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to forbid the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction

on the sea-bed and to set up an international regime for the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed for the benefit of all mankind.

A number of sponsors of the 33-power draft stressed the importance of improving the capacity and effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly for the security of medium-sized and small States.

Thus, Kuwait suggested the establishment of a permanent fund for peace-keeping operations, contributions to which should be compulsory, and suggested that the resources of the fund not devoted to peace-keeping be utilized by the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to promote economic development.

Uruguay supported the Kuwaiti proposal as being consonant with the link between peace and development emphasized by the Latin American States.

The view that the power of the Security Council and the role of the Secretary-General should be invigorated or strengthened was expressed in various ways with various suggestions offered by Belgium, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, Greece, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Syria, Thailand, Uganda and the Ukrainian SSR, among others.

Chile and Peru, however, said that there was a tendency to stress the powers of the Security Council and not those conferred by the Charter on the General Assembly, a body that clearly reflected international public opinion.

The Ivory Coast and Kuwait pointed out that in the maintenance of international peace and security the powers and responsibilities of the Security Council and of the General Assembly should be considered complementary.

While recognizing that the permanent members of the Security Council had a special responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, India said that there was a general feeling that the small and medium powers did not have an adequate opportunity to participate in international decision-making. India thought that consultations would foster a spirit of partnership and give greater authority to the decisions made.

Some States, including Japan and the Philippines, advocated the fuller utilization of the International Court of Justice in the peaceful settlement of disputes, but others indicated varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the performance of the Court. Kenya, for example, said that while it was not opposed to the suggestion of greater recourse to the Court, there had been genuine difficulties that had led to dissatisfaction with the Court.

The representative of France observed that the qualitative and quantitative arms race and constant technological progress in the field of defensive and offensive weapons clearly showed that there could be no real international security in the absence of a genuine effort towards general and complete disarmament. Agreement among the nuclear powers on the destruction and the prohibition of manufacture of nuclear weapons was essential, he said, and in the field of conventional weapons, balanced disarmament in successive stages also had to be agreed upon.

The sponsors of the 23-power draft—all Latin American States—expressed grave concern over the slow progress of negotiations on disarmament and advocated the early conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament which would relate both to nuclear and conventional weapons.

Peru felt that in the field of disarmament the General Assembly could, without undermining the competence of the Security Council, play a vital role.

The representative of Trinidad and Tobago pointed out that some three years earlier the Latin American group of States had presented to the General Assembly the Treaty of Tlatelolco for the denuclearization of Latin America<sup>7</sup> and had urged the powers with interests in the western hemisphere and the nuclear powers to sign and ratify its two additional protocols.

Other speakers stressed the importance of early agreement on general and complete disarmament and advocated the preparation and implementation of a programme for the Disarmament Decade, as well as measures to ensure that the benefits of the technology of peaceful uses of nuclear energy be made available to all States without discrimination.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 13-18.

The relationship between economic development and the strengthening of international security was seen as vital by many, including Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

In the view of Chile, there was an important link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Afghanistan, expressing a similar view, stressed that the eradication of hunger, ignorance and disease was necessary to the interests of peace and security.

Venezuela said that although development could not depend on disarmament, the resources liberated by disarmament could doubtless be a powerful motive force behind development.

The dangers of racial discrimination and specifically the perpetuation of oppression in southern Africa were referred to by Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

Ethiopia deplored the situation in which minority groups held millions of Africans under subjugation, and the Ivory Coast said that the complete liberation of those millions of Africans was an essential prerequisite for peace in Africa. Several speakers were critical of States that supplied arms to colonialist and racist regimes in Africa; the United Republic of Tanzania feared that those arms might in future be used against neighbouring States.

The question of regional arrangements and their relationships to the United Nations was discussed by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Some representatives emphasized that regional organizations must act in a manner consistent with the Charter and that the domina-

tion of a region by any one State was to be avoided. Others argued that all States in a region should participate in regional arrangements.

Canada was opposed to any formulation that declared it necessary for all States in a region to participate in regional arrangements as that implied that some purely geographical consideration should override cultural, social or economic affinities.

The United Kingdom agreed with this view, stating it would seem strange to suggest that independent African States enter into a regional agreement with the Republic of South Africa.

Australia was of the view that regional arrangements were one of the most helpful ways of pooling knowledge and resources and developing a common awareness of problems and the means of coping with them.

Ceylon voiced opposition to regional systems of a military character, saying that such systems, to be effective, must involve the participation of one or more of the major powers and could not fail to make the system subservient to their interests.

A number of European States considered the convening of a European conference on security and co-operation important.

Poland said it was actively interested in such a conference. Romania felt that a European conference would stimulate mutual confidence.

Austria noted it had endeavoured to make a contribution towards such a conference by outlining relevant proposals.

The treaty on co-operation and non-aggression concluded in 1970 between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany was referred to as an initiative towards the easing of international tension. Among those referring to the treaty were Belgium, Bulgaria and the USSR.

The USSR stressed that it was particularly important to state directly and unambiguously that it was inadmissible to tolerate military occupation or the acquisition of territory through military action or the use of force.

In this connexion, the Byelorussian SSR pointed out that the six-power draft text made no mention of the inadmissibility of military occupation, nor of the need to respect strictly Security Council decisions concerning the with-

drawal of forces from territories occupied as a result of force.

The importance of universality in the United Nations was stressed by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and others.

In that connexion, China said that the Charter nowhere spoke of universality.

Among the other points raised in the debate were the importance of reaching early agreement on a definition of aggression, the need to ensure greater respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the need to accelerate efforts towards the progressive development and codification of international law.

#### DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 16 December 1970, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security that solemnly reaffirmed the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter.

By the preamble to the Declaration, the Assembly among other things recalled the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as proclaimed by the Charter, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war; considered that, in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the United Nations, Member States must strictly abide by all provisions of the Charter; and noted that it had in mind the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (see pp. 788-92) in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

By the operative parts of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the General Assembly:

(1) solemnly reaffirmed the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter as the basis of relations among States irrespective of their size, geographical location, level of development or political, economic and social systems;

(2) called upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the purposes

and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle that States should refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, co-operation with one another in accordance with the Charter, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, sovereign equality of States, and fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed under the Charter;

(3) reaffirmed that in the event of a conflict between the obligations under the Charter and those assumed under other international agreements, the former should prevail;

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

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

(6) urged Member States to fully use and seek improved implementation of the means and methods provided for in the Charter for the peaceful settlement of any dispute or situation, the continuance of which was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, including negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, good offices including those of the Secretary-General, or other peaceful means

of their own choice, it being understood that the Security Council in dealing with such disputes or situations should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the Court's Statute;

(7) urged all Member States to respond to the immediate need to agree on guidelines for more effective peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter, which could increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with situations endangering international peace and security, and to support the efforts of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to reach agreement on all questions relating to such operations, as well as on provisions for their appropriate and equitable financing;

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

(9) recommended that the Security Council take steps to facilitate the conclusion of the agreements envisaged in Article 43 of the Charter<sup>8</sup> in order to develop fully its capacity for enforcement action as provided for by the Charter;

(10) recommended that the Security Council consider—in conformity with Article 29 of the Charter<sup>9</sup>—the desirability of establishing subsidiary organs, on an ad hoc basis, and with the participation of the parties concerned, when conditions so warranted, to assist the Council in the performance of its functions;

(11) recommended that all States contribute to the efforts to ensure peace and security and to establish, in accordance with the Charter, an effective system of universal collective security without military alliances;

(12) invited Member States to do their utmost to enhance the authority and effectiveness of the Security Council and of its decisions;

(13) called upon the Security Council, including the permanent members, to intensify efforts to discharge, in conformity with the Charter, its primary responsibility for the main-

tenance of international peace and security;

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

(15) reaffirmed the Assembly's competence to discuss and recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation which it deemed likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among States, including situations resulting from a violation of the Charter provisions setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

(16) urged all Member States to implement the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter<sup>10</sup> and to respect the resolutions of United Nations organs responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(17) urged Member States to reaffirm their will to respect fully their obligations under international law and to continue and intensify efforts towards the progressive development and codification of international law;

(18) called upon all States to desist from any forcible or other action which deprived peoples, in particular those still under colonial or any other form of external domination, of their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence and to refrain from military and repressive measures aimed at preventing the attainment of independence by all dependent peoples in accordance with the Charter and in furtherance of the objectives of the General Assembly's Declaration on the granting of independence, and render assistance to the United Nations and, in accordance with the Charter, to the oppressed peoples in their legitimate struggle in order to bring about the speedy elimination of colonialism or any other form of external domination;

(19) affirmed its belief that there was a close connexion between the strengthening of inter-

<sup>8</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Article 43 of the Charter.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., text of Article 29 of the Charter.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., text of Article 25 of the Charter.

national security, disarmament and the economic development of countries, so that progress towards one of those objectives would constitute progress towards all of them;

(20) urged all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to make urgent and concerted efforts within the framework of the Disarmament Decade and through other means for the cessation and reversal of the nuclear and conventional arms race, the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as ensure that the benefits of the technology of the peaceful use of nuclear energy should be available to all States without discrimination;

(21) reiterated the need to undertake, within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade, urgent and concerted international action based on a global strategy aimed at reducing and eliminating the economic gap between developed and developing countries, which was closely and essentially correlated to the strengthening of the security of all nations and the establishment of lasting peace;

(22) reaffirmed that universal respect for and full exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the elimination of the violation of those rights were urgent and essential to the strengthening of international security and resolutely condemned all forms of oppression, tyranny and discrimination;

(23) condemned the criminal policy of apartheid of the Government of South Africa and reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed peoples to attain their human rights and fundamental freedoms and self-determination;

(24) expressed its conviction that the achievement of universality of the United Nations would increase its effectiveness in strengthening international peace and security;

(25) considered that the promotion of international co-operation, including regional, sub-regional and bilateral co-operation among States, in keeping with the provisions of the Charter and based on the principle of equal rights and on strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of States, could contribute to the strengthening of international security;

(26) welcomed the Security Council's decision to hold periodic meetings and expressed the hope that those meetings would make an important contribution to the strengthening of international security; and

(27) emphasized the need for the United Nations to exert continuous efforts for the strengthening of international peace and security and requested the Secretary-General to report to the 1971 session of the General Assembly on steps taken in pursuance of the Declaration.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The decisions enumerated in the Declaration were embodied in resolution 2734(XXV), adopted by the Assembly by 120 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its First Committee, which had approved the text on 14 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 106 to 1, with 1 abstention.

The sponsors of the text were: Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Before the final vote on the draft declaration as a whole, the First Committee had decided to include an additional operative paragraph, the text of which was based on an amendment proposed by Thailand and orally revised by Saudi Arabia. By that paragraph, the Assembly called upon the Security Council, including the permanent members, to intensify efforts to discharge its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security.

The Saudi-Arabian sub-amendment, which was a revision of the Thailand amendment, was approved by the First Committee by 41 votes to 7, with 53 abstentions. Consequently, the Committee did not vote on the Thai text.

The Committee also approved—by a roll-call vote of 81 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions—amendments submitted by Pakistan, including one to add references (in the operative paragraph dealing with the rights of colonial peoples) to peoples under "any form of external domination."

When the question of strengthening international security was discussed in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly, a number of representatives spoke in explanation of vote.

The United Kingdom said that, although it had reservations about the Declaration, it saw it as representing a balance of views and defining the common interests of States.

Poland said the Declaration defined the most urgent tasks and the priorities of foreign policies.

According to Brazil, the Declaration was a repudiation of theories of balance of power and of power satellites.

India described it as a right step in the right direction in the right time.

Speaking generally in favour of the Declaration, Tunisia noted that the prohibition on incitement to civil war should not apply to colonial situations.

Noting that it was the initiator of the Assembly's discussion of the question of strengthening international security, the USSR said it had been motivated by the need to strengthen the main tasks of the United Nations with regard to peace and security.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1724-1740, 1795, 1797.  
Plenary Meeting 1932.

A/7922 and Add. 1-6. Report of Secretary-General.

A/7926. Letter of 2 July 1970 from Poland (transmitting statement of German Democratic Republic dated 15 June 1970).

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV R.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 33.

A/G.1/1003. Letter of 1 October 1970 from Poland (transmitting letter of 17 September 1970 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of German Democratic Republic).

A/C.1/L.513. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR: draft Declaration on Strengthening International Security.

A/C.1/L.514. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Netherlands.

A/C.1/L.515. Thailand: amendments to 8-power draft Declaration, A/C.1/L.513.

A/C.1/L.516. Thailand: amendments to 6-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.514.

A/C.1/L.517. Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.518. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft Declaration, co-sponsored orally by Burundi, Senegal and Tunisia.  
A/C.1/L.519. Pakistan: amendments to 33-power draft Declaration, A/C.1/L.518.

A/C.1/L.558. Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ecuador, India, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft Declaration, orally co-sponsored by Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela, as amended by Pakistan (A/C.1/L.560/Rev.1) and as orally sub-amended by Saudi Arabia, approved by First Committee on 14 December 1970, meeting 1797, by roll-call vote of 106 to 1, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: South Africa.

Abstaining: Portugal.

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/C.1/L.559 and Rev.1. Thailand: amendment and

revised amendment to 36-power draft Declaration, A/G.1/L.558.  
 A/C.1/L.560 and Rev.1. Pakistan: amendments and revised amendments to 36-power draft Declaration, A/G.1/L.558.  
 A/8096. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 2734(xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8096, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932, by 120 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Solemnly reaffirms the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the basis of relations among States irrespective of their size, geographical location, level of development or political, economic and social systems and declares that the breach of these principles cannot be justified in any circumstances whatsoever;

2. Calls upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the purposes and principles of the Charter, including the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United

Nations; the principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered; the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter; the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter; the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; the principle of sovereign equality of States; and the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter;

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

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

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

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

7. Urges all Member States to respond to the immediate need to agree on guidelines for more effective peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter, which could increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with situations endangering international peace and security, and consequently to support the efforts of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to reach agreement on all ques-



tions relating to such operations, as well as on provisions for their appropriate and equitable financing;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. Welcomes the decision of the Security Council to hold periodic meetings in accordance with Article

28, paragraph 2, of the Charter and expresses the hope that these meetings will make an important contribution to the strengthening of international security;

27. Emphasizes the need for the United Nations to exert continuous efforts for the strengthening of international peace and security and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly

at its twenty-sixth session on steps taken in pursuance of the present Declaration.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/9786. Letter of 5 May 1970 from Brazil.

S/10091/Rev.1. Letter of 25 January 1971 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

## CHAPTER VII

### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,, a number of activities were organized both in New York and elsewhere during 1970.

On 26 June, a special commemorative meeting of the signing of the Charter was held in San Francisco (United States). In July, a World Youth Assembly met at United Nations Headquarters, New York. In October, the General Assembly held a commemorative session, during which it adopted several major documents, including a Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary. The pages that follow give details of these and other activities held in connexion with the anniversary.

#### OBSERVANCE AT SAN FRANCISCO

At the invitation of the City of San Francisco, representatives of Member Governments, the Secretary-General and senior officials of the Secretariat took part in ceremonies marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations in that city on 26 June 1945.

Detailed plans for the celebration were formulated and executed by the Mayor's Citizens' Committee of San Francisco in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Assembly's Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, which had been established by an Assembly decision of 31 October 1969.<sup>1</sup>

On 26 June 1970, a commemorative meeting was held at the Opera House in San Francisco. Speakers on the occasion were the representatives of the host Government and the municipality, the Secretary-General, the President of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assem-

bly, representatives of each of the five geographical regions represented within the United Nations membership, three past Presidents of the General Assembly, one representative of the specialized agencies and the Chairman of the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.

#### OBSERVANCE BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### COMMEMORATIVE SESSION

In celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly held a commemorative session from 14 to 24 October 1970.

The Heads of State or Government of 44 Members participated in the commemorative session, as did two Vice-Presidents, four Deputy Prime Ministers, 92 Ministers for Foreign Affairs and a number of special envoys designated by their Heads of State or Government. (For further details concerning participation in the session, see APPENDIX III.)

The commemorative session ended on 24 October with the formal adoption of three documents—namely, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (see pp. 788-92), the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (see pp. 319-29) and the Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 258-59, text of resolution 2499 A (XXIV).

DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION  
OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

On 24 October 1970, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration by which the representatives of the Member States of the United Nations solemnly declared that in furtherance of the anniversary objectives of peace, justice and progress, they reaffirmed their dedication to the Charter of the United Nations and their will to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter.

By the Declaration, the deep conviction that the United Nations could provide a most effective means to strengthen the freedom and independence of nations was reaffirmed, as was the determination to respect the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States.

The Assembly said it would exert its utmost efforts to develop such relations among all States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of the Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereign equality of States, the principle that States should refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, the principle that they should settle their international disputes by peaceful means, the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, and the principle that States should fulfil in good faith obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

The Assembly said the progressive development and codification of international law should be advanced in order to promote the rule of law among nations, and it welcomed the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.

The Assembly also reaffirmed its determination to take concrete steps to fulfil the central task of the United Nations—the preservation of international peace and security—since the solution to many other crucial problems, notably those of disarmament and economic development, was inseparably linked thereto, and to reach agreement on more effective procedures for carrying out United Nations peace-keeping consistent with the Charter.

All Member States were invited to resort more often to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts by the means provided for in the Charter, notably through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement, making use as appropriate of the relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as through resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice.

On the threshold of the Disarmament Decade, the Assembly welcomed the important international agreements that had been achieved in the limitation of armaments, especially nuclear arms, and called upon all Governments to renew their determination to make concrete progress towards the elimination of the arms race and the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Acclaiming the role of the United Nations in the previous 25 years in the process of the liberation of peoples of colonial, Trust and other non-self-governing Territories, the Assembly noted that many Territories and peoples continued to be denied their right to self-determination and independence, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), by certain recalcitrant States and by the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia.

The Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence and condemned all actions that deprived any people of these rights.

In recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom by all appropriate means at their disposal, the Assembly called upon all Governments to comply with the provisions of the Charter, taking into account the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>2</sup> The Assembly re-emphasized that these countries and peoples were entitled, in their just struggle, to seek and to receive all necessary moral and material help in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

The Assembly strongly condemned the evil policy of apartheid, which was a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind, and, like nazism, was contrary to the principles of the Charter. It reaffirmed its determination to spare no effort, including support to those who struggled against it, to secure the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. It also condemned all forms of oppression and tyranny wherever they occurred and racism and the practice of racial discrimination in all its manifestations.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Human Rights Covenants, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide were cited by the Assembly as landmarks in international co-operation and in the recognition and protection of the rights of every individual, without distinction.

Although some progress had been achieved in furthering the Charter objectives of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, serious violations of human rights were still being committed, the Assembly noted. It pledged itself to a continued and determined struggle against all violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms of human beings, by eliminating the basic causes of such violations, by promoting universal respect for the dignity of all people without regard to race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular through greater use of the facilities provided by the United Nations in accordance with the Charter.

The Assembly stated that economic and social development was essential to peace, international security and justice. International efforts must be on a scale commensurate with the problem. In this context, the activities of the United Nations system designed to secure the economic and social progress of all countries, in particular the developing countries, should be further strengthened and increased.

All Governments were urged to give their full support to the most complete and effective implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which coincided with and was linked to the Disarmament Decade.

The General Assembly reaffirmed its inten-

tion to make full use of the unprecedented opportunities created by advances in science and technology for the benefit of peoples everywhere in such fields as outer space, the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the improvement of the quality of the environment, so that the developed and the developing countries could share equitably in scientific and technical advances, thus contributing to the acceleration of economic development throughout the world.

Noting that universality in terms of membership in the Organization had not been achieved, the Assembly expressed the hope that in the near future all peace-loving States that accepted and were able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter would become Members.

Further, it was desirable to find ways and means to strengthen the Organization's effectiveness in dealing with the growing volume and complexity of its work in all areas of its activities, and notably that relating to the strengthening of international security, including a more rational division and co-ordination of work among the various bodies of the United Nations system.

In conclusion, the Assembly expressed its belief that mankind was confronted by a critical and urgent choice: increased peaceful co-operation and progress or disunity and conflict, even annihilation. The representatives of the Member States of the United Nations reaffirmed their determination to do their utmost to ensure a lasting peace on earth and to observe the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter. They expressed full confidence that the actions of the United Nations would be conducive to the advancement of mankind along the road to peace, justice and progress.

The Declaration was embodied in resolution 2627(XXV), which the Assembly adopted without vote on 24 October 1970, on the recommendation of its Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.

( For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

The Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, which had been established by the General Assembly for the

purpose, among other things, of preparing a suitable text for the final document or documents to be adopted during the commemorative session,<sup>3</sup> met frequently between February and October 1970.

During some 45 meetings, the Committee and its Working Group, which was formed to prepare a draft declaration, considered and amended a suggested text. The topics to be covered in the declaration were agreed upon early in the discussion. Whether the document was to be general or specific, however, was in question throughout the discussions, as points of wording and emphasis were debated.

Thus, in the paragraph having to do with the peaceful settlement of disputes, some representatives favoured referring specifically to the International Court of Justice; others opposed specific mention of that body. On the question of disarmament, some favoured reference to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;<sup>4</sup> others preferred a more general wording.

There was lengthy debate on the wording of the paragraph having to do with the process of liberation of peoples of colonial, Trust and other non-self-governing Territories and of the paragraph on apartheid. Here the discussion concerned the wording of particular phrases, the way that apartheid was to be described, and whether or not there should be specific mention in those paragraphs of particular countries whose regimes were judged as not having complied with United Nations principles.

On 9 October 1970, the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary submitted its first report, to which was annexed the text of a draft declaration for consideration by the General Assembly.

The Committee noted in its report that certain representatives had not been able to obtain instructions from their Governments in time to give final clearance to the text. Several representatives had also expressed reservations that would be found in the records of the Committee.

On 13 October 1970, when the General Assembly considered the report, the President of the Assembly stated that a consensus had emerged to the effect that all proposed amendments submitted to the plenary should be re-

ferred to the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, which would consider them and report back.

Under this mandate, the Committee devoted eight meetings to the consideration of various amendments. The ideas contained in individual amendments submitted by Chile, by Romania and by Yugoslavia were incorporated into the draft text by the Committee in a form accepted by the sponsors. These amendments essentially suggested changes in wording that were not controversial and that clarified ideas in the paragraphs reaffirming Charter principles.

In the case of amendments submitted by Bulgaria and by Italy, respectively, the sponsors, in order to facilitate the achievement of an agreed text by consensus, did not insist on having the proposals contained in their amendments considered by the Committee.

The Bulgarian amendment would have added to the paragraph concerning disarmament the idea that measures such as the prohibition and destruction of chemical and bacteriological weapons, the prohibition of the use of the seabed for military purposes, the establishment of denuclearized zones in various parts of the world, and the adoption of measures to halt the nuclear arms race and bring about nuclear disarmament, with the participation of all powers possessing such weapons, would be effective steps towards the attainment of that objective. It would also have said that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should become a universally accepted international agreement to which all States would adhere.

The Italian amendments applied to the paragraph having to do with the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the penultimate paragraph, which concerned ways and means to strengthen the effectiveness of the Organization.

By the first Italian suggestion, the Assembly would have invited all Member States to resort more often to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts by the means provided for in the Charter and would have urged all Member States particularly to resort

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, text of resolution 2373(XXIII), to which the Treaty is annexed.

more than heretofore to the judicial settlement of disputes and to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. All relevant organs and organizations were to seek advisory opinions of the Court whenever necessary.

The second Italian amendment would, among other things, have noted that it was necessary (rather than "desirable," as in the text presented to the Assembly) to undertake a thorough review of the structure, procedures and working methods of the United Nations in order to strengthen the Organization's effectiveness.

New texts for the paragraphs having to do with the process of liberation of colonial peoples and with apartheid were submitted by 24 African States, namely: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

The Committee was not able to reach agreement on these texts.

The African proposals would have had the Assembly do the following:

In the paragraph on colonial peoples, it would (a) specifically refer to Portugal and South Africa as being States that had denied peoples their right to self-determination; and (b) include the idea that armed struggle was considered a legitimate means in the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom.

In the paragraph concerning apartheid, it would (a) describe apartheid as a crime against mankind; and (b) delete the reference to nazism and to "all forms of oppression and tyranny wherever they occur."

On 21 October, the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary submitted a second report to the General Assembly, wherein it noted with regret that it was unable to present a consensus text, since agreement had not been possible on the wording of the paragraphs having to do with the liberation of colonial peoples and with apartheid.

In an addition to its second report, however, submitted the next day, draft texts of the two

paragraphs in question were presented to the Assembly.

On the basis of suggestions by Canada to revise the African proposals, the Committee had finally agreed on the wording of these texts and was thus able to present to the General Assembly a complete text of the draft declaration.

#### CONSIDERATION BY ASSEMBLY

Formal action for the adoption of the Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations took place in a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 24 October 1970.

Earlier, on 22 October, representatives of a number of Member States explained their positions on the Declaration or made interpretations or reservations concerning it.

Most of the speakers who explained their positions commented on the spirit of compromise that had characterized the discussions of the Committee on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The majority of those who spoke presented reservations concerning the paragraphs in the Declaration having to do with colonial peoples and with apartheid.

Portugal, wishing to place on record its rejection of the paragraph on the liberation of colonial peoples, requested a separate vote on that paragraph, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 58 to 13, with 14 abstentions.

The representative of Portugal stated that the document contained grave accusations that had serious implications. The Declaration, he said, sought to legitimize the use of violence in the Portuguese overseas provinces, in flagrant violation of the Charter. He noted that Portugal would not participate in the Assembly meeting when the Declaration was to be adopted.

South Africa dissociated itself from the Declaration because of the paragraphs on colonial peoples and on apartheid. It held that the paragraph on apartheid constituted interference in the domestic affairs of South Africa. With regard to the paragraph on colonial peoples, the South African representative said that it was unacceptable because it insinuated that the objectives of South Africa in South West Africa were to deny the rights of indigenous people to self-determination, an insinuation that was a distortion of his country's aims there.

A South African request for a recorded vote on the Declaration as a whole was withdrawn on the understanding that the record would show South Africa's strong dissociation from the Declaration.

Other speakers, including Italy and Spain, were concerned that the wording of the paragraph on the liberation of colonial peoples would lead to misinterpretation.

Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States felt that the language of that paragraph was too extreme.

The United Kingdom reaffirmed that it did not regard anything in that paragraph as implying condonation of violence or of external support for it. In accepting the wording of the paragraph, the United Kingdom was in no way changing its stated attitude towards the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>5</sup> Further, the United Kingdom noted that the use of the word "crime" in the paragraph on apartheid carried with it no technical legal connotations.

France also reserved its position on the paragraph on colonial peoples, stating that parts of that paragraph did not conform with the principles of the Charter.

Brazil and the United States were among those that objected, among other things, to the singling out of a particular Member of the United Nations in the paragraph on apartheid. The United States also felt that such a Declaration should not cite specific instances of oppression while ignoring other equally obvious examples.

A number of speakers, on the other hand, objected to the language of the paragraphs on colonial peoples and on apartheid because they felt it was not sufficiently specific.

Algeria, Nigeria, Uganda, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania were among those taking this position. Nigeria and Uganda would have favoured the more specific language contained in the original African amendments to the Declaration.

The representative of Uganda said he was completely dissatisfied with the text of the Declaration. Referring to a passage in the text that referred to apartheid as a "crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind," he stated that apartheid was a crime against man-

kind and should have been described that way. Were there to have been a vote on the entire Declaration, he would have cast a negative vote, he said.

The USSR supported the African position and would have preferred the Declaration to have been more specific in the paragraphs on colonial peoples and on apartheid. Like the sponsors of the African amendment, the USSR considered that the struggle of the peoples of the colonies for their liberation was legal, including armed struggle. Similarly, the USSR considered apartheid a crime against mankind.

Turning to other parts of the Declaration, the USSR noted that it was convinced that more attention should have been paid in the document to the problems of strengthening international security, the fight against imperialist aggression and its consequences, disarmament, elimination of the remnants of colonialism and other matters.

Cuba also expressed reservations concerning the omission in the Declaration of an emphasis on imperialism, which, in Cuba's view, was the main factor that had damaged the Organization.

Albania found the Declaration unacceptable because, among other things, it made no mention of the grave situation that prevailed in the United Nations as a result of the pernicious influence exercised by the United States and also by the USSR. Albania felt also that the Declaration completely disregarded the fact that the United Nations had for 20 years denied the People's Republic of China its legitimate rights.

The representative of Syria said it was his understanding that the principle of non-admissibility of acquisition of territory through the use of force and the illegality of foreign military occupation was an integral part of the Declaration. He also noted that though the role of the United Nations in the process of the liberation of colonial peoples was acclaimed, that process had not been applied to Palestine, which had been disposed of in a manner contrary to the right of self-determination as enshrined in the Charter.

Brazil noted that it would have welcomed a

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 2.

stronger emphasis in the Declaration on general guiding principles in the field of security and on the role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Brazil also regretted the absence of a more forceful paragraph on economic co-operation, a clearer reference to the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and a more explicit mention of the role to be played by science and technology in the process of economic development.

Italy noted that in a spirit of accommodation and conciliation it had not insisted on its amendments, but that it was especially attached to the idea of promoting a greater role for the International Court of Justice. It was also in favour of a thorough review of the structure and the procedure of work of the United Nations.

The United States supported the Italian proposal concerning the International Court of Justice and also would have favoured more explicit language on the improvement of the Organization's administration and procedures.

In addition, the representative of the United States said he would have preferred to see more reference to practical and constructive steps to strengthen United Nations peace-keeping and a reaffirmation of the need for collective financial responsibility in this regard.

In the field of human rights, the United States would have favoured stronger reference to support for United Nations machinery furthering the implementation of human rights.

#### OTHER RELEVANT ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

In addition to the Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Assembly adopted a number of other major documents during its twenty-fifth regular session.

On 14 December 1970, the General Assembly held a special ceremony to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>6</sup> Two days before, the Assembly had adopted a programme of action for the

full implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence. (For details of the programme, in resolution 2621 (XXV), see pp. 706-8.)

On 16 December, the Assembly adopted a Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter as the basis for relations among States. (For details of the Declaration, in resolution 2734 (XXV), see pp. 105-7.)

A Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, was adopted by the Assembly on 17 December 1970. (For details of resolution 2749 (XXV) containing the Declaration, see pp. 78-79.)

#### WORLD YOUTH ASSEMBLY

A World Youth Assembly was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 9 through 17 July 1970, as part of the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. Convened as a result of a General Assembly decision of 31 October 1969,<sup>7</sup> the Youth Assembly was held for the purpose of drawing the attention of youth to the principal problems before the United Nations, providing opportunities for them to express their views on problems of peace and progress and inviting them to indicate how they would wish to support the United Nations.

All United Nations Member States were invited to submit the names of up to five young people to participate in the World Youth Assembly. Participants from several non-self-governing territories also attended the Youth Assembly. In addition, 126 young people were selected from international youth and student organizations. There were 646 participants, all of whom were admitted to the Youth Assembly on an equal basis and exercised the same rights.

It had been suggested by the General Assembly's Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary that those who would attend

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>See footnote 1.



the Youth Assembly would do so as representatives of the young people of their lands as a whole and not as representatives of their specific youth groups or as delegates from their Governments; they would not be under the instructions of their Governments.

The suggested age-limit of participants was to be 25, but appropriate national bodies would exercise due discretion in this matter.

The expenses connected with the World Youth Assembly other than the related conference servicing costs were met from a voluntary fund created for the purpose.

Following a nomination procedure based on regional meetings, the Youth Assembly elected an 18-member Steering Committee during the opening plenary meeting. The Steering Committee designated Pedro Henriquez (Chile) as Temporary Chairman for the first and second plenary meetings and subsequently designated Lars Thalen (Sweden) as Permanent Chairman. At its third plenary meeting, the Assembly accepted the proposed agenda, which comprised four major topics: world peace; development; education; and man and environment.

Subsequently, a commission was formed to deal with each of these topics. Each commission elected its own officers, determined its agenda, and presented a report to the Youth Assembly in plenary session.

The four commission reports as well as a statement by the Steering Committee were noted by the Youth Assembly, which as a final act adopted a message addressed to the General Assembly of the United Nations. These statements and reports were contained in a report which was not issued as a document of the United Nations but which was made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations, the participants in the World Youth Assembly and international youth and other non-governmental organizations concerned.

On 11 November 1970, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the World Youth Assembly had provided a platform for fruitful exchanges among its participants and a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its system of organizations.

The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to consult Governments and

specialized agencies concerned on the possibility of convening, in the future, world youth assemblies in the light of the experiences gained during the organization of the first one, especially keeping in mind the need for rules of procedure that would ensure fair treatment and the full participation of all youth representatives, for a truly universal representation and for the strict observance of freedom of speech, as well as the financial implications and other relevant aspects. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to submit, when appropriate, a report.

These decisions were among those contained in resolution 2633 (XXV), adopted by the General Assembly on 11 November 1970, which dealt with "youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development." (For text of resolution, see pp. 581-83; and for further information on matters concerning youth, pp. 578-83.)

On 12 December 1970, the General Assembly, without adopting a formal resolution on the matter, took note of the report of the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations concerning the World Youth Assembly, which had been issued on 11 November 1970.

#### OTHER ASPECTS OF COMMEMORATION

On 6 July 1970, a special ceremony commemorating the anniversary was held at the United Nations Office in Geneva, in conjunction with the opening of the summer session of the Economic and Social Council. The specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system organized similar commemorative meetings.

By its decision of 31 October 1969,<sup>8</sup> the General Assembly had, among other things, appealed to all Member States to give urgent consideration at the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations to the ratification of, or accession to, a number of multilateral instruments that had been adopted, endorsed or supported by the United Nations and that had not entered into force for lack of sufficient

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

ratifications or accessions or that had entered into force but could be strengthened by additional ratifications or accessions. In 1970, the Secretary-General received a number of communications from Member States saying that they had responded to this appeal.

Messages were also received from organizations and governments extending greetings on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

Commemorative stamps inscribed with the theme of the twenty-fifth anniversary—"Peace, justice and progress"—were issued by the United Nations. Special stamps in observance of the anniversary were also issued by 101 Member States.

Also, commemorative medals bearing the theme were struck. These were presented to the Heads of State or Government who participated in the commemoration. Smaller medals were placed on sale for the public.

Scrolls were presented to 524 United Nations staff members who had entered the service of the United Nations before or during 1946 and were still with the Organization during the commemoration.

The United Nations organized public information activities for the anniversary—special film and television programmes, meetings and seminars. Similar activities took place on national levels.

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## OBSERVANCE BY

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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A/8103/Add.1, Annex. Revised draft Declaration

(draft resolution) on Occasion of Twenty-fifth Anniversary of United Nations [preamble and paras. 1-5 and 8-12], paras. 1-5, as amended, approved by Committee for 25th Anniversary on 21 October 1970, meeting 43.

A/8103/Add.2. Addendum to second report of Committee for 25th Anniversary of United Nations, containing paras. 6 and 7 of draft Declaration, as orally proposed by Canada and as orally amended, approved by Committee on 22 October 1970, meeting 44.

A/L.592 and Corr.1. Chile: amendments to draft resolution submitted by Committee for 25th Anniversary in A/8103.

A/L.593. Bulgaria: amendment to draft resolution submitted by Committee for 25th Anniversary in A/8103.

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RESOLUTION 2627(xxxv), as recommended by Committee for 25th Anniversary of United Nations, A/8103/Add.1.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 24 October 1970, meeting 1883.

The General Assembly  
Adopts the following Declaration:

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

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

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

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

3. In pursuance of the purposes of the Charter, we reaffirm our determination to respect the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States. We will exert our utmost efforts to develop such relations among all States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of the Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereign equality of States, the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, the principle that they shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means, the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter, and the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter. The progressive development and codification of international law, in which important progress was made during the first twenty-five years of the United Nations, should be advanced in order to promote the rule of law among nations. In this connexion we particularly welcome the adoption today of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

4. Despite the achievements of the United Nations,

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

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

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

in 1960. We re-emphasize that these countries and peoples are entitled, in their just struggle, to seek and to receive all necessary moral and material help in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8135. Letter of 24 October 1970 from Cyprus.

#### WORLD YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Committee for Twenty-fifth Anniversary of United Nations, meetings 2, 3, 5, 7-9, 11-19.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1927.

A/7973. Letter of 15 April 1970 from Portugal.

A/8161. World Youth Assembly. Report of Committee for 25th Anniversary of United Nations.  
 A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 10.

Third Committee, meetings 1737-1760.  
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RESOLUTION 2633 (xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8149, and as amended by Tunisia (A/L.610), Byelorussian SSR, (A/L.611) and Canada and United Kingdom (A/L.609/Rev.I), adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1970, meeting 1901, by 110 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see pp. 580-83.]

#### OTHER ASPECTS OF COMMEMORATION

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapter XVII.  
 A/8121 and Add.I. Letter of 5 October 1970 from Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo,

Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia (transmitting declaration on contribution of OAU to celebration of 25th anniversary of United Nations and 10th anniversary of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted at 7th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1-3 September 1970).

A/8127. Letter of 16 October 1970 from Bulgaria (transmitting message of greeting dated 14 October 1970 from German Democratic Republic).

A/8129. Letter of greeting of 20 October 1970 from Ivory Coast.

A/8137. Letter of greeting of 23 October 1970 from Turkey.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—26TH SESSION

A/8425. Report of Committee for 25th Anniversary of United Nations.

## CHAPTER VIII

### QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFRICA

#### MATTERS CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICIES

In July 1970, the Security Council again considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

The Council—on 23 July—condemned the violations of the arms embargo it had called for in 1963 and 1964, and it called on States to take a series of measures to strengthen the embargo.

Also during the year, the General Assembly's 11-member Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa continued to consider various aspects of the question, reporting to the Assembly and to the Security Council in October. The Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council also examined a number of aspects of the question and made several recommendations to the General Assembly.

The Assembly considered these reports and recommendations at its twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970. The Assembly acted first on the question of violations of the arms embargo which had been called for by the Security Council. On 13 October, it adopted a resolution calling on all States to take immediate steps to implement fully the provisions of the Security Council's resolution of 23 July 1970 concerning the sale of arms to South Africa and supply of technical assistance to South Africa in the manufacture of arms.

Later, on 8 December 1970, the Assembly took a series of decisions on the question of the apartheid policies of the South African Government.

Among other things, the Assembly declared that the policies of apartheid were a negation of the United Nations Charter and constituted a crime against humanity. The Assembly re-

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

The Assembly also condemned the establishment of Bantustans—the so-called homelands—as fraudulent and prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the State and the unity of its people.

Once again, it drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole and recommended that the Council resume urgently the consideration of effective measures, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>1</sup> States were urged to terminate official relations and all military, economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa, to end tariff and other preference to South African exports and facilities for investment in South Africa and to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges.

The Assembly also adopted resolutions by which it: asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to promote as appropriate, economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the oppressed South African People; and called for a United Nations information campaign against apartheid assisted by Member States, specialized agencies, regional organizations, anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations.

By another resolution, which sought to focus international attention on apartheid during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1971), the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to promote the widest possible campaign against apartheid in 1971. At the same time, the Assembly invited national and regional trade-union organizations to observe the International Year by organizing

various types of activities against apartheid.

Still another resolution appealed for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and authorized aid to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia to the extent that additional voluntary contributions were received for that purpose.

Many other decisions taken by the General Assembly also referred to the question of the apartheid policies of the South African Government. Included among these were resolutions dealing with the elimination of racial discrimination, the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance, the punishment of war criminals and persons who had committed crimes against humanity, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the co-operation of the specialized agencies and international institutions in achieving the goals of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the programme of action for the full implementation of that Declaration.

The Assembly also adopted a resolution referring to the credentials of the representatives of South Africa.

Finally, the Declaration adopted by the Assembly on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter reaffirmed the determination of the Organization to secure the elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

These and other decisions of United Nations organs are described in the sections below.

<sup>1</sup> See APPENDIX II, for text of Chapter VII of the Charter.

## Political and Related Developments

### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 2 July 1970, the Chairman of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic

of South Africa informed the President of the Security Council that the Special Committee had decided to bring to the Council's attention the question of the arms embargo against South Africa. The Committee also was transmitting

to the Council a note on the military forces and equipment of South Africa.

Recalling the Security Council's decision of 18 June 1964<sup>2</sup> by which the Council had reaffirmed its previous call upon all States to observe the arms embargo against South Africa, the Special Committee pointed out that the arms embargo had not been fully implemented by all States and that South Africa had continued to receive technical assistance and foreign capital to expand the manufacture of military equipment. The Special Committee therefore recommended that the Security Council call on all States to implement fully, without reservations and restrictive interpretations, the previous Council resolutions concerning the arms embargo against South Africa and cease other forms of military assistance.

On 15 July 1970, the representatives of 40 Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa with a view to examining in particular the situation arising from the violations of the arms embargo called for in Security Council resolutions. Those violations, the 40-power request stated, had enabled the South African Government to amass considerable military power which it used not only to impose its racist policies but also to flout United Nations decisions concerning Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese-occupied territories of Angola and Mozambique.

The Security Council considered the matter at five meetings held between 17 and 23 July 1970. Ghana, India, Mauritius, Pakistan and Somalia were invited, at their request, to participate without vote.

At the outset of the discussion, the representative of Mauritius, speaking on behalf of the African group of States at the United Nations, said that the arms embargo had been the only concrete measure the Security Council had taken on the question of apartheid since 1960, when the question came before it following the Sharpeville massacre.

Despite that embargo, South Africa had continued to receive arms, military equipment and spare parts, as well as licences and technical

and other assistance to expand the manufacture of arms, ammunition, military vehicles and other equipment. The Mauritian representative stated that France, which had been the major supplier, according to material prepared by the Special Committee on Apartheid, had argued—along with other Western countries—that the embargo covered only arms which could be used for internal repression and did not apply to arms and equipment for external defence.

The African States, he continued, considered that such a distinction was not valid, since South Africa had committed itself not only to repressing organized opposition to its own racial policies, but also to a policy of military and economic support of the white minority regimes elsewhere in southern Africa. The African States hoped that those who were contravening the embargo would realize that they were sowing the seeds of a violent conflict in the whole of Africa which would certainly involve other nations.

The representative of Mauritius said the African States were disturbed by recent press reports that the newly elected British Government might lift the arms embargo and resume the sale of arms to South Africa. Other press reports indicated that France and the Federal Republic of Germany were preparing to supply South Africa with arms if the United Kingdom did not. The action reportedly contemplated by the United Kingdom, he said, would seriously prejudice efforts to uphold the purposes of the United Nations Charter and fundamental freedoms and human rights in South Africa. The African States hoped the Security Council would face up to its responsibilities and take all necessary steps to strengthen its arms embargo and make it mandatory.

Similar views were expressed by representatives of other African and of Asian States. Ghana, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Zambia maintained that the arms embargo against South Africa had been weakened from the start by the reservations of some States and had been made virtually ineffective by the non-compliance of others. Among the points

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 119-20, text of resolution 191(1964).

made by the representatives were the following:

The Security Council should discredit attempts to undermine the force of the arms embargo by unrealistic distinctions among types of weapons; arms sent to South Africa were used against the liberation movements.

There was no external threat against South Africa; the only threat to its security came from the vast majority of Africans in that country who were determined to put an end to white supremacy and exercise their inalienable right to freedom and independence.

To furnish arms and military equipment to the South African regime on whatever ground was an act of international irresponsibility and showed a callous disregard of world public opinion, especially since South Africa had extended its apartheid policies to the international territory of Namibia.

These States urged the Security Council to strengthen the embargo and eliminate the many loop-holes in its application, secure universal adherence to the embargo and call upon those States which had violated it to refrain from doing so.

Somalia suggested two measures in addition to several which had been recommended to the Security Council by the Special Committee: a prohibition on the supply of military patents to South Africa; and effective action by all States to discourage skilled technicians from emigrating to South Africa to work in the armaments industry. Somalia's representative maintained that the authority of the Security Council had been flouted by defiance of the arms embargo. If the Council remained indifferent to these violations, its moral and constitutional position would be seriously impaired.

The representative of India, referring to debate in the British House of Lords on the intended plan of the United Kingdom to renew arms supplies to South Africa, stated that arguments advanced to justify that plan were not convincing. For example, he said, the Simons-town Agreement (an exchange of letters of 30 June 1955) on defence matters between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa was out of date and irrelevant and the argument that there was a communist threat or a threat by the USSR in the area was not credible.

The only threat to peace and security in the southern half of Africa came from the South African regime's covert aggression and subversion against neighbouring independent countries and colonial peoples struggling for their freedom. United Nations action against South Africa had proved unsuccessful because of exports of armaments by certain States to that country.

India proposed measures that the Security Council should take to implement its previous resolutions on the arms embargo, as follows.

First, it said, effective steps should be taken to prevent the flow of arms and military hardware to South Africa directly or through third parties. Second, the supply of and spare parts for all vehicles and equipment for the South African armed forces should be withheld. Third, all kinds of investment and technical assistance, including licences, should be prohibited, and, fourth, all military training of South African forces should be discontinued. Also, the Security Council might consider the establishment of a sub-committee to keep the question of the embargo under constant review.

The representative of Syria said the Council should respond to the just and minimal request of the African countries for the strengthening of the arms embargo, so as to diminish the capabilities of the Pretoria regime to inflict more harm on the African majority subjected to the practice of apartheid, on the Namibians subjected to foreign rule and denied their rights, and on the neighbouring African States.

The representative of Ghana declared that his Government would regard the United Kingdom's resumption of the sale of arms to South Africa as a racist alignment aimed at buttressing Western European supremacy in southern Africa. He said that while the socialist countries of Eastern Europe had scrupulously complied with the arms embargo resolutions, Western countries had generally violated them whenever it suited their purpose. He criticized France, which, he said, had become the principal arms supplier to South Africa and he asserted that other countries involved in such supplies were Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.

Pakistan said that any increase in South Africa's capability for external defence would



inevitably and automatically strengthen its means for enforcement of its apartheid policies. The permanent members of the Security Council must make unqualified commitments on the arms embargo, for to interpret these commitments as partial, to admit loop-holes in the Council's resolutions on the embargo and subject it to changing doctrines or strategic defence was to thwart the objectives and undermine the basis of those resolutions. Pakistan believed it was entirely within the power of the Security Council to act decisively and prevent the situation in southern Africa from becoming worse.

The representative of the USSR said that the Security Council, while condemning the racist regime in South Africa, should draw attention to the economic and military policies of the Western powers, which promoted the survival of that regime and enabled it to maintain its racist policies by force. As was clear from the data cited in the Council, the Western powers had never fully complied with the embargo; however, the reported intention of the United Kingdom to resume arms sales to South Africa opened the way to all kinds of military assistance to South Africa and represented a challenge to the principles of the United Nations Charter and a total disregard of the Council's decisions. The USSR supported the African States' call for the strengthening of the arms embargo and its full implementation.

In the course of the Security Council discussions, the representative of the United Kingdom read to the Council a statement made in Parliament by the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom. The statement expressed the United Kingdom's intention to consider the export to South Africa of certain categories of arms for the specific purpose of maritime defence related to the security of the vital sea route around southern Africa in order to give effect to the purposes of the Simonstown Agreement. The statement added that under no circumstances would there be sales of arms for the enforcement of the policies of apartheid or internal repression. It indicated that consultations were being held with Commonwealth Governments and with the South African Government, and no decisions would be taken pending completion of those discussions.

The representative of the United Kingdom

emphasized that no decision had yet been taken and said that some of the fears expressed in the Council had gone far beyond any actions his Government had in mind. There was no question, he said, of lifting the arms embargo as a whole; or of selling arms to South Africa for the enforcement of apartheid or internal repression.

France reaffirmed its opposition to apartheid and said it fully understood the feelings of the African countries that had felt it necessary once again to draw the Council's attention to the deplorable situation in South Africa.

However, France's position, explained to the Council in 1963, had been that if the Council were to adopt enforcement measures and interfere directly in the international affairs of a Member State, it would exceed its authority under the United Nations Charter. So far, the Council had avoided recourse to Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>3</sup> Member States had replied to the appeal to end sales of military material to South Africa and some had made reservations to their commitments, doubtless feeling that a Member State could not be denied the right to self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter.<sup>4</sup> They had therefore drawn a distinction between arms for external defence and arms for internal repression.

France's original undertaking to take all steps necessary to prevent the sale to South Africa of arms which might be used for repression had subsequently been expanded to cover equipment and material for the manufacture of such weapons. France, therefore, could not accept the assertions made in the Council that it had violated the arms embargo against South Africa.

The French representative said he was authorized to state that his Government was anxious to avoid anything that could jeopardize the security of the African countries, particularly of Zambia, and would accordingly consider whether it was appropriate to take additional steps along those lines.

On 23 July 1970, the Security Council decided to reiterate its call on States to observe

<sup>3</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Chapter VII of the Charter.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., text of Article 51 of the Charter.

strictly the arms embargo. The Council also took decisions on several other aspects of the question.

Again condemning the policies of apartheid and the measures being taken by South Africa to enforce and extend those policies beyond its borders, the Council recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for their human and political rights as set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Council expressed grave concern at the persistent refusal of South Africa to abandon its racist policies and to abide by the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to southern Africa. The Council also expressed grave concern at the situation arising from the violation of the arms embargo and was convinced that the embargo should be strengthened.

Further, it was convinced that the situation resulting from the continued application of the policies of apartheid and the constant build-up of the South African military and police forces constituted a potential threat to international peace and security. The Council also felt that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces of South Africa posed a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to South Africa's racial policies, especially neighbours.

The Council then reiterated its total opposition to the South African Government's policies of apartheid; reaffirmed its previous resolutions on this question; and condemned the violations of the arms embargo.

The Council called on States to strengthen the arms embargo by: (a) implementing fully the arms embargo against South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever; (b) withholding the supply of all vehicles and equipment for use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa; (c) ceasing the supply of spare parts for all vehicles and military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa; (d) revoking all licences and military patents granted to the South African Government or to South African companies for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft and naval craft or other military vehicles and by refrain-

ing from further granting such licences and patents; (e) prohibiting investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft or other military vehicles; (f) ceasing provision of military training for members of the South African armed forces and all other forms of military co-operation with South Africa; (g) undertaking the appropriate action to give effect to the above measures.

The Council asked the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of these decisions and to report to it from time to time.

These decisions were set forth in the Council's resolution 282(1970), adopted by a vote of 12 to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, the United Kingdom and the United States). The resolution was proposed by Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia.

(For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Prior to the vote, the representative of Zambia, appealing to all Council members to join in condemning apartheid, said the sponsors had modified the text to meet the objections of certain members. Particularly, in the preambular part, he said, the situation resulting from the continued build-up of South African military and police forces was described as constituting a "potential" threat to international peace and security, rather than a "serious" threat.

The representative of the United States, explaining his abstention, said his country abhorred and rejected the doctrine of apartheid. It considered that policy and its repressive implementation as violations of South Africa's undertakings under the United Nations Charter. For that reason, the United States, which in 1962 had voluntarily prohibited the sale to South Africa of arms which might be used to enforce apartheid, had voted for the 1963 Council resolution establishing the embargo,<sup>5</sup> had fully carried out its obligations and intended to continue to do so. Current deliveries of arms to South Africa, he said, consisted entirely of spare parts supplied under contracts made before 31 December 1963, the effective date of the United States embargo.

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 20, text of resolution 181 (1963).

With regard to the resolution before the Council, the United States supported its basic intent and many of its specific provisions, but it could not support the text in its entirety. The more sweeping provisions went beyond the limits to which the United States could commit itself; they could not command the wide support in the Council needed to make them effective and might, on the contrary, weaken the measure of compliance required to give practical effect to the recommendations of the Council.

The representative of the United Kingdom said it was clear that the provisions of the resolution did not involve Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>6</sup> The United Kingdom was not opposed to the mention of a "potential" threat to international peace and security, as that adequately reflected the real and understandable fears of South Africa's neighbours concerning that country's intentions towards them. However, the use of the term "violations" (of the arms embargo) was not suitable in referring to Security Council recommendations. Furthermore, when the Council made those recommendations in 1963, the United Kingdom had made known its views on how it would carry them out.

Nothing was further from the facts, the United Kingdom spokesman added, than the impression created by some speakers that the British Government's operation of the embargo was more formal than real. As had been made clear by the study that the Special Committee on Apartheid had transmitted to the Security Council (see above), the United Kingdom currently supplied only a small proportion of the arms received by South Africa and had willingly forgone orders worth tens of millions of pounds.

With reference to the specific measures to strengthen the embargo called for by the Council, the United Kingdom representative said that the wide-ranging nature of these measures would conflict with the United Kingdom's existing commitments. For those reasons, the United Kingdom had abstained in the vote.

The representative of Mauritius, speaking on behalf of the African group of States at the United Nations expressed regrets at the abstentions by France, the United Kingdom and the United States, but hoped that they would co-

operate in the implementation of the resolution or, at least, not hamper its implementation.

On 9 October 1970, the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) sent to the President of the Security Council the texts of two resolutions on the situation in southern Africa adopted at the seventh session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in September 1970.

By one resolution, pertaining to the supply of arms to South Africa, the OAU Assembly had, among other things, asked its Chairman to write to the Heads of Governments concerned strongly deploring their action of selling arms to South Africa and requesting them to cease forthwith all actions contravening the resolutions of the Security Council relative to southern Africa.

By the second resolution, the OAU Assembly had, among other things, called for more effective measures against South Africa and condemned the Governments and international financial interests which collaborated with that Government.

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON APARTHEID

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa submitted its report to the Security Council and the General Assembly on 10 September 1970. The report reviewed the Special Committee's work during 1970 and new developments in South Africa in the past year. The report also presented the Committee's conclusions and recommendations for consideration by the Assembly and the Council.

The Special Committee noted with concern that the South African Government had, in violation of relevant United Nations resolutions, continued to subject the leaders of the oppressed people of South Africa and the militant opponents of apartheid to its repressive laws. It further noted that that Government's pursuit of the widest and severest application of the measures of racial separation and segregation had intensified racial bitterness and increased

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 3.

the dangers of violent conflict inside South Africa. The threat of a violent racial conflict was all the more serious because the South African Government's rejection of the peaceful means advocated by the United Nations for an equitable settlement of the situation had deepened the conviction of the oppressed South African people and their liberation movement that their inalienable rights and freedoms could be achieved only through armed struggle and underground activities.

Further, the South African Government, by committing itself to the military support of the white minority regimes in southern Africa, had threatened the security of neighbouring independent States which supported the opponents of apartheid.

The Special Committee pointed out that the South African Government had been encouraged to undertake its aggressive policies in the area by the assistance it had received from other States in building up its military and police forces. In a report of 2 July 1970 to the Security Council on that subject, the Special Committee had emphasized the growth of South Africa's military power despite the Security Council's arms embargo, and had rejected the distinction drawn by States that had contributed to the military build-up in South Africa between arms for internal repression or enforcement of the policies of apartheid and arms for external defence.

While noting with satisfaction that the Security Council, on 23 July 1970, by the terms of resolution 282(1970) (see pp. 146-47 below for text), had expressed its concern about the situation arising from the violations of its arms embargo, the Special Committee nevertheless expressed regret that three permanent members of the Council—France, the United Kingdom and the United States—had abstained during the voting on that resolution. The Special Committee also expressed regret that the Council's resolution of 23 July had not been made mandatory on all Member States. It felt that the situation was sufficiently grave to merit measures of a mandatory character under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid further stated that countries maintaining economic and trade relations with

South Africa were contributing to the consolidation of the regime through their economic co-operation. It suggested that until such time as the Security Council imposed effective universally applied mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,<sup>7</sup> the international community should institute other measures which would have some impact on that country's economy.

Recommending increased moral, political and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, the Special Committee suggested that part of such assistance should cover technical training in various fields and should include the provision of printing and other equipment that would enable the liberation movement to conduct an effective information campaign.

In the framework of the international campaign against apartheid, the Special Committee drew attention to the insidious propaganda of the South African Government aimed at making its racial policies internationally acceptable. The Committee suggested that studies of South African propaganda and its operation in countries which still maintained relations with South Africa, as well as appropriate measures to counteract it, be undertaken. In the meantime, the General Assembly should appeal to all States to intensify their scrutiny of, and take appropriate measures in line with their domestic laws against the activities of all organizations which were acting as overt and covert lobbies for South African and pro-apartheid propaganda.

While considering that all the mass media should be used in promoting the international campaign, the Special Committee recommended in particular the wider use of radio and urged the provision of adequate assistance to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for undertaking regular broadcasts on apartheid to southern Africa. The Special Committee also suggested that publications on various aspects of apartheid should cover a wide range of subjects and be issued in more languages.

Finally, the Special Committee reaffirmed its conviction that the success of the struggle of the non-white population of South Africa for equality and justice would depend on United

See footnote 3.

Nations Member States taking strong and resolute action in support of that struggle. The Committee attributed lack of progress on that score to two factors: the intransigence of the South African Government; and the unco-operative attitude of those States that continued to maintain diplomatic, economic and other relations with it.

The Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid also reported on its 1970 observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination—21 March. A special meeting in New York on 20 March was attended by representatives of virtually all Member States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

After hearing statements by the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the Chairman of the Special Committee, the meeting observed a minute of silence in memory of all victims of apartheid and racial discrimination the world over.

The International Day was also observed at governmental and non-governmental levels in many parts of the world. Thirteen Governments announced pledges or contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa on the occasion of the International Day.

(See also pp. 504-5.)

#### DECISIONS OF COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### DECISIONS OF COMMISSION

At its meetings in February and March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights took several decisions concerning the policies of apartheid. By a decision dealing with the programme for observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Commission included the policies of apartheid among the aspects of racial discrimination which it intended to review in 1971, in order to identify obstacles to eliminating racial discrimination. The Commission declared, in this connexion, that it found the

apartheid policies to be the most reprehensible manifestation of racial discrimination, and it urged Governments as part of their observance of the International Year to declare their abhorrence and condemnation of apartheid and racial discrimination, particularly in southern Africa.

The Commission also asked specialized agencies to launch a world-wide campaign to publicize the evils of apartheid; it asked States to sign relevant international conventions and to bring pressure to bear on those States that violated United Nations resolutions dealing with the elimination of racism, including apartheid, nazism and colonialism. (See also p. 499.)

Another Commission decision, which referred to measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance, included apartheid among the ideologies and practices to be eradicated. (See also pp. 508-9.)

By still another decision, the Commission approved the text of a resolution on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, with particular reference to colonial territories. This resolution was proposed for adoption to the Economic and Social Council; it set forth the text of a resolution which the Council would ask the General Assembly to adopt. (See below pages 127 and 141-42 for Council and Assembly decisions.)

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 6 June 1969, the Economic and Social Council had asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report setting forth the terms of reference of the United Nations organs dealing with violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa, a brief survey of the relevant activities so far undertaken by the different organs and also a statement of the activities in this connexion undertaken by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The report was requested in connexion with the Council's interest in co-ordinating United Nations activities relating to apartheid in southern Africa.

The Secretary-General submitted the report to the Council in May 1970. He reviewed the terms of reference and activities in this respect of the General Assembly, the Security Council, its subsidiary organs, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organ, the Commission on Human Rights. Also reviewed were the activities of two subsidiary organs of the Human Rights Commission—Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts appointed by the Human Rights Commission.

In addition, the report covered the terms of reference of the Secretariat and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the activities of the specialized agencies concerned.

On 27 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council took note of this report.

Other Council decisions which referred to the policies of apartheid dealt with the punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity, with the question of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and with allegations of infringements of trade-union rights.

The Council, by the adoption of resolution 1500(XLVIII), recommended that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution which, among other things, would condemn war crimes and crimes against humanity being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, apartheid and colonialism and would call upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes. (See below, pp. 143, for General Assembly action, and 571-72, for further details.)

The Council also asked the General Assembly to adopt a resolution on violations of human rights which would be concerned in some detail with various aspects of the policies of apartheid. It took this action in adopting resolution 1501 (XLVIII). See below, pp. 141-42, for General Assembly action and pp. 517-19 for further details.)

The third Council resolution—1509(XLVIII)—was concerned with the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on allegations of the infringements of trade-union rights. The Council condemned the continuing suppression of

trade-union rights in southern Africa, and, among other things, authorized further investigation of this situation. (For further details, see pp. 564-65.)

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### GENERAL ASPECTS

An item relating to the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa was included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth (1970) session of the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Assembly's General Committee.

During the discussion regarding the adoption of the agenda, the representative of South Africa, reaffirming the reservations on the item which his Government had expressed in the past, stated that its inclusion in the agenda and its subsequent consideration would contravene Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter, which precludes the United Nations from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.<sup>8</sup>

The Assembly, however, approved the inclusion of the item in the agenda, allocating it to the Special Political Committee.

The Rapporteur of the Special Committee on Apartheid (the shortened nomenclature approved by the Assembly in 1970; see below, page 140) presented the Committee's report to the Special Political Committee, saying that the continuing deterioration of the situation in South Africa was a source of grave concern to the international community. He declared that the efforts of the United Nations over the past 25 years had proved fruitless, the arms embargo was being violated, and the South African Government continued to receive the support of some major powers and its principal trading partners, most of them Member States. Further,

<sup>8</sup> Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter states: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII."

South Africa had intensified its policies of segregation and had achieved a phenomenal growth in its military equipment of all kinds. The Rapporteur drew attention to the more stringent measures for racial separation and discrimination which had been enforced in South Africa since the general election of April 1970, with franchise restricted to whites.

Although the anti-apartheid Labour Party had won a majority in the elections to the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, the Government had packed the Council with its own nominees, the Rapporteur said. Among the new laws aimed at further eroding the rights of the majority non-white population was the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act (Act No. 26 of 1970) which was intended to bind every African legally and constitutionally to his own ethnic and cultural group.

Harassment, house arrest, imprisonment, exile or deportation continued to be the lot of opponents of apartheid, he continued. Accordingly, the proportion of prisoners in relation to South Africa's total population was probably the highest in the world. The intensification of apartheid had resulted in such increased racial bitterness and antagonism that it posed a serious threat of a large-scale conflict in the area. It was only by applying effective coercive measures, such as economic sanctions, against South Africa that the threat could be averted.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid, who also addressed the Special Political Committee, referred to published evidence which indicted the practice of apartheid as a crime against humanity. The elimination of apartheid constituted the greatest moral challenge of the times. He emphasized the urgent need for the United Nations to continue and extend its efforts to combat apartheid and pointed out the danger that some Member States would drift into apathy and frustration as a result of the refusal of several industrial countries to comply with relevant United Nations resolutions on the subject.

Some States, he continued, hoped that dissemination of pertinent information would in time induce peoples to force their Governments to act against apartheid, but there might not be time for such hopes to materialize before a racial conflict erupted in South Africa. It was

vital to disseminate information about the conditions in that country so as to counteract the insidious South African racist propaganda that pretended all was well.

Citing parallels between apartheid and slavery, the Chairman declared that the complex of laws and regulations which enforced apartheid ensured that the privileges and profits of the white minority would be perpetuated while the black majority lived in subjection and misery. Apartheid was the South African Government's solution to the problem of how to dispossess the African in his own land and at the same time create a permanent, abundant and cheap labour force. The success of this attempt amounted to the enslavement of a people.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid rebutted a claim which had been made by the South African Foreign Minister that since his Government acceded to power in 1948 it had promoted self-determination for the disenfranchised of that country. Emphasizing the inequity of apportioning 13 per cent of the territory to 70 per cent of the population, he referred to a study prepared for the Special Committee on Apartheid which showed that the so-called homelands (Bantustans) for the black population were all over-populated and in very poor areas where the economy was based almost entirely on subsistence agriculture. In contrast, the white community, though constituting only 19 per cent of the population, occupied 87 per cent of the best and richest parts of the territory. This arrangement had been imposed upon the blacks by the racist regime, which meted out ruthless punishment to anyone who opposed it.

Turning to another claim by the South African Foreign Minister that all peoples in South Africa possessed self-government in varying forms and at varying levels of development, the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid stated that outside the Bantustans black people had no political rights of any kind. Even within the Bantustans the political activity of the non-whites was of the most elementary kind, directed by the whites and characterized by complete subordination to the will and power of the white regime. It must be concluded, he said, in the face of such clearly established evidence, that the aim of the Bantu-

Stan policy was not self-determination but the gradual and systematic extermination of the black people of South Africa.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid observed that the trading partners of South Africa sustained the regime by their material and moral support. As in the past, the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States had resolutely condemned apartheid, but beyond words the situation demanded a resolve by the great powers to withdraw from the web of greed that had been woven in South Africa. Investment in apartheid yielded the world's highest dividends; for example, in 1969, the United States journal, *Business Week*, reported that United States investments there yielded a return of between 17 and 26 per cent. It was not surprising, therefore, that the most enthusiastic lobbyists in Western capitals for the South African regime were business and finance groups.

The success of sanctions, the Chairman declared, depended on a decision by South Africa's main trading partners to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. He suggested that the States involved meet, either informally or under the auspices of the United Nations, to discuss concerted action to implement the trade embargo while softening the impact of such action on the more vulnerable economies.

Continuing, he emphasized the need to isolate South Africa completely—by the severance of diplomatic and other links—until it changed its racist policies. United Nations inertia, he warned, would lead inevitably to greater conflict within the country which, in turn, could well endanger international peace and security. The realization of the futility of depending on the international community for action against apartheid had crystallized in the liberation movement of South Africa, which was growing in effectiveness.

The Chairman noted two developments in the campaign against apartheid. One was the determination of the South African people to resort to armed struggle, and the other was that people, as opposed to Governments, were becoming more and more aware of the implications of apartheid and of their moral obligations in the matter.

He cited the action of the World Council of

Churches in voting a substantial sum for the support of the liberation movements in Africa and said it served to underline the fact that the minority racist regimes had effectively barred any alternatives to armed struggle. The strong stand taken against apartheid by many international and national sports organizations was also encouraging. Further, university students all over the world were raising protests against apartheid.

The dissemination of knowledge about apartheid and the consequent development of anti-apartheid attitudes in non-governmental organizations and in all those who would, he hoped, influence Governments, was a long-term process. Given the prevailing trends, a terrible racial conflict might erupt within and outside southern Africa before that process had had time to work.

The Special Political Committee began its discussion of the question of apartheid by considering methods to strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa. In this connexion, reference was made to the fact that during its seventh session (held in September 1970 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) had decided to send a mission of Foreign Ministers, led by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, to countries selling arms to South Africa or thought to be potential arms suppliers to that country. Reference was also made to the recent announcement that the newly elected Conservative Party Government in the United Kingdom would rescind the limited arms embargo instituted by the former Labour Government.

A 52-power draft resolution by which the Assembly would call for full implementation of the arms embargo was put before the Special Political Committee on 8 October 1970. It was approved by the Committee the following day and adopted by the Assembly at a plenary meeting on 13 October.

The Assembly thus expressed serious concern at reports that the Security Council's resolution of 23 July 1970 calling on all States to strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa (see pp. 146-147 for text) was not yet being implemented by some States. It expressed also its grave concern about the continued build-up of the South African military and police forces and the con-



sequent aggravation of the situation in southern Africa, and it took note of the OAU Assembly's decision to mandate a delegation of five African States to urge the Governments concerned to stop selling arms to South Africa and also to stop assisting in the manufacture of arms in South Africa.

The Assembly then called upon all States to take immediate steps to implement fully the provisions of the Security Council's resolution of 23 July 1970 and asked the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of this Assembly resolution and to report not later than 10 December 1970.

These decisions were contained in resolution 2624 (XXV).

(For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

After voting separately on the preambular paragraphs referring to the build-up of South African military and police forces and the decision of the OAU Assembly, and also on the operative paragraph calling on all States to implement fully the Security Council's decision, the Special Political Committee approved the text of the resolution as a whole by a roll-call vote of 94 to 2, with 7 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the text by a roll-call vote of 98 to 2, with 9 abstentions.

The sponsors of the resolution were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

During the discussion of this Assembly resolution, the representative of Finland stated that his Government understood that the purpose of the text was not to pronounce on the substance of the matter, but rather to reaffirm the overwhelming support of Member States for the Security Council's resolution of 23 July 1970.

Denmark, Indonesia, Nigeria, Somalia and

the USSR were among others who spoke in support of the resolution.

The Canadian representative stated that while Canada fully sympathized with the principles underlying the text, it had no choice but to abstain from voting on it because the essence of the question it referred to was then under review by the Canadian Government. His country had not violated the general arms embargo imposed by the Security Council against South Africa by its resolution of 23 July 1970. Nevertheless, Canada still furnished some spare parts for military equipment that it had supplied to South Africa prior to the adoption of the Security Council's resolution of 7 August 1963.<sup>9</sup>

The representative of Malawi contended that an arms embargo should also be applied to certain parts of Africa which were receiving arms from countries in Eastern Europe as it would be unwise to ignore the balance of power in southern Africa. He said Malawi would vote against the resolution.

Following approval of the resolution concerning the arms embargo against South Africa, the Special Political Committee returned to a general discussion of the policies of apartheid of the South African Government. These policies were unanimously condemned as a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter as well as of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

A majority of the Members deplored the failure of the United Nations to take effective measures to end the policies of apartheid, particularly as the Organization had been considering the question in one form or another for 25 years. They maintained that the responsibility for such failure rested with South Africa's main trading partners—the traditional ones as well as the new. They held that by refusing to implement various United Nations resolutions calling for the severance of economic political and other ties with South Africa, that country's main trading partners—most of them Members of the United Nations and three of them permanent members of the Security Council—had ensured the survival of the apartheid regime. Those countries, it was stated, had given

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 5.

more weight to economic considerations than to moral principles. Their refusal to co-operate in implementing United Nations resolutions had not only emboldened the South African Government to increase its recalcitrant and defiant attitude towards the United Nations but was also undermining the prestige and authority of the Organization.

A number of representatives, among them those of Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco and Sudan, held the view that the United Nations should consider the possibility of either suspending or expelling South Africa from membership of the Organization, as that country's continued violation of its obligations under the Charter, manifested by its gross denial of human rights to the majority of the population, jeopardized the continued authority and effectiveness of the United Nations.

The representative of Mexico stated that since it had proved impossible to implement provisions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,<sup>10</sup> it was pointless to go on insisting on it, especially as the Charter contained provisions for other effective ways of bringing pressure to bear on South Africa with a view to forcing it to end its universally condemned policy of apartheid. Referring to Article 5 of the Charter, which provided for the suspension of a Member State against which preventive or enforcement action had been taken by the Security Council,<sup>11</sup> he maintained that suspension from membership, while not relieving the State from any of its obligations, would deprive it of the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership. Preventive and enforcement action had been taken against South Africa under the Security Council's resolutions of 7 August 1963, 4 December 1963 and 23 July 1970.<sup>12</sup> In Mexico's view, therefore, nothing debarred the General Assembly, in the exercise of its powers under Article 11 of the Charter, from inviting the Security Council to consider a recommendation to suspend the rights and privileges of the Republic of South Africa.<sup>13</sup> Under Article 5 of the Charter, the Security Council could restore those rights once the South African Government had abolished its policy of apartheid.

Mexico preferred suspension of South Africa under Article 5 of the Charter instead of ex-

pulsion, its representative added, since under the former sanction South Africa's obligations under the Charter to uphold human rights would remain unaffected and thus binding on it.

The representative of Venezuela gave qualified support to the idea of suspending South Africa's membership but expressed the fear that such an action might prove to be counter-productive because it would remove the only existing restriction on that country's freedom of action—its annual appearance before the General Assembly, where the great majority of nations repudiated its conduct. He felt that so long as there were nations which refused to comply with United Nations resolutions regarding trade and other relations with the South African Government, suspension would be as ineffective as those measures already adopted by the General Assembly.

Venezuela proposed that consideration be given to the possibility of preparing a specific, legally binding multilateral instrument on international measures relating to the South African Government's policy of apartheid, embracing the provisions laid down in the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations and supplementing them where appropriate. Such an instrument would then be submitted for the consideration of Governments and opened for signature by them. Some States had explained that one of the factors which made it difficult to comply with United Nations decisions was that it was impossible to ensure that they would be respected as legally binding domestically. That difficulty would be obviated if the rele-

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>11</sup> Article 5 of the Charter states: "A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council."

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 20, for text of resolution 181(1963) of 7 August and pp. 22-23 for text of resolution 182(1963) of 4 December 1963. See below, pp. 146-47, for text of resolution 282(1970) of 23 July 1970.

<sup>13</sup> Article 11 of the Charter describes certain powers of the General Assembly. For text of this Article, see APPENDIX II.

vant provisions of United Nations resolutions were embodied in an instrument which would be transformed into law by the signatory countries in accordance with their different constitutional procedures. The instrument Venezuela envisaged could, among other things, provide for the progressive withdrawal of investments from South Africa over a reasonable period to reduce any unfavourable effects on the economies of signatories, and also alleviate the material losses such a step might entail for some States.

Norway's spokesman held that any decision to suspend South Africa from exercising its rights and privileges of membership would cut off channels of communication which might still influence its Government and people. Suspension would also violate the principle of universality which was so strongly advocated at the current session of the General Assembly.

A number of representatives, among them those of Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania, believed that the only step likely to produce any results in the desired goal of eliminating apartheid was the imposition of total mandatory and universally applied economic sanctions. It was further suggested that such sanctions be backed by force, if need be.

Italy's spokesman said that, under the Charter, sanctions and related measures were the prerogative of the Security Council; such measures should be decided on in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

The representative of the USSR held that apartheid in South Africa was not a local phenomenon; the racist regime had extended its aggressive policies to the non-white population of the occupied territory of Namibia and was suppressing the national liberation movement on the African continent. The forces of South African racism were uniting with Southern Rhodesian racism and Portuguese colonialism in an effort to maintain the supremacy of the white minority. All those regimes employed the same military and political strategy for ensuring their supremacy. They represented a direct danger to neighbouring African States and, particularly in the case of South Africa, constituted a threat to international peace and security.

The USSR representative went on to say

that South Africa was able openly to defy the generally accepted principles of international law and humanity and to repudiate its obligations under the United Nations Charter because of the increasing political, economic and military support that it received from a number of Western States. In that connexion, the intention of the United Kingdom Government to resume the sale of arms to South Africa was nothing less than a challenge to public opinion, the principles of the Charter and the decisions of the Security Council.

The amount of foreign investments in South Africa and the profits derived by foreign monopolies from the exploitation of the African population were well known, the USSR representative continued. The foreign monopolies and the South African racists were united by a common bond of material interests which prevailed over moral or humanitarian principles.

The progressive forces of the world were trying to compel the racists of South Africa to abandon their scandalous policy and the imperialist powers to end their support of the South African regime, the USSR spokesman said. The USSR had always favoured the adoption of the most effective measures, in conformity with the Charter, to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid.

A number of Members including Algeria, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Iraq, Morocco, Nigeria and Poland, pledged continued moral, material and military assistance for the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. Others, among them Cuba and Sudan, argued that an armed struggle was the only solution to the evils and endless exploitation and humiliation of apartheid. The representative of Ethiopia said that if the alternatives were either to use force or to abandon the cause of freedom and justice, force must be resorted to as the lesser of two evils.

On the other hand, some Members, including Denmark, Norway and Japan, contended that the United Nations could not be a party to violence and the use of armed force. They said that non-violent means might in the long run be more effective and that the primary task of the United Nations was peace-keeping.

Cameroon and Ceylon commended the World Council of Churches on its decision to contrib-

ute funds to the liberation movements in southern Africa and expressed the hope that its example would be emulated by like-minded international organizations.

Senegal suggested a high level dialogue with the authorities of the countries that were supplying arms to South Africa and sustaining that country in other ways in order to explain to them the serious situation and the consequences of their actions.

The Netherlands proposed that sustained efforts be made to persuade the Government of South Africa to adopt a more enlightened outlook in its racial policies. It was essential to maintain contacts on the official level, as well as with the churches, the press, youth organizations or other groups that might be capable of influencing public opinion.

Several representatives, among them those of Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway and Sweden, emphasized the importance of the dissemination of information on apartheid, thereby mobilizing world public opinion against it. They expressed support for activities aimed not only at promoting greater international awareness of the evils of apartheid but also at securing better understanding of the international community's efforts to eradicate apartheid.

The representative of Malawi maintained that the solution to apartheid was not to be found in the propagation of strongly worded resolutions. While he did not oppose the dissemination of information on apartheid, he pointed out that publications and news broadcasts reached only those already informed about apartheid. He also said that it would be wishful thinking to believe that anti-apartheid documents ever reached South Africa. He expressed doubts as to the effectiveness of the proposed radio programmes to be broadcast to that country, adding that only programmes broadcast by the Government radio stations could be received there.

The outcome of the general debate was set forth in six resolutions adopted by the Assembly on 8 December 1970. One of these—resolution 2671 E (XXV)—dealing with the United Nations Trust Fund is reported in another section of this chapter (pp. 154-56). The others are described below.

By the first of these resolutions, the Assembly, recognizing the need for greater co-ordination of efforts by the United Nations to promote concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, requested the Special Committee on Apartheid constantly to review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions. This review was to include: (a) legislative, administrative and other racially discriminatory measures in South Africa and their effects; (b) repression of opponents of apartheid; (c) efforts by the South African Government to extend its inhuman policies beyond the borders of South Africa; and (d) ways and means of promoting concerted international action to secure the elimination of apartheid. The Committee was asked to report from time to time, as appropriate, to the General Assembly or the Security Council, or both.

The Assembly drew the attention of all United Nations organs concerned to this decision so that undue duplication of efforts might be avoided. It decided to expand the membership of the Special Committee on Apartheid by not more than seven additional members and requested the Assembly President to appoint the additional members taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

This resolution—2671 A (XXV)—was adopted by the General Assembly by 105 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, which approved the text on 4 November 1970 by a roll-call vote of 97 to 1, with 5 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The sponsors of this resolution were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The second resolution adopted by the Assembly called for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa. On 29 October 1970, the rep-

representative of Zambia introduced a draft of the text in the Special Political Committee.

By the operative part of this draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to take all appropriate steps to promote assistance by Governments, organizations and individuals, to the oppressed people of South Africa, in their legitimate struggle against apartheid; (2) appeal to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously, in consultation with OAU, towards such assistance; (3) request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, from time to time as appropriate, on the implementation of this resolution.

On 4 November, a revised version of the text was submitted, which specified the nature of the assistance contemplated for the oppressed people of South Africa to be in the "economic, social and humanitarian fields."

The Special Political Committee approved the revised draft resolution by 103 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, on 4 November and the Assembly adopted it on 8 December as resolution 2671 B (XXV), by a vote of 111 to 2, with 1 abstention. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The sponsors of the resolution in the Special Political Committee were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The third Assembly resolution dealt with an information campaign against apartheid. On 29 October 1970, the representative of Malaysia submitted a draft resolution in the Special Political Committee eventually sponsored by the following 45 States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda,

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly would (1) request the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of apartheid, taking into account the recommendations of the Special Committee on Apartheid; (2) invite Member States to lend their co-operation to the Secretary-General in dissemination of information in their countries and in territories under their administration; (3) invite specialized agencies, regional organizations, anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations to help the United Nations information campaign against apartheid; (4) request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee on Apartheid, to arrange for the preparation of special studies and papers on the evils of apartheid and, through the Secretariat's Office of Public Information and Unit on Apartheid, to increase their dissemination in various languages; (5) request the Secretary-General, in the light of the Assembly's resolution of 20 November 1969 (welcoming the Manifesto on Southern Africa and expressing its intention, acting in co-operation with OAU, to intensify efforts to find a solution to the grave situation in southern Africa)<sup>14</sup> to make arrangements with OAU and provide appropriate assistance to OAU as necessary, for initiating broadcasts to southern Africa of programmes on international concern over apartheid and the objectives of the United Nations; (6) authorize the Secretary-General to encourage and assist anti-apartheid movements, United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations to publish and disseminate widely information provided by the United Nations on the evils and dangers of apartheid and of international efforts against apartheid; and (7) request the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in 1971 on the implementation of this resolution.

On 17 November, a revised version of the text was put before the Special Political Com-

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 152, text of resolution 2505 (XXIV).

mittee. This draft provided for the inclusion of a preambular paragraph, by which the Assembly would take note of the recommendation by the Special Committee on Apartheid that the United Nations should co-operate with OAU in undertaking regular broadcasts on apartheid to South Africa and to southern Africa as a whole and of the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information on the consultations with OAU on this subject.

The operative paragraph calling for the initiation of these broadcasts was revised so that the Assembly would request the Secretary-General, in the light of the declaration set forth in the Assembly's resolution of 20 November 1969,<sup>15</sup> to make appropriate arrangements in co-operation with OAU to initiate regular broadcasts to southern Africa of programmes on international concern over apartheid and on the objectives of the United Nations.

A new operative paragraph would have the Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to incur initial expenditures up to a maximum of \$20,000 in 1971 for assistance to OAU for the production and distribution of such programmes in the languages of southern Africa and request him to make a special report to the General Assembly in 1971 on such arrangements.

Several representatives, including those of Hungary and the USSR, expressed reservations about the financial implications of the draft resolution.

The representative of Somalia, commenting on the proposed financial assistance to OAU for radio broadcasts to southern Africa and the reservations of Members on the question, held that OAU was a regional organization recognized under the United Nations Charter. It was therefore a partner of the Organization and not an alien body. The apostles of apartheid, he said, horrified at any gathering of whites and blacks under the banner of justice and the rule of law, had, through the South African radio, increased their campaign of vilification and systematic propaganda against the United Nations, OAU and any individual or group which rose to the defence of the oppressed peoples of South Africa. The United Nations was in duty bound to counteract such propaganda by radio since every anti-apartheid publication was banned in South Africa.

The representative of Somalia added that the

sponsors sought to authorize the Secretary-General to pursue his negotiations so that broadcasts could begin as soon as possible, preferably in the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1971). The proposal was in fact for mutual assistance in the context of common action to achieve a common goal. He reaffirmed the conviction of the sponsors that the activities envisaged were not only desirable but essential to the success of the international campaign against the policies of apartheid.

A second revision of the draft text was submitted to the Special Political Committee on 23 November. It was sponsored by the same 45 States. The two operative paragraphs of the former text referring to the initiation of broadcasts to southern Africa were replaced by three paragraphs by which the Assembly would: (1) welcome the readiness of OAU to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations, weekly broadcasts to southern Africa; (2) request the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to continue to make available an adequate number of radio programmes and material to Member States willing to provide facilities on their national broadcasting stations for broadcasts to southern Africa of programmes on international concern over apartheid and on the objectives of the United Nations; and (3) request the Secretary-General, in the light of the Assembly's resolution of 20 November 1969, to continue consultations with OAU on means for collaboration between that organization and the United Nations in order to intensify the international information campaign against apartheid, and to report with proposals to the 1971 session of the General Assembly on all aspects of the matter, including any required technical co-operation and financial arrangements.

Prior to voting, Canada proposed—and the sponsors accepted—the addition, in the operative paragraph welcoming the readiness of OAU to undertake broadcasts, of the words "United Nations material" after the words "weekly broadcasts."

Speaking before the vote in the Special Political Committee, France announced it would be able to vote for the draft, and added that the

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

United Nations had sound reasons for enlightening populations about apartheid. The French spokesman stated that in improving the methods of imparting information—a work of persuasion and conversion—the necessary attention must be paid to the Charter, which must not be violated in the process of inducing a Member State (South Africa) to stop violating it. It was on the condition that the Secretary-General would not yield his responsibility to OAU and that he would confine his assistance to the lending of current documents that France would support the operative paragraph welcoming OAU's readiness to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations, weekly broadcasts of United Nations material to southern Africa.

France hoped that the adoption of the resolution would facilitate changes in the methods used by the Secretariat for dissemination of information, since it had hitherto spent considerable amounts of money on distribution of documents written in a language unintelligible to hundreds of millions of people. France considered that the changes contemplated in the draft resolution would lead to a quantitative improvement of information, would entail the elimination of an excessive number of documents written in one language only, and result in substantial economies.

The Special Political Committee approved the revised text on 24 November 1970, by 89 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions. The text was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December, by a vote of 107 to 2, with 6 abstentions, as resolution 2671 C (XXV).

The Assembly thereby asked the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of apartheid, taking into account the recommendations of the Special Committee on Apartheid. It invited Member States to co-operate in the dissemination of such information and invited specialized agencies, regional organizations, anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations to help the United Nations information campaign against apartheid.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee on Apartheid, to arrange for the preparation of special studies and papers on the evils of

apartheid and, through the Office of Public Information and the Unit on Apartheid of the Secretariat to increase the dissemination of such information in various languages.

Also, the Assembly welcomed the readiness of OAU to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations, weekly broadcasts of United Nations material to southern Africa. It asked the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to continue to make available an adequate number of radio programmes and material to Member States willing to provide facilities on their national radio stations for broadcasts to southern Africa of programmes on international concern over apartheid and on the objectives of the United Nations.

Further, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General, in the light of the General Assembly resolution of 20 November 1969,<sup>16</sup> to continue consultations with OAU on the means of collaboration between that organization and the United Nations in order to intensify the international information campaign against apartheid and asked him to report in 1971 on all aspects of the matter, including any required technical co-operation and financial arrangements.

The Secretary-General was authorized to encourage and assist anti-apartheid movements, United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations to publish and disseminate widely information provided by the United Nations on the evils and dangers of apartheid.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Still another resolution was concerned with aspects of the international campaign against apartheid during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1971).

By this resolution, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, in consultation with the Special Committee on Apartheid, to promote the widest possible campaign against apartheid during the International Year.

The Assembly asked and authorized the Special Committee, within the budgetary provision

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

to be made for this purpose at the current session: (a) to hold consultations with experts and representatives of the oppressed people of South Africa as well as anti-apartheid movements; (b) to send a mission from United Nations Headquarters to consult with specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations on means to promote further concerted international action against apartheid; (c) to send representatives to the United Nations seminar at Yaounde (Cameroon), as well as to international conferences on apartheid during the International Year.

The Assembly invited all national and regional trade-union organizations to observe the International Year by organizing seminars, symposia, conferences and other activities against apartheid and to report to the Special Committee on ways and means by which the international campaign against apartheid could best be promoted through the trade-union movement.

The Assembly also asked the Special Committee, in consultation with OAU and the International Labour Organisation, to report in 1971 on the possibility of holding an international conference of trade unions in 1972 and on any alternative proposals from principal trade-union federations for promoting concerted action against apartheid by the trade-union movement at the national and international levels.

Finally, it urged all States and organizations to observe the International Year in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

(For text of resolution (2671 D (XXV)), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This resolution was eventually sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The Assembly adopted the text on 8 December 1970, on the recommendation of the Special

Political Committee, by 106 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 2671 D (XXV). It was approved by the Special Political Committee on 4 November by 94 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

By a final resolution on the subject of apartheid policies, also adopted on 8 December 1970, the Assembly—in the preambular parts—expressed grave concern over the aggravation of the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole because of the inhuman and aggressive policies of apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions, in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in contravention of its obligations under the United Nations Charter.

The Assembly expressed deep concern over the increasing military build-up of South Africa, which constituted a grave danger to the cause of peace and security on the African continent, and it noted with indignation the continued persecution and torture of African patriots and other opponents of apartheid by the Government of South Africa under the Terrorism Act of 1967 and other ruthless repressive legislation.

Also, the Assembly was convinced that the establishment of Bantustans in South Africa was designed to deprive the majority of the people of their inalienable rights and to destroy the unity of the South African people.

It noted that a number of States continued to maintain official relations with the South African regime despite United Nations resolutions and expressed its recognition that the adoption by the Security Council of appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter<sup>17</sup> and their full implementation were essential.

By the operative parts of the resolution, the General Assembly declared that the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa were a negation of the United Nations Charter and constituted a crime against humanity. It reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, apartheid and racial discrimination and to attain

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 3.



majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal suffrage.

The Assembly condemned the establishment by the racist minority Government of South Africa of Bantustans in so-called African reserves as fraudulent, a violation of the principles of self-determination and prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the State and the unity of its people.

It again called upon the South African Government to end all repressive measures against African patriots and other opponents of apartheid, and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restriction for their opposition to apartheid.

Also, the Assembly strongly deplored the continued co-operation by certain States and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields, as such co-operation encouraged the South African Government in the pursuit of its inhuman policies.

It again drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole and recommended that the Council resume urgently the consideration of effective measures, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Assembly urged all States: (a) to terminate diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the South African Government; (b) to terminate all military, economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa; (c) to end tariff and other preferences to South African exports and facilities for investment in South Africa; and (d) to ensure that companies registered in their countries and their nationals complied with United Nations resolutions on this question.

Further, it requested all States and organizations to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist regime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practised apartheid; and it commended the international and national sporting organizations for their contribution to the international campaign against apartheid by their boycott of South African teams selected under apartheid policies.

The Assembly asked the Special Committee

on Apartheid to report to it in 1971 on continued collaboration by States with the South African Government, with particular reference to requests it had made on 21 November 1969,<sup>18</sup> namely: (a) to desist from collaborating with the Government of South Africa by taking steps to prohibit financial and economic interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa; (b) to prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa and to deny all facilities to air flights and shipping services to and from South Africa; (c) to refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa; (d) to take appropriate measures to dissuade the main trading partners of South Africa and economic and financial interests from collaborating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to convene, early in 1971, a joint meeting of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the United Nations Council for Namibia, in order to consider the interrelationship of the problems of southern Africa and propose measures for greater co-ordination and more effective action, so that the three bodies could take the results of the meetings into account in their programmes of work.

Finally it asked the Secretary-General to report to it in 1971 on the implementation of its recommendation to the Security Council and its request to States regarding termination of official and economic relations with South Africa and suspension of cultural, educational and sporting exchanges.

Also, the Secretary-General was asked to report on the requested joint meeting of the bodies concerned with southern Africa.

<sup>18</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 109-10, text of resolution 2506 B (XXIV).

(For text of resolution (2671 F (XXV)), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text adopted by the General Assembly was recommended to it by the Special Political Committee, which approved it on 24 November 1970 by a roll-call vote of 76 to 5, with 17 abstentions. Prior to voting on the text as a whole, the Special Political Committee took separate roll-call votes on the operative paragraph condemning the establishment of Bantustans and on that asking the Secretary-General to convene a joint meeting of the three organs concerned with the situation in southern Africa in order to consider measures for greater co-ordination. These paragraphs were approved.

The Assembly adopted the text as its resolution 2671 F (XXV), by a recorded vote of 91 to 6, with 16 abstentions.

The sponsors of the resolution were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

During the discussion of the text in the Special Political Committee, the representative of Colombia expressed concern about the operative paragraph of the text which would authorize the people of South Africa to use "all means at their disposal" to eliminate apartheid. Nevertheless, Colombia would vote in favour of the resolution as a whole, in order to reaffirm its complete repudiation of apartheid.

Uruguay raised a similar objection to the same provision.

The representative of Sweden, speaking in explanation of abstentions by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, expressed gratification that some of the Committee's resolutions had been adopted almost unanimously. He found it particularly encouraging that a wide measure of agreement had been reached on the resolutions concerning the arms embargo and the question of humanitarian aid to southern Africa. The objections of the five Nordic countries related to the paragraphs calling on States to adopt sanctions against South Africa in practically every aspect of international relations and also to the paragraphs endorsing the use of force and violence.

The United Kingdom spokesman said the United Kingdom had voted against the resolution because it considered some of its provisions to be inappropriate, particularly those advocating measures under Chapter VII of the Charter and the appeal for the isolation of South Africa.

Instead of the use of force and the isolation of South Africa, the United Kingdom considered that contacts, dialogue and persuasion had always been an effective means of bringing about lasting changes.

He also made reference to resolutions relating to the policy of apartheid which had been recommended by other Main Committees of the General Assembly and said there was some confusion with regard to a concerted approach towards eliminating the policy of apartheid.

Other Members, including Canada, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Mexico and Turkey, had reservations on certain provisions of the resolution.

Canada, expressing regret that it had been obliged to abstain in the vote, said it had serious reservations with regard to those paragraphs in which Member States were urged to isolate South Africa. Isolation would strengthen the South African Government in its determination to apply its policy of apartheid, in Canada's view. Also, Canada considered that only the Security Council could determine whether measures provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter should be applied. While Canada supported various practical, peaceful measures to combat apartheid, it was unable to support measures that might lead to an armed conflict in South Africa and southern Africa.

An additional draft resolution, concerning the implications of the crime of apartheid in the terms of international law, was introduced in the Special Political Committee. By the operative part of this text the Assembly would have requested the Special Committee on Apartheid to arrange for an expert study to be made on the implications of the policy and practice of apartheid in the terms of international law.

The proposal was sponsored by Burma, Cyprus, Guinea, India, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Syria, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The sponsors withdrew the draft text, stating that they did so pending the result of a study

of the question of apartheid as a crime against humanity, a study which a group of experts had been requested to carry out by the Commission on Human Rights.

By a decision taken on 8 December 1970 without adoption of a resolution, the Assembly shortened the name of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to "Special Committee on Apartheid." This decision was taken on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, supporting a recommendation of the Special Committee on Apartheid.

#### OTHER GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

The General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, adopted a number of other resolutions which referred to apartheid and racial discrimination. These are described below.

#### DECLARATION ON GRANTING INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Two resolutions of the Assembly's twenty-fifth session referred to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

One of these was concerned with a programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration. Among the provisions was one whereby the Assembly drew the attention of the Security Council to the need to continue to give special attention to the problems of southern Africa by adopting measures to ensure the full implementation of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples<sup>19</sup> and of its own resolutions, and in particular to give careful consideration to the question of imposing sanctions upon South Africa and Portugal, in view of their refusal to carry out the relevant decisions of the Security Council. Also the Assembly drew the attention of the Council to the need to give urgent consideration to the question of imposing fully and unconditionally, under international supervision, an embargo on arms of all kinds to the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia.

The Assembly also declared that Member States should intensify their efforts to oppose collaboration between the regimes of South

Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist regime of Southern Rhodesia and to end the political, military, economic and other forms of aid received by the above-mentioned regimes, which enabled them to persist in their policy of colonial domination.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2621 (XXV) adopted on 12 October 1970. (For details, see pp. 706-8.)

By the second resolution dealing with the Declaration on the granting of independence, the Assembly reiterated its conviction that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, apartheid and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploited colonial peoples—and the attempts of some colonial powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities against colonial peoples were incompatible with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence and posed a threat to international peace and security.

Strongly deploring the attitude of those States which continued to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, the Assembly among other things asked all States, as well as the specialized agencies and international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

These decisions were contained in resolution 2708 (XXV) adopted on 14 December 1970. (For details, see pp. 709-10.)

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DECLARATION

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter—24 October 1970—the General Assembly adopted a Declaration by which, among other things, it strongly condemned the evil policy of apartheid.

Describing apartheid as a crime against the

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514 (XV).

conscience and dignity of mankind and, like nazism, contrary to the principles of the Charter, the Assembly reaffirmed its determination to spare no effort, including support to those who struggled against it, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter, to secure the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. The Assembly also condemned all forms of oppression and tyranny wherever they occurred and racism and the practice of racial discrimination in all its manifestations.

In other provisions of the Declaration, the Assembly referred to serious violations of human rights in several regions of the world and pledged a continuing and determined struggle against all violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms of human beings.

The Assembly's Declaration was set forth in resolution 2627(XXV).

(For details, see pp. 116-17.)

#### VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly took a series of decisions concerning violations of human rights, with particular reference to the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa. The Assembly took these decisions in adopting a resolution recommended to it by the Economic and Social Council and by its own Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

The Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination.

It again condemned any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody in South Africa, and it reaffirmed that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955, applied to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia—a territory under direct United Nations responsibility and at present under illegal South African occupation—the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination.

Also condemned was the trial of the 22 Africans held under the Suppression of Communism

Act and their subsequent re-arrest under the Terrorism Act of 1967.

Continuing, the Assembly reaffirmed the following, among other things:

(i) The condition of political prisoners in South Africa continued to cause alarm.

(ii) The increasing co-operation between the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia posed a further and continuing threat to the opponents of the two regimes and to captured freedom fighters.

(iii) Sections 10 and 29 of the (South African) General Law Amendment Act, 1969, concerning the Bureau of State Security, not only constituted one of the most sinister pieces of legislation in recent years, but also contributed decisively towards making South Africa a complete police State, and the working of that law was also contrary to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it prevented the accused from proving his innocence.<sup>20</sup>

(iv) Many political prisoners and detainees had died in South African prisons during 1969, in conditions which warranted a full inquiry.

(v) James Lenkoe, a political prisoner in South Africa, did not commit suicide as reported, but died as a result of electric shocks administered to various parts of his body.

(vi) The practice of compelling prisoners to testify against their erstwhile comrades was reprehensible.

The Assembly called upon the Government of South Africa to implement the recommendations contained in earlier reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa) and also to take the following actions: (a) to disband immediately the Bureau of State Security; (b) to discontinue the practice by which political detainees were compelled to testify against their former colleagues; (c) to release immediately and unconditionally the 22 Africans re-arrested

<sup>20</sup> Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence."

on 16 February 1970 under the Terrorism Act; (d) to grant full access at all trials of political opponents of the regime to independent outside observers; and (e) to permit a full and impartial investigation into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees in the gaols as well as to indemnify fully the families of the deceased.

In addition, the Assembly condemned once again the actions of those Governments which continued to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions. The Governments in question were called upon urgently to consider breaking off such relations.

These Assembly decisions were contained in resolution 2714(XXV).

(For further information., see pp. 514-17.)

#### ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION

Two General Assembly resolutions dealt with the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

The preambular section of the first of these resolutions expressed the Assembly's conviction that apartheid constituted a crime against humanity and its awareness that racism and apartheid continued to be instruments of colonialism, imperialism and economic exploitation and were a total negation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Further, expressing alarm that South Africa blatantly continued to pursue its policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant United Nations resolutions, the Assembly considered that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces in southern Africa posed a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to racial discrimination and to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Assembly, in the operative part of the resolution, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular those of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese colonial domination, to obtain racial equality by all possible means, and it called for

increased and continued moral and material support to them.

The Assembly condemned the unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia designed to suppress the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination. It declared that any State whose official policy or practice was based on racial discrimination, such as apartheid, contravened the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and should therefore have no place in the United Nations.

Condemning the activities of those States, which by political, economic and military collaboration with the racist regimes of southern Africa enabled and encouraged those regimes in the enforcement and perpetuation of their policy of apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination, the Assembly called upon Governments which continued to maintain official relations with the Government of South Africa and other racist regimes in southern Africa to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2646(XXV), adopted on 30 November 1970, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third Committee. (For details, see pp. 506-7.)

The second of the Assembly resolutions on the subject of the elimination of racial discrimination—2647(XXV)—was also adopted on 30 November on the recommendation of the Third Committee.

The Assembly thereby solemnly reiterated its condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination wherever they might occur, and particularly of apartheid, as a flagrant contradiction of the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It deplored the persistence of such practices.

The Assembly appealed to Governments of countries where forms of racial discrimination persisted and to Governments which officially applied such policies as apartheid to take without delay all measures necessary to end them and to ensure respect for human rights in accordance with the Charter.

A number of other decisions were contained

in this resolution. The Assembly, for instance, vehemently affirmed the need for all men to be given an equal chance and to be enabled to live and work together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and tolerance, without discrimination and with full respect for the national and cultural identity of peoples or distinct ethnic groups. It also urged Member States to do their utmost to eliminate racial discrimination in community life and to encourage the development of multiracial activities.

(For details, see pp. 507-8.)

#### MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST NAZISM AND RACIAL INTOLERANCE

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly—in a decision concerning measures against nazism and racial intolerance—resolutely condemned nazism, racism, apartheid and other totalitarian and colonial ideologies and practices which were based on terror and racial intolerance. It called on States during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to take all effective measures to combat contemporary manifestations of nazism and other forms of racial intolerance.

This decision was embodied in resolution 2713 (XXV), adopted on the recommendation of the Third Committee.

(For details, see pp. 510-11.)

#### PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS

Another Assembly resolution, dealing with the question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity, condemned the war crimes and crimes against humanity being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, apartheid and colonialism and called upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes.

This Assembly resolution—2712 (XXV)—was adopted on 15 December 1970, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third Committee.

(For details, see pp. 572-73.)

#### CO-OPERATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

One of the General Assembly's decisions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was concerned with the co-

operation of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

Among the provisions of this decision was one whereby the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned were urged to take steps for full implementation of relevant resolutions relating to assistance to national liberation movements and discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

Also, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, were urged again to take steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounced their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination.

This decision was set forth in resolution 2704 (XXV), adopted on 14 December 1970 on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

(For details, see pp. 711-13.)

#### CREDENTIALS

At a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 23 October 1970, the representative of Somalia stated that Somalia did not recognize the South African delegation as representative of all peoples of South Africa, black and white. Citing rule 29 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure,<sup>21</sup> he challenged the credentials of the South African representatives and moved that the Assembly request its Committee on Credentials to consider as a matter of urgency the credentials of the delegation currently occupying the seat of South Africa and make a special report on the matter by 27 October.

The representative of Nigeria supported the Somali motion to examine the credentials of

<sup>21</sup> Rule 29 of the Assembly's rules of procedure states: "Any representative to whose admission a Member has made objection shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives, until the Credentials Committee has reported and the General Assembly has given its decision."

the representatives of the apartheid regime, bearing in mind the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter.<sup>22</sup>

The President of the Assembly drew attention to rule 80 of the rules of procedure which, among other things, stipulated that copies of proposals should be circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting at which action on such a proposal would be sought. To forestall a procedural debate, he suggested that the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly Affairs be requested to draw the attention of the Credentials Committee to the motion. This was agreed.

At the Credentials Committee meeting on 26 October 1970, the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly Affairs and Legal Counsel referred, *inter alia*, to the oral motion made by Somalia and Nigeria. The USSR representative, supporting the Somali view, suggested that the Credentials Committee should place on record in its report to the Assembly that it had been informed of the motion challenging South Africa's credentials. The representative of Poland associated himself with this position.

The representative of Greece observed that the Assembly had expressed the wish that the Committee look into the matter of the South African delegation's credentials as a matter of urgency, and that had been done. He added that the Committee had earlier approved all credentials properly submitted, including those of the representatives of South Africa.

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee said that by holding its meeting that day, the Committee had met the request made in the Somali proposal and had accordingly fulfilled its mandate. He suggested that the Committee's report to the Assembly should include reference to the fact that the Committee had been apprised of the Somali proposal and should also refer to the support that proposal had received from other Members.

The Chairman further proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution approving the first report of the Credentials Committee. The Chairman's proposal was approved by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

At a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 11

November 1970, an amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee was proposed by 10 Members: Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Somalia and the United Arab Republic. By this amendment, the General Assembly would approve the first report of the Credentials Committee, "except with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Government of South Africa."

The Assembly also had before it a statement by the United Nations Legal Counsel on the scope of "credentials" in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.<sup>23</sup> This statement was submitted at the request of the President of the General Assembly.

Defining General Assembly credentials, the Legal Counsel pointed out that, unlike the acceptance of credentials in bilateral relations, the question of recognition of a Government of a Member State was not involved and substantial issues concerning the status of Governments did not arise, with the exception of certain instances involving rival claimants.

Also, regarding questions raised in the past with respect to the credentials of the representatives of South Africa and Hungary, where there was no rival claimant, the representatives were not precluded from participation in meetings and the General Assembly had decided to take no action on the credentials of those representatives.

Should the Assembly, where there is no question of rival claimants, reject credentials satisfying the requirements of rule 27 for the purpose

<sup>22</sup> Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Charter states: "Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

<sup>23</sup> Rule 27 of the Assembly's rules of procedure states: "The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs."

of excluding a Member State from participating in the meetings, the Legal Counsel went on to state, this would have the effect of suspending a Member State from the exercise of rights and privileges of membership in a manner not foreseen by the Charter.

After recalling Article 5 of the Charter, which set out requirements on action to suspend a Member State from the rights and privileges of membership, the Legal Counsel held that participation in Assembly meetings was quite clearly one of the important rights and privileges of membership and that suspension of this right through the rejection of credentials would not satisfy the requirements of Article 5 and would therefore be contrary to the Charter.<sup>24</sup>

The President of the General Assembly, in replying to a question by the representative of Saudi Arabia, stated that a vote in favour of the 10-power amendment would mean a very strong condemnation of the policies pursued by the Government of South Africa, and constitute a very solemn warning to that Government. The amendment did not seem to him to mean that the South African delegation would be unseated or that it could not continue to sit in the Assembly. He added that as he understood it, the adoption of the amendment would not affect the rights and privileges of membership of South Africa.

A number of representatives, among them those of Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Syria, Yugoslavia and Zambia, spoke in support of the amendment. They contended that by its illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its continued adherence to and enforcement of apartheid in South Africa, the white minority Government of South Africa had not only frustrated the work of the United Nations but had also shown that it was unwilling to and indeed incapable of fulfilling its obligations under the Charter.

On the other hand, Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela, among others, maintained that the question at issue (with respect to credentials) was whether or not the requirements under rule 27 of the Assembly's rules of procedure had been fulfilled. They expressed the belief that the con-

sideration of credentials was strictly a technical and legal matter. They also felt that if the credentials of delegations were challenged on the grounds that some Member States disapproved of the domestic policies of other States they would create precedents which could jeopardize the existence of the United Nations.

On 13 November, the representative of Saudi Arabia submitted a sub-amendment. By the sub-amendment, as orally revised, the Assembly would note that notwithstanding the authenticity of the signature appended to the credentials of the representatives of the Government of South Africa, the authorities of South Africa who issued those credentials did not represent a large segment of the population of South Africa which the said authorities claimed to represent.

The Assembly rejected a request that the Saudi Arabian amendment be voted upon first and it then approved the 10-power amendment by a roll-call vote of 60 to 42, with 12 abstentions. The Saudi Arabian text was then withdrawn.

The text proposed by the Credentials Committee, as amended, was then adopted by the Assembly by 71 votes to 2, with 45 abstentions as resolution 2636(XXV).

The Assembly thereby approved the first report of the Credentials Committee, except with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Government of South Africa.

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING ABROAD OF SOUTH AFRICANS

During 1970, a total of 179 South African students were studying abroad in 22 countries on scholarships granted under the consolidated United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1967.<sup>25</sup>

Applications received from South Africans during the period 1 October 1969 to 31 October 1970 totalled 178. Forty-nine new awards were granted and 130 were extended.

<sup>24</sup> See footnote 11.

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 649-50, text of General Assembly resolution 2349(XXII) of 19 December 1967.



The General Assembly reviewed the consolidated programme at its 1970 session and appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to it.

(For additional information on the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the decisions of the Assembly thereon, see pp. 705-6.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (JULY 1970)

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1545-1549.

- S/9858 and Corr.1. Letter of 2 July 1970 from Chairman of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa to President of Security Council.
- S/9867. Letter of 15 July 1970 from Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia (request to convene Council), later joined by Chad.
- S/9872-S/9874, S/9876, S/9877. Letters of 16, 17 and 20 July 1970 from Mauritius, India, Somalia, Ghana and Pakistan (requests to participate in Council's discussion).
- S/9882 and Rev.1,2. Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Zambia: draft resolution and revisions.

RESOLUTION 282(1970), as proposed by 5 powers, S/9882/Rev.2, adopted by Council on 23 July 1970, meeting 1549, by vote of 12 to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as submitted by forty Member States,

Reiterating its condemnation of the evil and abhorrent policies of apartheid and the measures being taken by the Government of South Africa to enforce and extend those policies beyond its borders,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa in pursuance of their human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Gravely concerned by the persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to abandon its racist policies and to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on this question and others relating to southern Africa,

Gravely concerned by the situation arising from violations of the arms embargo called for in its reso-

lutions 181(1963) of 7 August 1963, 182(1963) of 4 December 1963 and 191(1964) of 18 June 1964,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the arms embargo called for in the above resolutions,

Convinced further that the situation resulting from the continued application of the policies of apartheid and the constant build-up of the South African military and police forces, made possible by the continued acquisition of arms, military vehicles and other equipment and of spare parts for military equipment from a number of Member States and by local manufacture of arms and ammunition under licences granted by some Member States, constitutes a potential threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces of South Africa poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to the racial policies of the Government of South Africa, in particular the neighbouring States,

1. Reiterates its total opposition to the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

2. Reaffirms its resolutions 181(1963), 182(1963) and 191(1964);

3. Condemns the violations of the arms embargo called for in resolutions 181(1963), 182(1963) and 191(1964);

4. Calls upon all States to strengthen the arms embargo

(a) By implementing fully the arms embargo against South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever;

(b) By withholding the supply of all vehicles and equipment for use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa;

(c) By ceasing the supply of spare parts for all vehicles and military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa;

(d) By revoking all licences and military patents granted to the South African Government or to South African companies for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft and naval craft or other military vehicles and by refraining from further granting such licences and patents;

(e) By prohibiting investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft, or other military vehicles;

(f) By ceasing provision of military training for members of the South African armed forces and all other forms of military co-operation with South Africa;

(g) By undertaking the appropriate action to give effect to the above measures;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely

the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council from time to time;

6. Calls upon all States to observe strictly the arms embargo against South Africa and to assist effectively in the implementation of the present resolution.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS  
(JULY-DECEMBER 1970)

S/9887. Letter of 23 July 1970 from Jamaica.

S/9889. Letter of 25 July 1970 from Barbados.

S/9899. Letter of 4 August 1970 from Cameroon.

S/9900. Letter of 31 July 1970 from Trinidad and Tobago.

S/9909. Telegram of 10 August 1970 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of German Democratic Republic.

S/9914. Letter of 19 August 1970 from Brazil.

S/9938. Letter of 9 September 1970 from Argentina.

S/9939 and Add.1 (A/8022/Rev.1). Report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

S/9946. Note of 22 September 1970 by President of Security Council (transmitting letter of 15 September 1970 from Permanent Observer of Federal Republic of Germany).

S/9962. Letter of 9 October 1970 from Executive Secretary of Organization of African Unity (OAU) (transmitting, inter alia, texts of resolutions on situation in southern Africa, adopted at 7th session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU).

S/9974. Letter of 29 September 1970 from France, United Kingdom and United States.

S/9978. Letter of 10 November 1970 from USSR.

S/10042. Letter of 8 December 1970 from Poland.

S/10049. Letter of 16 December 1970 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting extracts of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970).

S/10051. Letter of 21 December 1970 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of resolution 2671 F (XXV), adopted by General Assembly on 8 December 1970).

REPORT OF SPECIAL  
COMMITTEE ON APARTHEID

A/8022/Rev.1 (S/9939 and Add.1). Report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa. (Annex IV: List of documents of Special Committee.)

DECISIONS OF COMMISSION  
ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 636-645.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters II, V and X and Chapter XXIII (resolutions 3(XXVI), 4(XXVI) and 8(XXVI)).

E/4817 and Corr.1. Co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Report by Secretary-General.

E/4868. Report of Social Committee, para. 25 (a) and (e).

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 15 (on report of Commission on Human Rights), paras. (a) and (e).

CONSIDERATION BY  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASPECTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 692-715, 724, 725, 730, 731.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1401.

Plenary Meetings 1843, 1864, 1921, 1933.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV E.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter VII.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 14.

A/8022/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

A/SPC/L.181. Report of Special Committee on Apartheid (transmitting texts of relevant resolutions adopted by Council of Ministers of OAU at its 15th ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 24-31 August 1970, and by Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Lusaka, Zambia, 8-10 September 1970).

A/SPC/L.182. Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cyprus, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Burundi, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Southern Yemen, Upper Volta, Yemen.

A/SPC/L.182/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 52 powers, approved by Special Political Committee on 9 October 1970, meeting 696, by roll-call vote of 94 to 2, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of

Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Malawi, Portugal.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

A/8106. Report of Special Political Committee (part I).

RESOLUTION 2624(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8106, adopted by Assembly on 13 October 1970, meeting 1864, by roll-call vote of 98 to 2, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Malawi, New Zealand, Swaziland, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

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

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

tion to the present grave situation in southern Africa,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A/8208 and Add.1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2624(XXV). Report of Secretary-General.

A/SPC/L.183. Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.183/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 714, by roll-call vote of 97 to 1, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia,

Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: France, Malawi, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

A/SPC/L.189. Administrative and financial implications of 16-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.183. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/8106/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 2671 A (xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8106/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by 105 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Repression of opponents of apartheid;

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

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

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

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

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

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

A/SPC/L.184. Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Singapore, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda and Yugoslavia.

A/SPC/L.184/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Hungary, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 714, by 103 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

A/8106/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 2671 B (xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8106/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by 111 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the

General Assembly, from time to time as appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/SPC/L.185 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

A/SPC/L.185/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 45 powers, as orally amended by Canada, approved by Special Political Committee on 24 November 1970, meeting 731, by 89 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

A/SPC/L.192. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/SPC/L.185. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/SPC/L.192/Rev.1, A/C.5/1340, A/8008/Add.7, A/8200. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C recommended by Special Political Committee in A/8106/Add.1. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and Fifth Committee.

A/8106/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 2671c(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8106/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by recorded vote of 107 to 2, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,\* People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Botswana, Malawi, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen informed the United Nations that it had changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to continue to make available an adequate number of radio programmes and material to Member States willing to provide facilities on their national

radio stations for broadcasts to southern Africa of programmes on international concern over apartheid and on the objectives of the United Nations;

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

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

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

A/SPC/L.186 and Rev.1,2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution and revisions.

A/SPC/L.186/Rev.3. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 43 powers and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mauritius, People's Republic of Congo and Southern Yemen, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 714, by 94 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

A/SPC/L.191. Administrative and financial implications of 43-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.186/Rev.2. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1337, A/8008/Add.7, A/8200. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution D recommended by Special Political Committee in A/8106/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee.

A/8106/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 2671D(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8106/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by 106 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

Recognizing the need for the implementation of

more effective measures to secure the speedy elimination of apartheid in South Africa,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A/SPC/L.188. Afghanistan, Ghana, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Somalia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.188/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Paki-

Stan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 24 November 1970, meeting 731, by roll-call vote of 76 to 5, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, France, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

A/SPC/L.195. Administrative and financial implications of 11-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.188. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/8106/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 2671 F(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8106/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by recorded vote of 91 to 6 with 16 abstentions:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, France, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

The General Assembly,

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

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Again calls upon the Government of South Africa to end all repressive measures against African patriots

and other opponents of apartheid and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for their opposition to apartheid;

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

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

7. Urges all States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Requests the Secretary-General to convene, early in 1971, a joint meeting of the Special Commit-

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

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

A/SPC/L.190. Burma, Guinea, India, Somalia, Syria, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Ethiopia, Cyprus, Senegal and Southern Yemen.

A/SPC/L.190/Rev.I. Burma, Cyprus, Guinea, India, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Syria, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

#### TITLE CHANGE

A/8106/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), para. 31.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September—17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 37.

#### CREDENTIALS

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Credentials Committee, meeting 54.

Plenary Meetings 1839, 1882, 1900, 1901, 1905.

A/8142. First report of Credentials Committee containing draft resolution suggested by Chairman and adopted by Committee on 26 October 1970, meeting 54, by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/8160. Scope of "credentials" in rule 27 of rules of procedure of General Assembly: statement by Legal Counsel submitted to President of General Assembly at his request.

A/L.608 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Senegal, Somalia, United Arab Republic: amendment and revised amendment to draft resolution submitted by Credentials Committee in A/8142, adopted by Assembly on 13 November 1970, meeting 1905, by roll-call vote of 60 to 42, with 12 abstentions.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra



Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Botswana, Ceylon, Chile, Dahomey, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey.

A/L.613. Saudi Arabia: amendment to draft resolution submitted by Credentials Committee in document A/8142.

RESOLUTION 2636 A(XXV), as recommended by Credentials Committee, A/8142, and as amended by 10 powers, A/L.608/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 13 November 1970, meeting 1905, by 71 votes to 2, with 45 abstentions.

The General Assembly

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

MEMBERSHIP

A/8094. Letter of 14 December 1970 from Costa Rica.

A/8274. Note by Secretary-General.

## United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

### REPORTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL AND COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES

On 13 October 1970, the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa stated in a report to the General Assembly that in the year since the last report, the Fund had received contributions from 21 Governments totalling \$218,232. Several pledges were outstanding. Four grants totalling \$216,000 were made during the period under review.

A register was opened at United Nations Headquarters on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) for the receipt of contributions from the public for the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. This action had been recommended by the Commission on Human Rights. Including the contributions to this register, the total of contributions to the Trust Fund since its inception was \$1,081,720, and the total of grants made from it, \$1,000,400.

The Committee of Trustees noted that the financial requirements of voluntary organizations had continued to increase because of the continued discriminatory and repressive actions of the South African Government, notably the persecution of persons under the Terrorism Act of 1967, and it hoped that more generous contributions would be forthcoming.

The Committee suggested that Member States and organizations should consider making annual special contributions on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and also and especially during 1971—the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The Committee called for continued dissemination of information on the repression of opponents of apartheid by the South African Government and the increasing hardships faced by victims of the repression and their families. It felt that this would encourage organizations and individuals to contribute.

A second report by the Secretary-General to the 1970 session of the General Assembly dealt with the question of enlarging the scope of the Trust Fund. On 11 December 1969, the Assembly had asked the Secretary-General to study the question of enlarging the scope of the Trust Fund to cover persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and also those victims of Portuguese colonial practices in Africa.<sup>26</sup>

In his report, the Secretary-General stated that he and the Committee of Trustees shared the view that contributions to the Trust Fund

<sup>26</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 508-9, text of resolution 2547 A (XXIV).

had not been adequate to cover increasing need in South Africa; enlargement of the scope of the Trust Fund might thus oblige the Committee to reduce the level of grants for victims of apartheid in South Africa.

In view of this, it was suggested that the Assembly might authorize the Committee of Trustees to decide on grants to voluntary organizations aiding such persons and their families in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, to the extent that additional voluntary contributions were received for this purpose.

With regard to victims of Portuguese colonial practices, the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees noted that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was already engaged in promoting assistance for the large number of refugees from Portuguese colonial territories and that provision for other pressing needs in those territories was under consideration by competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned. It therefore seemed neither practicable nor desirable to expand the scope of the Trust Fund with respect to those territories. Instead, new appeals should be made for more generous contributions to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees was discussed in 1970 mainly in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee. The Acting Chairman of the Committee of Trustees told the Special Political Committee that during the past year the cumulative total of contributions to the Trust Fund and of grants made had exceeded \$1 million. Those contributions and grants represented international condemnation of the ruthless actions of the South African Government against opponents of apartheid, as well as world-wide sympathy for its victims and their families.

The Acting Chairman said that repression in South Africa had been intensified during the five years of the Trust Fund's existence, and he cited the case of 22 Africans, including Mrs. Winnie Mandela, who had been detained incommunicado for long periods in 1969 under

the Terrorism Act. Even though the charges against these persons had been dismissed in February 1970, the police had immediately rearrested the defendants in court and again detained them in solitary confinement. It was after mass protests by lawyers, professors and students in both South Africa and abroad that the Government charged 19 of them, together with another prisoner, Benjamin Ramotse, who had been in detention for two years. The Courts had acquitted the 19 once again, but sentenced Mr. Ramotse to 15 years imprisonment. After the court decision, the Government had arbitrarily proceeded to issue banning orders against those who had been acquitted, prohibiting them from attending meetings and subjecting them to other restrictions.

It was in situations of that nature, the Acting Chairman said, that the Trust Fund endeavoured to help organizations to provide a minimum of relief to the victims of such inhuman treatment. The Committee of Trustees had taken every possible precaution to see that the grants from the Fund were used only for the humanitarian purposes of the Fund.

Increasing demands for humanitarian assistance had outpaced contributions to the Fund, leaving it with no reserve for emergencies. The Acting Chairman therefore appealed urgently to all Members for increased contributions, especially during 1971.

Drawing attention to the Secretary-General's report on the question of enlarging the scope of the Trust Fund, he stated that the Committee of Trustees would have great misgivings about that proposed measure unless additional contributions were forthcoming, since such an expansion of the terms of reference of the Fund might otherwise lead to a reduction in assistance to South Africans.

On 8 December 1970, the General Assembly decided to authorize the Committee of Trustees to decide on grants from the Trust Fund to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to their families, to the extent that additional voluntary contributions were received for that purpose.

The Assembly appealed for generous direct

contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and again appealed to all States, organizations and individuals for generous contributions to the Trust Fund in order to enable it to meet the increasing needs.

The Assembly's decisions on this matter were embodied in resolution 2671 E (XXV) adopted by 111 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. The text was adopted on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, which approved it on 4 November 1970, by 97 votes to 1. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The following 20 States sponsored the resolution in the Special Political Committee: Cameroon, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

In 1970, Governments contributed as follows:

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (In U.S. dollars)
Austria	10,000
Belgium	20,092
Bulgaria	1,000
Cyprus	120
Denmark	60,012
Finland	10,000
Ghana	1,000
Iran	5,000
Iraq	1,400
Ireland	1,500
Jamaica	840
Japan	10,000
Liberia	1,000
Morocco	4,024
Netherlands	15,000
Nigeria	1,400
Norway	25,052
Pakistan	3,000
Somalia	502
Sweden	57,665
Trinidad and Tobago	625
Yugoslavia	1,000

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 692-715.

Plenary Meetings 1843, 1864, 1921.

A/8109. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Committee of Trustees of United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.)

A/8117. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa. Question of enlarging scope of United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: Report of Secretary-General.

A/SPC/L.187. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Nigeria, Norway, Somalia, Sweden, Zambia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Yugoslavia, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 714, by 97 votes to 1.

A/8106/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 2671 E (xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8106/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by 111 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2054B (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2202 B (XXI) of 16 December 1966

and 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 concerning the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

During 1970, the situation in Southern Rhodesia continued to receive the consideration of United Nations bodies, including the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, as well as the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the (1960) Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

These bodies were concerned with bringing to an end the situation in Southern Rhodesia created by the white minority regime of Ian Smith—which had unilaterally declared its independence from the United Kingdom in 1965 and, early in March 1970, had declared itself a republic—and with enabling the African people of the territory to exercise their basic human rights, in particular their inalienable right to freedom and independence in accordance with the 1960 Declaration on granting independence.<sup>27</sup>

At meetings in March 1970, the Security Council failed to adopt two resolutions on the question—one put forward by the United Kingdom and the other by five African and Asian States—and then adopted a Finnish proposal by which, among other things, it "condemned the illegal proclamation of republican status" of the territory by the illegal regime and decided that Member States should refrain from recognizing the illegal regime or rendering any assistance to it. The Council also reaffirmed its previous decisions calling for sanctions against the illegal regime.

On 17 November 1970, the Security Council adopted another resolution on the question whereby, among other things, it called upon the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to take urgent and effective measures to bring to an end the illegal rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and enable the people to exercise their right to self-determination. It decided that the sanctions against the territory would remain in force, deplored the attitude of States which persisted in giving assistance to the illegal regime and urged all States not to grant any form of recognition to it.

The General Assembly's Special Committee

on implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted a consensus on 9 March 1970 by which, among other things, it strongly condemned the purported assumption of republican status and other illegal acts by the racist minority regime. The Special Committee also adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia later in 1970.

The Commission on Human Rights, in a consensus adopted on 3 March 1970, also condemned the establishment of a republic by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, regarding such an act as being fraught with serious danger to the existence of the human rights of the vast majority of the territory's population.

At its twenty-fifth session, later in 1970, the General Assembly on 3 December adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it declared illegal all measures taken by the racist minority regime, including the purported assumption of republican status; condemned the failure of the United Kingdom to take effective measures to bring down the illegal regime and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe [Southern Rhodesia] on the basis of majority rule; and drew the Security Council's attention to the need for widening the scope of the sanctions against the illegal regime and imposing sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments had refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council.

Details of these decisions and other related matters are described in the sections below.

### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (3-18 MARCH 1970)

On 3 March 1970, the United Kingdom informed the President of the Security Council that "the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia has purported to declare the dissolution of its illegal parliament and the assumption of republican status." That declaration, like the 1965 declaration of independence<sup>28</sup> and subsequent

<sup>27</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV).

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 124, for details.

acts, was illegal, the United Kingdom said, and it requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question.

When the Security Council met on the matter on 6 March, it had before it a draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom by which the Council would, after recalling its resolution of 12 November 1965,<sup>29</sup> condemn the illegal acts of the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia since 1965, including the purported assumption of republican status, and again require all States not to recognize that illegal regime and to refrain from any assistance to it.

Opening the Council's debate, the United Kingdom representative introduced a revised text of his draft resolution according to which the Council, after recalling its previous resolutions on the question, would: (1) condemn the illegal acts of the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, including the purported assumption of republican status; and (2) decide, in accordance with Article 41 of the United Nations Charter,<sup>30</sup> that all Member States of the United Nations should refrain from recognizing that illegal regime or from rendering any assistance to it, and urge States not Members of the United Nations, having regard to the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter,<sup>31</sup> to act accordingly.

The United Kingdom representative then asked the Council to concentrate on a single, immediate purpose—namely, to deny firmly and unanimously, on behalf of the whole world, recognition of the republican status purportedly declared by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. That regime, he said, wanted capital, trade, immigrants. It wanted to achieve a weakening of international will to maintain and enforce the economic sanctions against it. Most of all, it wanted recognition. Members of the Council, he added, should act together without delay by adopting the United Kingdom's draft resolution.

At the request of Zambia, the Council adjourned until 11 March. It then took up a letter dated 6 March from the representatives of 39 African Member States also requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia resulting from the proclamation of a so-called republic by the illegal racist minority regime. During the

discussion, Algeria, India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Foreign Minister of Zambia—speaking, he said, on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)—expressed disappointment at what he called the extremely limited nature of the action requested by the United Kingdom; the African people were not interested in merely condemning the declara-

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 132, text of resolution 216 (1965).

<sup>30</sup> Article 41 of the Charter states: "The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations."

<sup>31</sup> Article 2 of the Charter states:

"The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

"1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

"2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

"3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

"4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

"5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

"6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII."

tion of republican status. The crux of the matter was the rebellion itself, he said, and he appealed to the United Kingdom, if it genuinely shared with the African countries the goal of bringing down the rebel regime, to hold serious discussions with them about the future of Zimbabwe. The African countries believed that the United Kingdom was eminently capable of adopting more effective measures to achieve that goal, including the use of force. The United Kingdom, he said, had a duty to explain its real intentions on the question, as its policy appeared to be one of duplicity and prevarication.

The Zambian Foreign Minister said that at the direction of OAU, he was specifically requesting the Council to condemn the illegal regime and deny it recognition; to require all States, the specialized agencies and other organs of the United Nations to ensure that no act was performed by anyone or any institution whatsoever on behalf of that regime; and to require all States, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter,<sup>32</sup> to sever immediately all consular, economic, military or any other relations with the illegal regime, including all means of communication.

The United Kingdom stressed it had never maintained that the matter before the Council was solely a question of recognition; the United Kingdom did not retract from any of the Council's decisions on the question, which should be fully and energetically implemented, its representative said.

During the discussion, the other members of the Council and the representatives invited to participate in the debate agreed that recognition ought to be denied to the regime, and that the widest possible support ought to be given to any measures the Council might decide to take. However, several speakers who did not regard the United Kingdom draft resolution as going far enough also considered that more drastic measures would have to be taken against South Africa and Portugal because of the intransigence of those two countries in blatantly and openly defying the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

The African and Asian representatives in particular felt strongly that the situation had reached a stage where only the use of force which they said the United Kingdom had frequently em-

ployed in many of its colonial territories, could dislodge the illegal regime.

The USSR representative, describing the failure of the sanctions policy, quoted figures showing a high level of investment by Western countries in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa and of trade with South Africa.

On 12 March, Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia submitted a draft resolution which was subsequently amended.

By the preambular part of this text, the Council would: reaffirm its previous resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular its resolution of 16 December 1966,<sup>33</sup> by which it determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security; and express concern that the situation in Southern Rhodesia had deteriorated further as a result of the proclamation of a so-called republic and that the measures so far taken had proved inadequate to resolve the situation.

The Council would further express concern that the Council's decisions had not been fully complied with by all States, and note that South Africa and Portugal, in particular, in contravention of Article 25 of the Charter,<sup>34</sup> had not only continued to trade with the illegal racist minority regime—contrary to the terms of the relevant Council resolutions—but had in fact given active assistance to that regime, enabling it to counter the effects of measures decided upon by the Council.

By this text, the Council would also note in particular the continued presence of South African forces in the territory of Zimbabwe. It would affirm the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their right of self-determination and independence and reaffirm their inalienable right to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle for that right.

<sup>32</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>33</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 116-17, text of resolution 232(1966).

<sup>34</sup> Article 25 of the Charter reads: "The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

Stating that it was acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council would, by the provisions of the operative part of the text:

(1) condemn the proclamation of a so-called republic in Zimbabwe by the racist minority regime in Salisbury and declare null and void any form of government not based on the principle of majority rule;

(2) decide that all States Members of the United Nations should refrain from recognizing that illegal regime and urge non-Member States to act accordingly;

(3) call upon all States to take measures as appropriate, at the national level, to ensure that any act performed by officials and institutions of the illegal regime or by persons and organizations purporting to act for it or in its behalf should not be accorded any official recognition, including judicial notice, by the competent organs of their State;

(4) emphasize the responsibility of the United Kingdom, as the administering power, with regard to the situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia;

(5) condemn the persistent refusal of the United Kingdom to use force to end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(6) decide that all States should immediately sever diplomatic, consular, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority regime, including railway, maritime, air transport, postal, telegraphic and wireless communications and other means of communication;

(7) request the United Kingdom to rescind or withdraw any existing agreements on the basis of which foreign consular, trade and other representation might at that time be maintained in or with Southern Rhodesia;

(8) condemn the assistance given by Portugal, South Africa and other imperialist powers to the illegal regime in defiance of Security Council resolutions and demand the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from the territory;

(9) decide that Member States and members of the specialized agencies should apply against South Africa and Portugal the measures set out

in the Council's resolution of 29 May 1968<sup>35</sup> and in this resolution;

(10) call upon all Member States and members of the specialized agencies to carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with their obligations under the Charter;

(11) call upon all Member States, and in particular those with primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the resolution;

(12) urge all States to render moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe to enable them to regain their freedom and independence;

(13) ask all States to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement the resolution; and

(14) ask the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress made in implementing the resolution.

Introducing the five-power resolution, the Syrian representative said that its sponsors still believed in the ability of the United Kingdom to fulfil its obligations with regard to Southern Rhodesia, given the material and moral backing of the United Nations. They urged the Council, nevertheless, to adopt the draft resolution, which would ensure the end of the racist regime and grant to all the people of Zimbabwe their right to an independent government based on majority rule and equal citizenship among its people.

Discussion of the draft resolutions submitted by the United Kingdom and by the five powers continued during meetings of the Security Council on 13 and 17 March.

The United States representative doubted the wisdom of extending sanctions to South Africa and Portugal or of imposing a communications ban against Southern Rhodesia—a move inconsistent with his country's long tradition of freedom of movement and speech. His country would not contemplate leaving its citizens stranded anywhere in the world without the means of travel or communication. Such un-

<sup>35</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 152-54, text of resolution 253(1968).

realistic courses of action, he said, would over-extend the capacity of the United Nations and merely demonstrate its limitations.

The spokesman for the United Kingdom reaffirmed his Government's position against the use of force and the extension of sanctions. The United Kingdom, he said, was no longer in a position to use force in a non-self-governing territory where there had not been a British army or administrative official since 1923. Nor could the United Kingdom go beyond the arms embargo already imposed against South Africa, because a full campaign of economic sanctions backed by a blockade would require resources beyond the capacity of the United Nations and would mean economic suicide for the United Kingdom.

The representative of Finland urged the Council to respond to the appeal made by the Foreign Minister of Zambia by taking further measures to increase international pressure on the illegal regime. He pointed out, however, that neither of the draft resolutions before the Council appeared to ensure the unanimity necessary to make the pressure more effective. Consequently, he put forward certain suggestions. These were later incorporated in a draft resolution (see below).

Before proceeding to a vote, on 17 March, the Council rejected two requests for adjournment by the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively. The Council then voted on the draft resolutions submitted by the United Kingdom and by the five powers. The United Kingdom draft received 5 votes in favour, 0 against, with 10 abstentions, and was not adopted, having failed to receive the required majority.

Before the vote on the five-power draft, Spain asked for separate votes on the eighth operative paragraph—by which the Council would condemn the assistance given by Portugal, South Africa and other imperialist powers to the illegal regime and demand the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from the territory—and on the ninth operative paragraph—by which the Council would decide that the sanctions provided for in this resolution and in the Council's resolution of 29 May 1968<sup>36</sup> should also be applied against South Africa and Portugal. Each paragraph received 7 votes in favour to 0

against, with 8 abstentions, and were thus not adopted, having failed to obtain the required majority.

The vote on the remainder of the five-power draft resolution as a whole was 9 in favour, 2 against (United Kingdom, United States), with 4 abstentions, and was not adopted, owing to the negative votes of two permanent members of the Council.

The United Kingdom representative expressed regret that the Council had been pressed to vote at once rather than making a further effort to find common ground.

The sponsors of the five-power draft rejected that view and said they had tried unsuccessfully to obtain the United Kingdom's support for their text, which encompassed the proposals made by the United Kingdom. They also expressed regret that the vetoes cast by the United Kingdom and the United States had defeated the only measures that had a chance of bringing down the rebel regime. Similar views were expressed by Poland and the USSR.

The representative of Finland then formally introduced a draft resolution which the Council considered and decided to vote upon the following day.

By the preambular part of the Finnish text, as later revised, the Security Council would, among other things, reaffirm previous resolutions on the question and would note with grave concern that: (a) the measures so far taken had failed to bring to an end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia; (b) some States, contrary to Council decisions and their obligations under the Charter, had failed to prevent trade with the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia; (c) Portugal and South Africa had continued to give assistance to the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia, thus diminishing the effects of the measures decided upon by the Security Council; and (d) the situation in Southern Rhodesia continued to deteriorate as a result of the introduction by the illegal regime of new measures, including the purported assumption of republican status, aimed at repressing the African people in violation of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 (containing

<sup>36</sup>Ibid.



the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples).<sup>37</sup>

The Council would then recognize the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter and in conformity with the objectives of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960,, and would reaffirm that the current situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security.

Stating that it was acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council would then, by the operative parts of the text:

(1) condemn the illegal proclamation of republican status of the territory by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

(2) decide that Member States should refrain from recognizing or rendering assistance to that regime;

(3) call upon Member States to take appropriate measures, at the national level, to ensure that any act performed by officials and institutions of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia should not be accorded any recognition, official or otherwise, including judicial notice, by the competent organs of their State;

(4) reaffirm the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom Government for enabling the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and urge that Government to discharge its responsibility;

(5) condemn all measures of political repression, including arrests, detentions, trials and executions, which violated the fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia;

(6) condemn the policies of South Africa and Portugal, which continued to have political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal regime in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

(7) demand the immediate withdrawal of South African police and armed personnel from the territory of Southern Rhodesia;

(8) call upon Member States to take more stringent measures to prevent any circumvention by their nationals, organizations, companies and other institutions of the decisions taken by the Security Council in its resolutions of 16 December 1966<sup>38</sup> and 29 May 1968;<sup>39</sup>

(9) decide, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter<sup>40</sup> and in furthering the objective of ending the rebellion, that Member States should: (a) immediately sever all diplomatic, consular, trade, military and other relations with the illegal regime and terminate any representation they might maintain in the territory; and (b) immediately interrupt any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia;

(10) ask the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to rescind or withdraw any existing agreements on the basis of which foreign consular, trade and other representation might at present be maintained in or with Southern Rhodesia;

(11) ask Member States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter to deal with the situation in Southern Rhodesia;

(12) call upon Member States to take appropriate action to suspend any membership or associate membership that the illegal regime had in specialized agencies of the United Nations;

(13) urge member States of any international or regional organizations to suspend the membership of the illegal regime from their respective organizations and to refuse any request for membership from it;

(14) urge Member States to increase moral and material assistance to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence;

(15) ask specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in consultation with OAU, to give assistance to refugees from Southern Rhodesia and those suffering from oppression by the illegal regime;

(16) ask Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system to make an urgent effort to increase their assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority to help it solve such special economic problems as it might be confronted with arising from the carrying out of Security Council decisions on this question;

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 27.

<sup>38</sup> See footnote 33.

<sup>39</sup> See footnote 35.

<sup>40</sup> See footnote 30.

(17) call upon Member States, in particular those with primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the present resolution;

(18) urge non-Member States to act in accordance with this resolution, having regard to Article 2 of the Charter;<sup>41</sup>

(19) call upon Member States to report to the Secretary-General by 1 June 1970 on measures taken to implement this resolution;

(20) ask the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the resolution, the first report to be made not later than 1 July 1970;

(21) decide that the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of its resolution of 29 May 1968 be entrusted with the responsibility of: (a) examining the reports submitted by the Secretary-General; (b) seeking from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the resolution as the Committee might consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council; and (c) studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the Security Council's decisions regarding sanctions against the illegal regime and making recommendations to the Council;

(22) ask the United Kingdom to continue to give maximum assistance to the Committee and to provide the Committee with any information it might receive in order that the measures envisaged in this resolution, as well as in the Council's resolutions of 16 December 1966 and 29 May 1968, might be rendered fully effective;

(23) call upon Member States, as well as the specialized agencies, to supply such information as might be sought by the Committee in pursuance of this resolution; and

(24) decide to maintain the question on its agenda for further action as appropriate in the light of developments.

The Council adopted the revised Finnish draft resolution on 18 March by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (Spain), as resolution 277 (1970). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held between 6 March and 25 August 1970.

On 6 March, the Special Committee, on a proposal by India, decided as a matter of urgency to request its Chairman to submit a draft consensus dealing with a specific aspect of the question—namely, the intention of the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia to proclaim a republic.

The Special Committee adopted the draft consensus on 9 March. Among other things, by this consensus, it strongly condemned the purported assumption of republican status and other illegal acts by the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia. While the Special Committee had no doubt whatsoever about the illegality of these acts, it expressed concern at the extraordinarily far-reaching and arbitrary powers which the regime had now arrogated to itself to intensify the oppression of the African majority by the racist minority.

By the consensus, the Special Committee also noted that recent developments had led to a further worsening of the situation in southern Africa, constituting a dangerous threat to international peace and security, and called upon the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to take all necessary measures to put an end to that regime and to restore to the people of Zimbabwe their right to self-determination and independence.

The Special Committee also called on all States to co-operate in bringing the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end by complying fully with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Further, the Special Committee, having regard to the latest developments, requested all States not to extend recognition to, or to entertain diplomatic or other relations with, the illegal regime, and to refrain from any action

<sup>41</sup> See footnote 31.

that would assist or encourage that regime.

The Special Committee went on to state that in view of the further aggravation of the situation—which had previously been determined by the Security Council to be a threat to international peace and security—it felt that the Council should urgently consider taking further appropriate measures under the United Nations Charter to bring the rebellion to an end and to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Prior to adoption of the consensus, the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, Norway and Italy expressed reservations about the statement in the consensus that the situation in southern Africa constituted a dangerous threat to international peace and security. The Security Council was the body to determine a threat to international peace and security; it had done so with respect to Southern Rhodesia but not with respect to southern Africa as a whole. They also explained that since they had not voted for several resolutions on Southern Rhodesia, they objected to that part of the consensus calling for full compliance with the relevant resolutions adopted on the question by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The Special Committee decided that the reservations expressed would be reflected in the record of the meeting, and authorized its Chairman to transmit the consensus to the Security Council, which was then discussing the question of Southern Rhodesia.

The Special Committee subsequently considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held between 14 May and 28 July, and discussed a draft resolution on the question between 20 and 25 August. It had before it several written petitions, as well as the report of the Ad Hoc Group it had established on 21 April 1970.

The Ad Hoc Group visited Africa during May and June to establish contact with representatives of national liberation movements from colonial territories in that continent, in connexion with the Assembly's request (on 4 December 1969<sup>42</sup>) to prepare a programme of action relating to the tenth anniversary of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples. Their report included, among other things, the views expressed by the following representatives of the liberation movements from Southern Rhodesia: Charles K. D. Chikerema, G. B. Nyandoro and T. F. Silundika of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU); and Henry Hamadziripi and S. V. Mtamhanengwe of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

The petitioners said that sanctions against Southern Rhodesia could never be effective as they did not include South Africa. The United Kingdom had pressed for sanctions merely to provide a false sense of complacency to well-wishers of the Zimbabwe people.

The petitioners also felt that the United Kingdom had failed to honour its moral responsibilities towards the Zimbabwe people and that, while force must be used to bring down the minority regime, that force should be used by the people of Zimbabwe themselves and not by the United Kingdom.

Members of the Southern Rhodesian liberation movements urged that the Smith regime be isolated in all fields, whether economic, cultural or that of international sports.

All the representatives from liberation movements felt that the United Nations, which had recognized the legitimacy of their struggle, should provide them with direct material assistance.

During the discussion in the Special Committee, many representatives of African and Asian States, in particular those of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Syria and the United Republic of Tanzania, considered that the situation in Southern Rhodesia had worsened. Despite the adoption of several resolutions by the General Assembly and the Security Council, the illegal regime in Salisbury had taken steps to entrench itself in power by adopting a new constitution and declaring the country a republic. The sanctions recommended by the United Kingdom and imposed by the United Nations had failed. The United Kingdom must reappraise its policy towards Southern Rhodesia and discharge its obligations towards the people of the territory.

<sup>42</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 655, text of resolution 2521 (XXIV).

The representative of Yugoslavia expressed similar views and added that the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia were violated not only by South Africa and Portugal—which should bear the consequences—but by certain other countries, with important economic interests in Southern Rhodesia and with clear influence in international relations, which had not taken measures to prevent their citizens from trading with the illegal regime.

The representatives of Bulgaria, Poland and the USSR said the sanctions had failed because South Africa and Portugal had openly defied the United Nations and established broad economic, political and military links with Southern Rhodesia. The United Kingdom and other Western powers did not respect the sanctions, they said. Western monopolies were expanding their activities and reaping fantastic profits from exploiting the Africans in southern Africa.

On 25 August 1970, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, sponsored by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia. The vote was 16 to 2 (United Kingdom, United States), with 2 abstentions (Italy, Norway).

By this, the Special Committee, among other things:

(1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right in conformity with the provisions of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 (containing the Declaration on granting independence);<sup>43</sup>

(2) condemned the purported assumption of republican status by the illegal racist minority regime and other illegal measures to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights;

(3) condemned the policies of Governments, particularly the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, which continued to have political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions and contrary to their obligations under the Charter;

(4) condemned the continued intervention of South African armed forces in Southern Rh-

desia in violation of the Security Council's resolution of 18 March 1970 (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below for text of resolution 277 (1970));

(5) condemned the failure and refusal of the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to take effective measures to bring down the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal adult suffrage and majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

(6) called upon the United Kingdom to take effective measures, including the use of force, to put an immediate end to the illegal regime, to transfer all powers to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule, and to ensure the immediate release of freedom fighters detained by the illegal regime;

(7) called upon all States, the specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations, to extend, with the co-operation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe;

(8) urged all States to work towards the isolation of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in all aspects, including the severance of political, economic, military and other relations, as well as of contacts in the fields of culture and sports;

(9) drew the attention of the Security Council to the increasingly dangerous situation in the territory because of the further repressive measures taken by the illegal racist minority regime;

(10) stressed the necessity of extending sanctions to South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments, by refusing to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council, were primarily responsible for the continuance of the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia; and

(11) decided to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review.

Explaining his negative vote, the United Kingdom representative observed that the resolution referred several times to his Government

<sup>43</sup> See footnote 27.

and stated how it should carry out its obligations as administering power. These demands, he said, were all very familiar, as was his Government's position. He reiterated that the United Kingdom was making a further effort to reach a settlement based on five principles it had originally enunciated in 1966—including the principle of unimpeded progress to majority rule—and that any settlement was to be acceptable to the people of Southern Rhodesia as a whole.

The spokesman for the United States said his Government's position was and continued to be that there should be self-determination for all people of all races of Southern Rhodesia. The United States, he said, could not vote for the resolution as it contained unrealistic features that were present in resolutions adopted in the past by the Special Committee and the General Assembly which his Government had not supported then and could not support now.

Norway's representative said his Government stood ready to support any realistic and effective attempt to bring about the downfall of the illegal regime. Norway could not, however, support the call for the use of force by the United Kingdom and had abstained.

The Italian representative said he favoured an early solution of the problem and was ready to support concerted action in the United Nations decided upon by the Security Council. Italy had abstained in this vote, he said, because it could not support the Special Committee's call for the use of force by the United Kingdom.

#### DECISIONS OF COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its meetings in February and March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights took decisions bearing on the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

On 3 March, the Commission adopted a consensus by which it: (1) condemned the establishment of a "republic" by the illegal, racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia; (2) regarded the proclamation of such a "republic" as fraught with serious danger to the existence of the human rights of the vast majority of the population of Southern Rhodesia; (3) called on the United Kingdom, the administering power,

to intervene immediately with a view to establishing constitutionality and to restore to the peoples of Zimbabwe their inalienable human rights; and (4) requested all States to refrain from extending recognition to the illegal regime or establishing any kind of relations with that regime, since such an act would substantially contribute to further entrenching the regime and intensifying its acts of repression.

The consensus was based on a proposal submitted in the Human Rights Commission by the United Arab Republic. Although some Commission members expressed doubts regarding the Commission's competence to consider a question that was under consideration in the Security Council, the consensus was approved on the understanding that the reservations advanced would be reflected in the Commission's records.

In another decision, the Commission approved the text of a resolution on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories. This resolution, which included specific provisions concerning Southern Rhodesia, was proposed for adoption by the Economic and Social Council; it set forth the text of a resolution which the Council would ask the General Assembly to adopt.

On 27 May 1970, in adopting resolution 1501(XLVIII), the Economic and Social Council asked the General Assembly to adopt the above-mentioned resolution. (See page 179 for General Assembly action, and pp. 513-21 for further details.)

#### COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (MARCH-OCTOBER 1970)

In communications during March and early April 1970, the representatives of Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the USSR, Romania, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Israel, Haiti, Iraq and Hungary transmitted statements by their Governments or national leaders condemning and refusing to recognize the purported republican status declared by the rebel regime in Southern Rhodesia.

On 17 March, Belgium informed the Secre-

tary-General that following the proclamation of the so-called republic of Rhodesia, Belgium had decided to break off all consular relations with Southern Rhodesia and to close its Honorary Vice-Consulate at Bulawayo.

On 14 April, in connexion with the Security Council's resolution of 18 March 1970 (277 (1970)) (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below for text), the Foreign Minister of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that his Government continued to await clarifications as requested in earlier letters regarding certain matters of a juridical and procedural nature pertaining to earlier resolutions of the Security Council on the question of Southern Rhodesia, from which the recent resolution resulted.<sup>44</sup>

On 28 April, the representative of Botswana informed the Secretary-General of the great strains that would be imposed upon Botswana's economy if it were to implement the Council's resolution of 18 March to the letter. In particular, he said, Botswana was currently negotiating a loan with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for an infrastructure project in mining development, which would inevitably involve some economic contacts with Southern Rhodesia, especially in the field of transport.

Botswana's representative trusted that the Security Council would again show understanding of the actions of Botswana—a land-locked country whose economy was bound up with that of its neighbours. Botswana, he said, was continuing to carry out the sanctions called for by the Security Council to the limit of its capacity, notwithstanding the adverse effects on its own economic development.

On 15 June 1970, the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968<sup>45</sup> submitted its third report to the Council, covering its work since the submission of its second report on 12 June 1969. The report said that during that period the Committee, following the lines indicated in its second report, had:

(1) examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution of 29 May 1968:

(2) considered the information provided by Member States or members of the specialized agencies in response to requests by the Com-

mittee made through the Secretary-General concerning: (a) trade of Southern Rhodesia; (b) Southern Rhodesian tobacco held in bond in various countries; (c) tobacco exported from Mozambique; (d) Southern Rhodesian tobacco exported as Malawi tobacco under forged certificate of origin; (e) television material; (f) consular and trade representation in Southern Rhodesia; and (g) airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia;

(3) considered the detailed trade statistics of Southern Rhodesia for the first half of 1969, as well as a note submitted by the United Kingdom containing its assessment of the effects of sanctions on the economy of Southern Rhodesia;

(4) devoted considerable attention to investigating a number of specific cases of suspected violations of the sanctions brought to its attention by States; and

(5) considered other relevant information from States concerning their actions on violations of sanctions and other related matters.

In view of the great difficulty faced by Governments in determining the true origin of goods suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Committee had approved, on 2 September 1969, a memorandum on the application of sanctions, subsequently submitted at its request by the Secretary-General to Member States or members of the specialized agencies, indicating some points which the customs authorities of importing countries might bear in mind when investigating the origin of suspected goods. The memorandum was reproduced as an annex to the report.

Annexes to the report also included: a note on Southern Rhodesian trade, together with statistical data for 1968 and January to June 1969; and a note by the United Kingdom, dated 2 June 1970, assessing the effects of sanctions on Southern Rhodesia's economy since the illegal declaration of independence, as well as the outlook for 1970.

Other annexes contained information supplied by Governments concerning stocks of Southern Rhodesian tobacco in bond in their countries: tobacco exported from Mozambique;

<sup>44</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 113-14, for further details.

<sup>45</sup>See footnote 35.

Southern Rhodesian tobacco imported under false certificate of origin; export of television material to Southern Rhodesia; additional information on the 13 specific cases of suspected violations of the sanctions reported previously by the Committee; and information on 60 new cases brought to the Commission's attention since the submission of its second report.

The Committee reported that it was finding it increasingly difficult to determine precisely the magnitude of Southern Rhodesia's trade, owing to a great disparity between the data submitted by Member States and that released by the illegal regime. There was also difficulty in determining the direction of the trade, owing to the suppression of such information by the illegal regime.

However, based on all the information available to it from all sources, the Committee noted that Southern Rhodesia's export trade in 1968 was practically unchanged from the level of 1967, at \$256 million. This was 42 per cent below the level of 1965—the last normal year before the illegal declaration of independence. It was estimated that exports were distributed as follows: to South Africa, \$80 million; to other countries, as disclosed by recorded trade statistics, which included Southern Rhodesia's trading partners, \$75 million; and to world markets not recorded by the trade statistics and probably under false certificates of origin, \$100 million.

Southern Rhodesia's imports in 1968, the Committee reported, amounted to \$290 million—an increase of slightly more than 10 per cent over 1967, but a decrease of 13 per cent compared with 1965. These imports were composed of \$44 million traced in international trade statistics, while the remainder, which did not figure in recorded statistics, was imported from or through neighbouring countries.

For the period January to June 1969, the Committee's report stated, the data made available by the reporting countries showed imports into those countries from Southern Rhodesia of \$25 million, and exports from those countries to Southern Rhodesia of \$8 million.

The Committee took note of its additional responsibilities under the Security Council's resolution of 18 March 1970—in particular, that of studying ways and means by which Member

States could more effectively carry out Security Council decisions regarding sanctions against the illegal regime and make recommendations to the Council.

Noting that the measures taken by the Council, including the sanctions imposed against Southern Rhodesia, had not been fully effective and had not had the desired results, the Committee agreed upon a number of observations and recommendations, including a plea that, despite the increased number of suspected cases of violations of sanctions brought to its attention, it was nevertheless highly desirable that more Member States should report such cases in detail to the Committee.

The Committee also regretted the lack of co-operation on the part of certain countries. In particular, it noted that South Africa and Portugal were continuing to trade with Southern Rhodesia, thereby considerably reducing the effectiveness of the sanctions. It recommended that the Security Council should again draw the attention of Member States, particularly those two countries, to their obligations under the Charter.

Noting that Southern Rhodesian products found markets in many countries other than South Africa and Portugal, the Committee further stressed the need for more co-operation on the part of the main maritime powers, and said it intended to consider whether the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) could play a useful role in that regard.

On 1 July 1970, the Secretary-General issued a report containing 61 replies he had received from States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and from the agencies or other international organizations to his requests for information on implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 18 March 1970 concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia. An addendum to the report containing 10 additional replies was issued on 1 October.

On 5 October 1970, the representative of Brazil informed the President of the Security Council that, as an additional step taken to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions, the Brazilian Government—in order to prevent the entry into Brazil of any goods of

suspected Rhodesian origin—had decided to adopt the exceptional measure of re-establishing the requirement of a certificate of origin for all goods imported from South Africa, Angola and Mozambique.

CONSIDERATION BY  
SECURITY COUNCIL  
(NOVEMBER 1970)

On 6 November 1970, Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia requested an early meeting of the Security Council to discuss the question of Southern Rhodesia in the light of what they called disturbing political and economic developments which had taken place in that rebel territory and which required the Council's attention.

The Security Council considered the question at two meetings held on 10 and 17 November 1970.

At its meeting on 10 November, the Council had before it a draft resolution submitted by the same States which had requested the meeting.

By the preamble to this text, the Security Council would reaffirm its previous resolutions on the question and express grave concern that certain States had not complied with the provisions of the resolutions concerning the application of sanctions, contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter.<sup>46</sup> It would also reaffirm the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve self-determination and independence, and in particular its responsibility for bringing the illegal declaration of independence to an end. The preamble would also state that the Council was acting under Chapter VII of the Charter.

By the operative part of the draft, the Council would:

(1) call on the United Kingdom, as the administering power, not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia without the fulfilment of majority rule;

(2) decide that the present sanctions against Southern Rhodesia would remain in force;

(3) urge all States to implement fully all Security Council resolutions on Southern Rhodesia in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, and deplore the atti-

tude of those States which had persisted in giving moral, political and economic assistance to the illegal regime;

(4) urge all States in furtherance of the objectives of the Security Council not to grant any form of recognition to the illegal regime; and

(5) decide to remain actively seized of the matter.

Introducing the draft resolution, Nepal's representative said the situation in Southern Rhodesia remained extremely grave. The third report—of 15 June 1970—of the Council's Committee on sanctions, established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968),<sup>47</sup> gave, in his view, clear evidence that the policies of sanctions had failed in their objective. Southern Rhodesia continued to enjoy a substantial volume of foreign trade, owing mainly to increasing covert evasion of sanctions, insufficient vigilance on the part of certain industrial and maritime powers, and the lack of co-operation of Portugal and South Africa.

The Nepalese representative went on to say that the leaders of the illegal regime were tightening their policies on racism and strengthening further the machinery for their enforcement. It was therefore the Council's duty to take stock of the situation and consider appropriate measures to achieve the Council's common objective.

The draft resolution that the five delegations had submitted was, he said, clear and non-controversial and did not commit the Security Council to any action beyond that which it had already taken. He pointed out that the most important part of the draft resolution was the first operative paragraph (by which the Council would call on the United Kingdom, as the administering power, not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia without the fulfilment of majority rule); this paragraph sought to clarify and state unequivocally the central issue involved in the situation in Southern Rhodesia—namely, the existence of a racist minority regime which had denied the majority their inalienable right to self-determination. The responsibility of the United Nations and of the administering

<sup>46</sup> See footnote 34.

<sup>47</sup> See footnote 35.



power did not cease with the overthrow of the racist regime, but with the full and effective application of the principle of self-determination as recognized by the Security Council in its resolution of 20 November 1965 (217(1965)),<sup>48</sup> He and the other sponsors remained convinced that more energetic Council action was required to achieve that common goal.

Other co-sponsors of the draft resolution who spoke stressed that since the Security Council had last discussed the question of Southern Rhodesia, in March 1970, the Smith regime had consolidated its political, military and economic position and had embarked on a systematic campaign of genocide directed against leaders of the liberation movement, some of whom were dying in Rhodesian concentration camps.

They went on to say that although, statistically, sanctions had had some effect, the economy of Southern Rhodesia had survived without causing the white community any major difficulty. One of the most disturbing developments was the attitude of the new British Government towards the question of sanctions against the rebel colony and its policy in negotiations with the Smith regime.

According to Zambia, the United Kingdom appeared to be willing to accept a settlement that would leave the African majority under the control of the white minority. What mattered, in Zambia's view, was that there should be no independence which was not based on majority rule.

Support for the five-power draft resolution was expressed by the USSR and Poland. The USSR said the Security Council's decisions on Southern Rhodesia had been ineffective because the Salisbury regime received direct economic and military assistance from South Africa and Portugal and, through those countries, from Western States which continued to maintain extensive trade and other relations with those regimes. Furthermore, a number of States continued to trade directly with Southern Rhodesia and were even investing capital in that country. It was obvious that without that support the illegal regime could not maintain its tyrannical rule over the Zimbabwe people.

The USSR noted that in a General Assembly resolution (2621(XXV)) adopted on 12 October 1970, on a programme of action for the

full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Assembly made a special appeal to the Security Council to take measures necessary to expand sanctions against the illegal regime and asked the Council to consider the question of imposing sanctions against South Africa and Portugal in view of their refusal to carry out the relevant decisions of the Council. (For text, see pp. 706-8.) It was the duty of the Council, he said, to heed those demands and adopt measures to ensure peace in Africa and free the people of Zimbabwe from the colonial yoke.

The French representative believed that the United Nations should prefer concrete initiatives taken in concert with the administering power to recommendations that would not facilitate attainment of the objectives sought. The Council could not tell the British Government what it should do. While he had no objection to the substance of the draft resolution, he found the first operative paragraph (by which the Council would call on the United Kingdom, as the administering power, not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia without the fulfilment of majority rule) legally doubtful; its language seemed to go beyond the powers of the Council and, if it were not changed, he would have to abstain in the vote.

The United Kingdom representative said the British Government had a commitment to see whether or not there was a realistic basis for settlement of the Rhodesian problem in accordance with the five principles it had formulated. The first of those principles was that unimpeded progress to majority rule would have to be maintained and guaranteed. Another was that any settlement must be acceptable to the Rhodesian people as a whole. It was unacceptable to his Government that the Security Council should at that juncture seek to lay down any conditions for a settlement.

On the question of sanctions, the United Kingdom representative regretted that these had not achieved their major political objective. However, it was undeniable that sanctions con-

<sup>48</sup>See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 133, text of resolution 217 (1965).

tinued to exert pressure on the Rhodesian economy and to restrict its rate of development. Far from relaxing its attitude towards sanctions, as had been alleged, the British Parliament had decided by an overwhelming vote to renew the annual legislation to impose sanctions for another year.

As to the draft resolution before the Council, he continued, it was a classic case of both too little and too much. It was too little in that two of its operative paragraphs seemed to repeat in less precise terms steps which the Council had already taken; it was too much in that the first operative paragraph attempted to bind the United Kingdom not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia without the fulfilment of majority rule. His Government would not accept that commitment in a United Nations resolution, nor was it prepared to enter into negotiations with its negotiating position publicly dictated from outside. For those reasons, the draft resolution was unacceptable to his Government and, if it were pressed to the vote, the United Kingdom would have to vote against it.

At the same 10 November Council meeting, the five-power draft resolution was put to the vote and received 12 votes in favour to 1 against (United Kingdom), with 2 abstentions (France, United States). Because of the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council, the draft resolution was not adopted.

In explanation of vote, the United States representative said his Government's opposition to the illegal minority regime was clear and of long standing. The United States, he said, would have been able to vote for most of the draft resolution, but it had serious reservations about the first operative paragraph (by which the Council would call on the United Kingdom as administering power not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia without the fulfilment of majority rule).

It seemed inconsistent to the United States, he said, to reiterate—in the preamble—the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom for self-determination in Southern Rhodesia and then in the first operative paragraph to prescribe in advance under Chapter VII of the Charter how and when that goal was to be achieved. Such a binding injunction could only complicate further an already difficult situation.

The United States, its representative continued, shared the concern of other Council members over the failure of the illegal regime to agree to majority rule, but considered it unwise to impede the achievement of that objective by prescribing too rigid a framework and time-table for its pursuit. Finally, his Government was concerned that no effort had been made to consult in advance all the members of the Council to see whether the draft resolution was, as the representative of Nepal had said, non-controversial. In the light of those substantive and procedural considerations, the United States had abstained.

On 17 November 1970, the Security Council met again to discuss the question of Southern Rhodesia and the President announced that, during consultations held since the previous meeting, a draft resolution had been prepared which appeared to have the support of all Council members. The new text was then adopted unanimously as resolution 288(1970).

By the preambular part of the text, the Security Council reaffirmed its previous resolutions on the question and expressed grave concern that certain States had not complied with the provisions of the resolutions concerning the application of sanctions, contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter.<sup>49</sup> It also reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve self-determination and independence, and in particular its responsibility for bringing the illegal declaration of independence to an end. The Council took into account the report of its Committee on sanctions; it also stated that it was acting in accordance with previous Council decisions on Southern Rhodesia, taken under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Council:

(1) reaffirmed its condemnation of the illegal declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia;

(2) called upon the United Kingdom, as the administering power in the discharge of its responsibility, to take urgent and effective meas-

<sup>49</sup> See footnote 34.

ures to bring to an end the illegal rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and enable the people to exercise their right to self-determination, in accordance with the Charter and in conformity with the objectives of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 (containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples);<sup>50</sup>

(3) decided that the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia would remain in force;

(4) urged all States to implement fully all Security Council resolutions on Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, and deplored the attitude of those States which had persisted in giving moral, political and economic assistance to the illegal regime;

(5) further urged all States, in furtherance of the Security Council's objectives, not to grant any form of recognition to the illegal regime; and

(6) decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

After the vote, the representative of Zambia expressed his disappointment that the Security Council had been unable to pronounce itself on the question of no independence before majority rule. He had voted for the resolution because it reaffirmed all previous Council resolutions on the matter and on the understanding that it would serve to support the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

Burundi said the resolution contained a clear reference to the rights of the people of Zimbabwe and the responsibility of the British Government to grant them independence as soon as possible, in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

The United Kingdom representative said that the resolution, unlike its predecessor, took account of his Government's position that it could not accept any fresh commitment in the Security Council which would restrict its attempts to discharge its responsibility for Southern Rhodesia.

The USSR representative said the Council had once again reaffirmed its condemnation of the illegal declaration of independence, had appealed to the United Kingdom to discharge and not evade its responsibility to take urgent measures to bring to an end the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and had rejected the posi-

tion taken by those States that continued to extend support to the racist regime. The resolution contained no new elements but it showed, he said, that the States of Africa and Asia did not intend to reconcile themselves to the situation created in Southern Rhodesia by the ruling racist regime.

In a telegram of 17 November to the President of the Security Council, the Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic noted the Council's renewed discussion of the situation in Southern Rhodesia and condemned the disregard by a number of imperialist States for the Council's decisions against the racist minority regime of Southern Rhodesia.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASPECTS

At its twenty-fifth (1970) session, the General Assembly referred the question of Southern Rhodesia to its Fourth Committee, which decided to consider the item together with the questions of Namibia and the territories under Portuguese administration. It further decided to hold a general debate covering all three items, it being understood that individual draft resolutions on the items would be considered separately after the conclusion of the general debate and following the hearing of petitioners. On this basis, the Fourth Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held between 5 October and 20 November.

During its consideration of the question, the Fourth Committee heard a statement by George Houser, Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa. The petitioner said his organization was impressed by the attention the United Nations had given to the role of foreign economic interests in supporting the status quo of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. He also noted the appeal by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for concerted action to discourage the activities of foreign companies and monopolies operating in the territories of the southern African minority regimes. In line

<sup>50</sup> See footnote 27.

with those trends, the American Committee on Africa had engaged in research and public education on the extent of United States public and private involvement in support for the southern African regimes and had called for disengagement. A campaign to eliminate foreign economic interests in minority-ruled southern Africa could, in the petitioner's view, have great impact. He suggested that specific and limited targets for action should be chosen rather than the general appeals made in most resolutions.

Following the general debate, a draft resolution was put forward in the Fourth Committee on 16 November by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

On 18 November 1970, the Fourth Committee voted on the draft resolution. A proposal by the representative of France for a separate vote on the third operative paragraph (affirming that attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime would be contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples) was rejected by 59 votes to 19, with 27 abstentions. The Committee then approved the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 90 to 10, with 11 abstentions. The text was adopted on 3 December by the General Assembly as resolution 2652 (XXV), by a recorded vote of 79 in favour to 10 against, with 14 abstentions.

By the preambular part of this text, the General Assembly among other things expressed grave concern at the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia, which the Security Council by its resolution 277(1970) of 18 March 1970 had reaffirmed as constituting a threat to international peace and security, resulting from the introduction by the illegal regime of new measures, including the purported assumption of republican status. (For text of resolution 277 (1970), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly also noted with regret that the sanctions adopted by the Security Council had so far failed to put an end to the illegal regime,

owing primarily to the continued assistance that regime received from some States, in particular South Africa and Portugal, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter,<sup>51</sup> and of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. The Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the sanctions would not put an end to the illegal regime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa and Portugal.

The Assembly also considered that the United Kingdom had the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal regime and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence in conformity with the provisions of its resolution of 14 December 1960<sup>52</sup> (containing the Declaration on granting independence) and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right by all the means at their disposal;

(2) declared illegal all measures taken by the racist minority regime, including the purported assumption of republican status, to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of apartheid in Southern Rhodesia;

(3) affirmed that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal racist minority regime would be contrary to the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(4) condemned the failure and refusal of the United Kingdom to take effective measures to bring down the illegal regime and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and called upon that Government to take such measures without further delay in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering power;

(5) condemned the intervention of South

<sup>51</sup> See footnote 34.

<sup>52</sup> See footnote 27.

African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia in violation of the Security Council's resolution of 18 March 1970 (277(1970));

(6) condemned the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and other Governments that continued to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal regime in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, thus violating their obligations under the Charter, and called upon those Governments to discontinue all such relations;

(7) deplored the failure of the United Kingdom to report to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on action taken in the implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 21 November 1969,<sup>53</sup> and called upon the United Kingdom to report to the Special Committee during its next session;

(8) called upon the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African forces from Southern Rhodesia;

(9) called upon all States to ensure, under the terms of the Security Council's resolution of 18 March 1970, the immediate interruption of any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia;

(10) called upon all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe;

(11) called upon the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict in the territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and to the protection of civilian persons in time of war;

(12) drew the Security Council's attention to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from the armed attacks perpetrated against neighbouring States in violation of international peace and security;

(13) further drew the Council's attention to

the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII<sup>54</sup> of the Charter: (a) widening the scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority regime to include all the measures laid down in Article 41<sup>55</sup> of the Charter; and (b) imposing sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments had blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council; and

(14) requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the territory under review.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Fourth Committee, many of the resolution's sponsors said there had been no progress towards the attainment of the legitimate rights of the Zimbabwe people and that the minority regime in Salisbury had consolidated itself, proclaimed a republic and imposed its discriminatory constitution on the more than four million Africans living in Southern Rhodesia. The proposed sanctions against the illegal regime had been unsuccessful, they said, and the Security Council had failed to achieve unanimity on mandatory sanctions.

These speakers went on to say that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was deteriorating because of the continued support given to the illegal regime by South Africa and Portugal, as well as by other Western powers. Southern Rhodesia, however, was still a British colony and it was incumbent upon the United Kingdom to fulfil its obligations as the administering power and to restore legality in the territory, even by the use of force. They also called upon all governmental and inter-governmental institutions to extend their moral and material support to the Southern Rhodesian liberation movements.

The USSR representative and others maintained that the colonial regimes in southern Africa were receiving assistance from the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which enabled them to carry out puni-

<sup>53</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 133-34, text of resolution 2508(XXIV).

<sup>54</sup>See footnote 32.

<sup>55</sup>See footnote 30.

tive expeditions against the peoples of Africa. Without this assistance, the colonial regimes could hardly resist the struggle of the liberation movements.

With regard to sanctions, these speakers said that certain Member States were undermining United Nations decisions on economic sanctions by developing trade and other relations with Southern Rhodesia. While the Western powers were claiming that economic sanctions would bring the desired results, they opposed the extension of sanctions to South Africa and Portugal and disregarded United Nations decisions on sanctions. In addition, British, United States and Dutch companies and Western monopolies were exploiting the African people and obtaining fabulous profits in southern Africa.

The United Kingdom representative said that his Government's immediate aim was to find a solution acceptable to the people of Southern Rhodesia as a whole. In seeking this, it rejected the notion that force could contribute to a solution of the problem; such a course could do nothing to help unravel an already tragic situation. The United Kingdom was continuing its policy of sanctions against the illegal regime and no country had done more and suffered greater loss than the United Kingdom in cutting off both import and export trade with Southern Rhodesia. As a result of the sanctions, Southern Rhodesia now suffered from a serious shortage of foreign exchange and its economy faced difficulties.

The United Kingdom representative added that any differences on the question in the Fourth Committee were differences of means, not of ultimate aims. His Government had voted against the draft resolution essentially because it did not make a constructive contribution to the situation.

The representative of South Africa said that many of the provisions in the resolution were unacceptable to his Government. He reaffirmed that the issue must be settled by negotiation between the parties directly concerned and said that an early solution was vital, not only for the parties themselves but for all southern Africa.

Argentina, Bolivia, Greece, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Turkey and Uruguay, which voted in fa-

vour of the resolution, indicated that had there been a separate vote on the operative paragraph drawing the Security Council's attention to the need to widen the scope of the sanctions and impose them on South Africa and Portugal, they would have abstained. In their view, the provision encroached upon the jurisdiction of the Security Council.

Venezuela said it had voted in favour of the draft resolution on the understanding that in that same paragraph the Fourth Committee was seeking not to restrict the freedom of action of the Security Council but merely to draw attention to the need to extend the sanctions against the regime in Southern Rhodesia and to take action against States that did not comply with the Council's decisions.

Costa Rica and Mexico said that they would have abstained on the paragraph calling for moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, if it had been voted upon separately. Reservations were also made by Greece, Guatemala, Turkey and Uruguay concerning the paragraph condemning the United Kingdom for failing to take effective measures to bring down the illegal regime and transfer power to the people on the basis of majority rule. In addition, reservations were made by Greece and Turkey with respect to the paragraph condemning the policies of those Governments continuing to maintain relations with the illegal regime and calling upon them to discontinue such relations.

The representative of Italy, who abstained on the resolution, said that had separate votes been taken he would have voted against the operative paragraph affirming that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime would be contrary to the Declaration on granting independence, as well as the operative paragraph condemning the United Kingdom for failing to bring down the illegal regime.

#### OTHER GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly took a number of decisions which bore upon general and specific aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia. These are described briefly below.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR  
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION  
ON GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly on 12 October 1970 adopted a programme of action to assist in the full implementation of that Declaration. The programme included the following provisions, among others:

Member States would do their utmost to promote effective measures for the full implementation of the Declaration in all Trust, non-self-governing and other colonial territories, large and small, including the adoption by the Security Council of effective measures against Governments and regimes engaging in any form of repression of colonial peoples, which would seriously impede the maintenance of international peace and security.

Member States would render all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial territories in their struggle to attain freedom and independence.

Member States would intensify their efforts to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council relating to territories under colonial domination.

In this connexion, the General Assembly drew the Council's attention to the need to continue to give special attention to the problems of southern Africa by adopting measures to ensure the full implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 (containing the Declaration on the granting of independence)<sup>56</sup> and the Council's own resolutions, and in particular, among other things, to:

(a) widen the scope of the sanctions against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia by declaring mandatory all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, and

(6) give urgent consideration, with a view to promoting the speedy elimination of colonialism, to the question of imposing fully and unconditionally, under international supervision, an embargo on arms of all kinds to South Africa and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia.

Other provisions were that Member States would also intensify their efforts to oppose col-

laboration between the regimes of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist regime of Southern Rhodesia for the preservation of colonialism in southern Africa and to end the political, military, economic and other forms of aid received by these regimes, enabling them to persist in their policy of colonial domination.

Further, Member States would wage a vigorous and sustained campaign against activities and practices of foreign economic and financial and other interests operating in colonial territories for the benefit and on behalf of colonial powers and their allies, as these constituted a major obstacle to the achievement of the goals embodied in the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960. Member States would consider the adoption of necessary steps to have their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction discontinue such activities and practices; these steps should also aim at preventing the systematic influx of foreign immigrants into colonial territories, which disrupted the integrity and social, political and cultural unity of the peoples under colonial domination.

By the terms of the programme, Member States would also carry out a sustained and vigorous campaign against all military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration. All freedom fighters under detention would be treated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Representatives of liberation movements would be invited, whenever necessary, by the United Nations and other international organizations within the United Nations system to participate in an appropriate capacity in the proceedings of those organs relating to their countries. Efforts were to be intensified to provide increased educational opportunities for the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories and all States were called upon to render greater assistance in this field, both individually through programmes in the countries concerned and collectively by contributions through the United Nations.

(For further details about the programme of action, see pp. 689-94. For text of resolution 2621 (XXV), see pp. 706-8.)

<sup>56</sup> See footnote 27.

WORK OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON  
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION  
ON GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

Another decision relating to the work of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was set out in resolution 2708 (XXV) adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1970.

By this, among other things the Assembly asked all States, as well as the specialized agencies and international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination. The Assembly reiterated its declaration that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements in the colonial territories constituted a criminal act, and it called upon all States to take the necessary measures to prevent the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and to prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries.

By this resolution, the Assembly also condemned the policies, pursued by certain colonial powers in the territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative regimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and it called upon those powers to desist from such policies.

The Special Committee was asked by the Assembly, among other things, to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial territories which were likely to threaten international peace and security; the Assembly recommended that the Security Council take such suggestions fully into consideration.

The Special Committee was also asked to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization—particularly those relating to the terri-

ories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its 1971 session.

(For further details, see pp. 695-97. For text of resolution 2708 (XXV), see pp. 709-10.)

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF  
RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

In another decision—on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence for the effective guarantee of human rights—the General Assembly on 30 November 1970 adopted resolution 2649 (XXV).

By this, among other things, the Assembly: affirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal; recognized the right of such peoples to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the United Nations Charter; and called upon all Governments denying the right of self-determination to recognize and observe that right in accordance with relevant international instruments and the principles and spirit of the Charter.

The Assembly also condemned Governments that denied the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine.

(For text of resolution 2649 (XXV), see p. 533.)

FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Following its consideration of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, territories under Portuguese domination and all other territories under colonial domination, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2703 (XXV) on 14 December 1970.

By this text, the Assembly among other things affirmed that foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial territories constituted a major obstacle to political inde-



pendence, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those territories by the indigenous inhabitants.

The Assembly condemned in particular the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam project, which was contrary to the vital interests of the people of Mozambique and represented a plot designed to perpetuate the domination, exploitation and oppression of the peoples of this part of Africa by Portugal and the minority racist regimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and which would lead to international tensions.

The Assembly asked the colonial powers and States concerned, whose companies were participants in the construction of the project, to withdraw their support from the scheme and end their companies' participation. It called upon the administering powers to abolish the discriminatory and unjust system of wages applied to the inhabitants of the territories under their administration and to apply one system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination.

The Assembly also asked the colonial powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who owned and operated enterprises in colonial territories—particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese administration—in order to put a stop to their activities which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants. All States were asked to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to colonial regimes that used such assistance to suppress movements of national liberation. Colonial powers and States concerned were also asked to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which ran counter to relevant Assembly resolutions.

(For text of resolution 2703 (XXV), see pp. 713-14.)

#### ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

By a resolution (2646 (XXV)) on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, adopted on 30 November 1970, the General Assembly among other things noted with concern that the white racist minority regime in

Southern Rhodesia continued to operate illegally and that the measures so far taken by the United Kingdom, the administering power, to bring down the rebellion had proved insufficient and ineffective.

The Assembly expressed its conviction that the Security Council's mandatory sanctions against the illegal regime had failed owing mainly to the obstinate non-compliance of South Africa, Portugal and other States, contrary to their obligations under the Charter. It noted that many States, in flagrant disregard of previous resolutions of the Assembly and the Council, continued to maintain political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with South Africa and with the illegal white racist minority regimes in southern Africa.

Reiterating its determination to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination, the Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular those of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese domination, to obtain racial equality by all possible means, and called for increased and continuing moral and material support to all peoples under colonial and alien domination struggling for self-determination and the elimination of racial discrimination.

The Assembly condemned the unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to suppress the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination. It condemned the activities of those States which, by political, economic and military collaboration with the racist regimes of southern Africa, enabled and encouraged those regimes in the enforcement and perpetuation of their racial policies, and it called for the termination of all relations with the racist regimes.

The United Kingdom was condemned by the Assembly for its reluctance to bring down the illegal white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and was called upon to take all necessary steps to end the usurpation of the lawful rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia by the illegal regime in Salisbury and to restore to them their political, social and economic rights in accordance with the fundamental principles of

international law and of the Charter. (See also pp. 501-3 and, for text of resolution 2646 (XXV), pp. 506-7.)

VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2714 (XXV) on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation in all countries, particularly colonial and other dependent countries and territories. The Assembly acted in adopting the text proposed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1501 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970, as recommended by the Human Rights Commission (see above, page 166).

By this, the Assembly, among other things reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination; condemned every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in those territories; and reaffirmed that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955, applied to all political prisoners or detainees—in prison or police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia, the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination.

The Assembly went on to reaffirm, among other things, that the increasing co-operation between South Africa and the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia posed a further and continuing threat to the opponents of the two regimes and to captured freedom fighters; that the so-called Constitution of Rhodesia of 1969 was an illegal as well as a pernicious document and the "Declaration of Rights" embodied in it conferred few, if any, rights on non-whites; that section 84 of the 1969 "Constitution of Rhodesia"—providing that no court would inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any law on the ground that it was inconsistent with the "Declaration of Rights"—established

a clear inconsistency in the illegal "legislation" itself and, further, brought out the authoritarian and racist character of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

By this text, the Assembly also reaffirmed that the reserves in Southern Rhodesia consisted of poor and infertile lands into which Africans were herded like cattle and that the condition of Africans in the reserves was appalling. Nothing was being done to improve their conditions of hygiene, diet, nutrition, sanitation, health and educational standards.

The Assembly then called upon the United Kingdom to intervene more effectively than heretofore in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia with a view to: (a) implementing the action proposed by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in its report to the Human Rights Commission; (b) liberating the Africans from the reserves in which they were concentrated in conditions of near captivity and bondage; and (c) repealing the entire so-called Constitution of Rhodesia of 1969. The United Kingdom was asked to report to the Assembly at its 1971 session as to the results of these measures.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly condemned once again the actions of those Governments which continued to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with South Africa and with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions. It called upon those Governments urgently to consider breaking off such relations and, if they had not already done so, to report to the Assembly in 1971 their reasons therefor.

Finally, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to it in 1971 on the implementation of the resolution and also to report to the Human Rights Commission in 1971 on the measures taken to publicize the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.

(For further information and text of resolution 2714 (XXV), see pp. 513-21.)

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DECLARATION

On 24 October 1970, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in which, among other things, Member States

acclaimed the role of the United Nations in the past 25 years in the process of the liberation of peoples of colonial, Trust and other non-self-governing territories. The number of Member States had been greatly increased and colonial empires had virtually disappeared.

Despite these achievements, the Declaration continued, many territories and peoples continued to be denied their rights to self-determination and independence—particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau)—in deliberate and deplorable defiance of the United Nations and world public opinion by certain recalcitrant States and by the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia.

Members reaffirmed in the Declaration the inalienable right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence and condemned all actions which deprived any people of these rights. In recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom by all appropriate means at their disposal, Members called upon all Governments to comply in this respect with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, taking into account the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It was re-emphasized that these countries and peoples were entitled, in their just struggle, to seek and to receive all necessary moral and material help in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The General Assembly adopted the Declaration as its resolution 2627 (XXV). (For text, see pp. 116-17.)

#### HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

On the question of respect for human rights in armed conflicts, the General Assembly, on 9 December 1970, adopted resolution 2674 (XXV) by which, among other things, it affirmed that the participants in resistance movements and the freedom fighters in southern Africa and territories under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation, struggling for their liberation and self-determination, should be treated, in case of their arrest, as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949. (See pp. 538-39 for text of resolution 2674 (XXV).)

#### CO-OPERATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In connexion with the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2704 (XXV)) on 14 December 1970. Among other things, it reiterated its urgent appeal to these bodies to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those territories.

The Assembly also urged the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council.

(See pp. 711-13 for text of resolution 2704 (XXV).)

#### UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Among a series of decisions taken by the General Assembly in 1970 on South Africa's policies of apartheid was one authorizing the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to decide on grants from the Fund to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to their families, to the extent that additional voluntary contributions were received for this purpose.

The Assembly appealed for generous direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and again appealed to all States, organizations and individuals for generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for

South Africa to enable it to meet the increasing needs.

These decisions were contained in the Assembly's resolution 2671 E (XXV), adopted on 8 December. (See pp. 155-56.)

#### EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Under the consolidated United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern

Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1967, 173 applications from Southern Rhodesia were received during the period from 1 October 1969 to 31 October 1970. Fifty-two new awards were made and 40 were extended. There were 38 Southern Rhodesians studying abroad in 10 countries.

(For additional information about the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, see pp. 705-6.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (MARCH 1970)

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1530-1535.

S/9675. Letter of 3 March 1970 from United Kingdom (request to convene Council).

S/9676 and Rev.1. United Kingdom: draft resolution and revision.

S/9682. Letter of 6 March 1970 from Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia, later joined by Gabon (request to convene Council).

S/9685. Letter of 9 March 1970 from Algeria (request to participate in Council's discussion).

S/9686 and Corr.1. Letter of 9 March 1970 from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

S/9689, S/9690. Letters of 10 March 1970 from Senegal and Pakistan (requests to participate in Council's discussion).

S/9696 and Corr.1,2. Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Zambia: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 17 March 1970, meeting 1534, by vote of 9 in favour (Burundi, China, Nepal, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syria, USSR, Zambia) to 2 against (United Kingdom, United States), with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Finland, France, Nicaragua).

S/9697, S/9699. Letters of 11 and 12 March 1970 from Yugoslavia and India (requests to participate in Council's discussion).

S/9709 and Rev.1. Finland: draft resolution and revision.

S/9710. Letter of 17 March 1970 from Saudi Arabia (request to participate in Council's discussion).

RESOLUTION 277(1970), as proposed by Finland, S/9709/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 18 March

1970, meeting 1535, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (Spain).

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 216(1965) of 12 November 1965, 217(1965) of 20 November 1965, 221(1966) of 9 April 1966, 232(1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253(1968) of 29 May 1968,

Reaffirming that, to the extent not superseded in the present resolution, the measures provided for in resolutions 217(1965), 232(1966) and 253(1968), as well as those initiated by Member States in implementation of those resolutions, shall continue in effect,

Taking into account the reports of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253(1968),

Noting with grave concern that:

(a) The measures so far taken have failed to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end,

(b) Some States, contrary to resolutions 232(1966) and 253(1968) of the Security Council and to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, have failed to prevent trade with the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia,

(c) The Governments of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal have continued to give assistance to the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia, thus diminishing the effects of the measures decided upon by the Security Council,

(d) The situation in Southern Rhodesia continues to deteriorate as a result of the introduction by the illegal regime of new measures, including the purported assumption of republican status, aimed at repressing the African people in violation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV),

Reaffirming that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Condemns the illegal proclamation of republican status of the Territory by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

2. Decides that Member States shall refrain from recognizing this illegal regime or from rendering any assistance to it;
3. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures, at the national level, to ensure that any act performed by officials and institutions of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia shall not be accorded any recognition, official or otherwise, including judicial notice, by the competent organs of their State;
4. Reaffirms the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), and urges that Government to discharge fully its responsibility;
5. Condemns all measures of political repression, including arrests, detentions, trials and executions, which violate fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia;
6. Condemns the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, which continue to maintain political, economic, military, and other relations with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
7. Demands the immediate withdrawal of South African police and armed personnel from the Territory of Southern Rhodesia;
8. Calls upon Member States to take more stringent measures in order to prevent any circumvention by their nationals, organizations, companies and other institutions of their nationality, of the decisions taken by the Security Council in resolutions 232(1966) and 253(1968), all provisions of which shall fully remain in force;
9. Decides, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter and in furthering the objective of ending the rebellion, that Member States shall:
  - (a) Immediately sever all diplomatic, consular, trade, military and other relations that they may have with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and terminate any representation that they may maintain in the Territory;
  - (b) Immediately interrupt any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia;
10. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to rescind or withdraw any existing agreements on the basis of which foreign consular, trade and other representation may at present be maintained in or with Southern Rhodesia;
11. Requests Member States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter to deal with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, not excluding any of the measures provided in that Article;
12. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate action to suspend any membership or associate membership that the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia has in the specialized agencies of the United Nations;
13. Urges member States of any international or regional organizations to suspend the membership of the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia from their respective organizations and to refuse any request for membership from that regime;
14. Urges Member States to increase moral and material assistance to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence;
15. Requests the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to give aid and assistance to refugees from Southern Rhodesia and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia;
16. Requests Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system to make an urgent effort to increase their assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority with a view to helping it solve such special economic problems as it may be confronted with arising from the carrying out of the decisions of the Security Council on this question;
17. Calls upon Member States, in particular those with primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the present resolution;
18. Urges, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the Charter, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;
19. Calls upon Member States to report to the Secretary-General by 1 June 1970 on the measures taken to implement the present resolution;
20. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted no later than 1 July 1970;
21. Decides that the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968), in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, shall be entrusted with the responsibility of:
  - (a) Examining such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as will be submitted by the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Seeking from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council;
  - (c) Studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia and making recommendations to the Council;
22. Requests the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to continue to give maximum assistance to the Committee and to provide the Committee with any information it may receive in order that the measures envisaged in the present resolution as well as resolutions 232(1966) and 253(1968) may be rendered fully effective;
23. Calls upon Member States, as well as the specialized agencies, to supply such information as may

be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

24. Decides to maintain this item on its agenda for further action as appropriate in the light of developments.

# CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 725, 726, 743-747, 750, 751, 758, 759, 765.

A/8023/Rev.I, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Chapter V. (Section B: Decisions of Special Committee.)

# COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (MARCH-OCTOBER 1970)

S/9677. Letter of 3 March 1970 from Pakistan.

S/9700 (A/7959). Letter of 10 March 1970 from USSR.

S/9702. Note verbale of 9 March 1970 from Democratic Republic of Congo.

S/9705. Letter of 13 March 1970 from Romania.

S/9712 (A/7963). Letter of 14 March 1970 from Mongolia.

S/9715. Letter of 18 March 1970 from Czechoslovakia.

S/9716. Letter of 17 March 1970 from Belgium.

S/9717. Letter of 19 March 1970 from Bulgaria.

S/9719 (A/7965). Letter of 20 March 1970 from Israel.

S/9720. Letter of 23 March 1970 from Haiti.

S/9731. Letter of 26 March 1970 from Nigeria.

S/9732. Letter of 31 March 1970 from France.

S/9735. Letter of 3 April 1970 from Iraq.

S/9742. Letter of 8 April 1970 from Israel.

S/9748. Membership of Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968. Note of 10 April 1970 by President of Security Council.

S/9749. Note verbale of 9 April 1970 from Hungary.

S/9753. Letter of 14 April 1970 from Portugal.

S/9770. Letter of 28 April 1970 from Botswana.

S/9844 and Corr.1,2, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1-3. Third report, dated 15 June 1970, of Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968.

S/9844/Add.3. Addendum, dated 31 July 1970, to 3rd report of Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253(1968) (transmitting note of 9 July 1970, prepared by Secretariat, on Southern Rhodesian trade for 1969, together with statistical data).

S/9853 and Add.1. Report dated 1 July 1970 of Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 277 (1970) adopted by Security Council at its 1535th meeting on 18 March 1970 concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and addendum of 1 October 1970.

S/9920. Letter of 26 August 1970 from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

S/9951. Membership of Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968. Note of 30 September 1970 by President of Security Council.

S/9960. Letter of 5 October 1970 from Brazil.

S/9985. Telegram of 17 November 1970 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of German Democratic Republic.

S/10048. Letter of 16 December 1970 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

# CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (NOVEMBER 1970)

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1556, 1557.

S/9844 and Corr.1,2, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1-3, S/9844/Add.3. Third report, dated 15 June 1970, of Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968, and addendum dated 31 July 1970.

S/9975 and Rev.1. Letter of 6 November from Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia (request to convene Council).

S/9976. Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Zambia: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 10 November 1970, meeting 1556, by vote of 12 in favour (Burundi, China, Colombia, Finland, Nepal, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syria, USSR, Zambia) to 1 against (United Kingdom), with 2 abstentions (France, United States).

S/9980. Draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 288(1970), as submitted following consultations among Council members, S/9980, adopted unanimously by Council on 17 November 1970, meeting 1557.

The Security Council,  
Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming its resolutions 216(1965) of 12 November 1965, 217(1965) of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966, 232(1966) of 16 December 1966, 253(1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277(1970) of 18 March 1970,

Gravely concerned that certain States have not complied with the provisions of resolutions 232(1966), 253(1968) and 277(1970), contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve self-determination and independence, and in particular their responsibility of bringing the illegal declaration of independence to an end,

Taking into account the third report of the Com-

mittee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968),

Acting in accordance with previous decisions of the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of the illegal declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia;

2. Calls upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power in the discharge of its responsibility, to take urgent and effective measures to bring to an end the illegal rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and enable the people to exercise their right to self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960;

3. Decides that the present sanctions against Southern Rhodesia shall remain in force;

4. Urges all States to fully implement all Security Council resolutions pertaining to Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, and deplores the attitude of those States which have persisted in giving moral, political and economic assistance to the illegal regime;

5. Further urges all States, in furtherance of the objectives of the Security Council, not to grant any form of recognition to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1874-1886, 1888, 1890-1894, 1898-1900, 1906, 1910.

Plenary Meeting 1916.

A/7959 (S/9700). Letter of 10 March 1970 from USSR.

A/7963 (S/9712). Letter of 14 March 1970 from Mongolia.

A/7965 (S/9719). Letter of 20 March 1970 from Israel.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV G; Part Two, Chapter I B 1.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter VIII, paras. 117-119.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapters.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1970), Chapter V.

A/C.4/731. Question of Namibia; Question of territories under Portuguese administration; Question of Southern Rhodesia. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/L.970. Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda,

Syria, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, India, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan, Upper Volta, approved by Fourth Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1899, by roll-call vote of 90 to 10, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/8188. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2652(xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8188, adopted by Assembly on 3 December 1970, meeting 1916, by recorded vote of 79 to 10, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Re-

public, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.\*

\* Subsequently the delegation of Turkey advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly its resolutions 232(1966) of 16 December 1966, 253(1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277(1970) of 18 March 1970,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia, which the Security Council in its resolution 277(1970) reaffirmed as constituting a threat to international peace and security, resulting from the introduction by the illegal racist minority regime of new measures, including the purported assumption of republican status, for the purpose of entrenching itself as well as repressing the African people in violation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and at the continued presence of South African forces in the Territory, which poses a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Noting with deep regret that the sanctions adopted by the Security Council have so far failed to put an end to the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, owing primarily to the continued assistance that regime receives from some States, in particular South Africa and Portugal, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia unless they are comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa and Portugal,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right by all the means at their disposal;

2. Declares illegal all measures taken by the racist minority regime, including the purported assumption of republican status, to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of apartheid in Southern Rhodesia;

3. Affirms that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal racist minority regime would be contrary to the provisions of resolution 1514(XV);

4. Condemns the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon that Government to take such measures without further delay in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering Power;

5. Condemns the intervention of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolution 277(1970);

6. Condemns the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and other Governments that continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, thus violating their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and calls upon those Governments to discontinue all such relations;

7. Deplores the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom to report to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as requested in paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2508 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, on action taken in the implementation of that resolution, and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to submit the said report to the Special Committee during its next session;

8. Calls upon the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African forces from Southern Rhodesia;

9. Calls upon all States to ensure, under the terms of Security Council resolution 277(1970), the immediate interruption of any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia;

10. Calls upon all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in co-



operation with the Organization of African Unity, to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe;

11. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, both dated 12 August 1949;

12. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from the armed attacks perpetrated

against neighbouring States in violation of international peace and security;

13. Further draws the attention of the Security Council to the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter:

(a) Widening the scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority regime to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter;

(b) Imposing sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council;

14. Requests the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

## THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

The question of Namibia was again considered by United Nations bodies during 1970. Decisions on the territory were taken by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The United Nations Council for Namibia also reported to the Assembly on its activities, and various aspects of the problem were taken up by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights.

The Security Council adopted three resolutions on the question, one (276(1970)) on 30 January 1970, the other two (283(1970) and 284(1970)) on 29 July 1970. By the first of these the Council declared, among other things, that the continued presence of South African authorities in Namibia was illegal and that consequently all acts taken by South Africa on behalf of Namibia after the termination of the Mandate [for South West Africa] were illegal and invalid.

The Council called upon all States—particularly those having economic and other interests in Namibia—to refrain from any dealings with South Africa which were inconsistent with the above declaration. The Council also decided to set up an ad hoc sub-committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant Council resolutions could be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the United Nations Charter, in the

light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970.

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, after submitting an interim report on 30 April, submitted, on 7 July, a series of recommendations on political, economic, legal, military and other aspects of the question. The first of the two resolutions adopted by the Security Council on 29 July was based on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee; the second sought an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as to the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding the Council's resolution of 30 January.

Among other things in a statement on 11 August, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence drew attention to the increasing use of armed force by South Africa in the territory; the intensification of racial segregation through the forcible relocation of Africans; and the continuing series of trials of freedom fighters.

The Chairman's statement also drew the Security Council's attention to the dangerous situation prevailing in Namibia and expressed the hope that the Council would take effective steps to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and to enable the people of the territory to exercise their fundamental rights.

The United Nations Council for Namibia on 12 October submitted its fifth report to the General Assembly, in which it stated that the critical

situation in Namibia had further deteriorated and the danger of racial war had increased. More effective measures to ensure the removal of South Africa from the territory were called for, and it recommended that the Security Council's attention be drawn to the need for such measures. It also recommended, among other things, that the General Assembly finance from the regular budget of the United Nations a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians and establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia to assist Namibians who suffered persecution.

At its twenty-fifth (1970) session, the General Assembly on 9 December adopted three resolutions on the question. By the first of these (2678 (XXV)), the Assembly among other things condemned South Africa for its refusal to withdraw from the territory; called on States to co-operate with the Council for Namibia and act to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia; and invited the Security Council to consider effective measures to that end.

By the second resolution (2679(XXV)), the

Assembly decided that a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia should be established and asked the Secretary-General to study and report on the matter in 1971; in the meantime, the Secretary-General was authorized to make interim grants from the regular budget to enable existing United Nations programmes to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians.

The third resolution (2680(XXV)) had to do with the question of petitions concerning Namibia.

Various other resolutions of the Assembly adopted during its 1970 session had a bearing on the question of Namibia, including, among other things, decisions on: the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the activities of foreign economic interests impeding implementation of the Declaration; and measures to deal with racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa.

(For details about the decisions taken during 1970 by United Nations organs, see pp. 733-58.)

## RELATIONS BETWEEN AFRICAN STATES AND PORTUGAL

### COMPLAINTS BY GUINEA AGAINST PORTUGAL

In a telegram to the Secretary-General dated 22 November 1970, the President of the Republic of Guinea charged that his country had been the object of armed aggression by Portuguese forces that day, when mercenary commando troops had landed in the capital city of Conakry and had carried out bombing raids at several points in the city. He appealed to the United Nations for the immediate dispatch of United Nations airborne troops to co-operate with the Guinean national army in repelling the aggression.

On the same day, Guinea requested the President of the Security Council to convene a meeting of the Council, as a matter of urgency, to consider the situation in Guinea.

Portugal categorically denied Guinea's accusations in a letter of 22 November 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that the Government of Portugal was not involved in the internal affairs of Guinea.

The letter reiterated that Portugal's policy was one of scrupulous respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries contiguous with its boundaries and expressed the hope that the Council would therefore reject the complaint raised by Guinea.

The Security Council considered Guinea's complaint at a meeting on 22 November; the representatives of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia and Senegal were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In the discussion, the representative of Guinea recalled previous complaints brought against Portugal for its acts of aggression against African countries, and drew the attention of world public opinion to the military and psychological preparations said to be taking place in special training camps in Guinea (Bissau) with the purpose of invading the national territory of the Republic of Guinea.

He then recounted the alleged events that had occurred in the Republic of Guinea on the

morning of 22 November and requested that the Council should demand the immediate withdrawal of Portuguese and mercenary troops and military equipment, and should condemn the Government of Portugal. He also requested that United Nations airborne and sea-borne troops be sent immediately to restore peace and security in the area.

Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, the USSR and Zambia, among others, believed Portugal to be clearly responsible for the attack on Guinea; it should be condemned forthwith for what they felt was yet another in a series of acts of aggression committed against the independent African countries bordering on Portugal's colonial territories. They demanded that the Security Council take appropriate measures without delay.

Saudi Arabia suggested that, if it should be proved ultimately through an inquiry that Portugal was responsible for the attack against Guinea, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should expel Portugal from their organization.

Following a brief period of consultation, a revised draft resolution, sponsored by Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia, was introduced. By it the Council would: (1) demand the immediate cessation of the armed attack against the Republic of Guinea; (2) demand the immediate withdrawal of all external armed forces and mercenaries, together with the military equipment used in the armed attack against the territory of the Republic of Guinea; (3) decide to send a special mission to the Republic of Guinea to report on the situation immediately; (4) decide that this special mission be formed after consultation between the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General; and (5) decide to maintain the matter on its agenda.

Discussing the method of forming a special mission, the United States orally proposed as a formal amendment that the special mission be formed after consultations among members of the Security Council as a whole, not solely after consultation between the President of the Council and the Secretary-General.

The United States felt that if the mission were to be composed of Government representatives and not of Secretariat officials, or even

of a personal representative of the Secretary-General, it would have a political complexion and therefore should be selected after consultations among all members of the Council.

Burundi and the USSR opposed the United States amendment, saying there should be no delay in the creation of a mission.

The USSR said members should place their confidence in both the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General.

The representative of Burundi said it was his understanding that the responsibilities of the President and the Secretary-General, if properly carried out in that regard, implied consultation with members of the Council.

By a vote of 3 in favour to 0 against, with 12 abstentions, the Council did not adopt the proposed amendment.

The Council unanimously adopted the five-power text as resolution 289(1970). (For text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Speaking after the vote, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom said they had voted for the resolution on the understanding that, as had been stated by Burundi—one of its sponsors—the President of the Security Council would consult members of the Council about the composition of the mission.

In a report submitted to the Security Council on 24 November, the President of the Council and the Secretary-General announced that, in accordance with Security Council resolution of 22 November 1970 (289(1970)), and following consultations between them and between the President and members of the Council, it had been decided that the Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea, which would be accompanied by a member of the Secretariat, would be composed of Colombia, Finland, Nepal (Chairman), Poland and Zambia.

During and subsequent to the Council's consideration of the question, several communications concerning the situation in the Republic of Guinea were received, some addressed to the President of the Council and others to the Secretary-General, including a letter from 37 African Member States, a telegram from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and another telegram from the Secretary-General of OAU. The communications contained statements

condemning the alleged aggression against Guinea.

On 3 December, the Special Mission submitted its report to the Security Council.

It noted that in addition to meeting with the President of Guinea shortly after their arrival in Conakry early on 25 November, members of the Special Mission had held 10 meetings, some of them in joint session with a five-man Government delegation headed by the Guinean Minister for Financial Affairs. They heard statements by the head of the Government delegation, received oral or written statements from 19 diplomatic representatives in Conakry, heard statements by the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde and by various individuals, observed the material effects of the hostilities and heard seven of the 70 prisoners, who, the Government authorities said, had been captured during the invasion. Verbatim records of the 10 meetings and written statements of Government representatives were issued as an addendum to the Special Mission's report.

According to the report, a force of 350 to 400 men, taken ashore in a well-planned and skillfully executed operation, had invaded Guinea apparently with three objectives: to overthrow the Government and replace it with dissident elements, to strike at the headquarters of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde and to free Portuguese prisoners held in Guinea.

The report concluded that the force that had invaded the Republic of Guinea on 22 November had been assembled in Guinea (Bissau) and was composed of naval and military units of the Portuguese armed forces, acting in conjunction with Guinean dissident elements from outside of Guinea.

In a letter dated 4 December referring to the Special Mission's report, Portugal declared that its Government had neither authorized nor consented to any military operation against Guinea. It protested the Special Mission's reporting to the Council without first informing the Portuguese Government of its findings, and concluded that in the circumstances the Portuguese Government rejected any resolution seeking to establish the culpability of Portuguese entities in a situation so blatantly contrary to natural justice.

In a letter of 7 December, Portugal also rejected the conclusions of the Special Mission, saying that the Mission had relied on a one-sided source of information—the Government of the Republic of Guinea—and had decided to receive evidence from the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, a non-Guinean, anti-Portuguese political organization which sought to spread subversion and disorder in the Portuguese territory of Guinea.

The report of the Special Mission was included in the agenda of the Security Council and was considered together with the complaint by Guinea at five further meetings of the Council held between 4 and 8 December, at which the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Liberia, Mauritius, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,<sup>57</sup> the People's Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia were also invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

On 4 December, the representative of Guinea restated the charges that Portugal had committed treacherous aggression against Guinea. Recounting in detail the events of 22 November, he said that in appealing for United Nations troops his Government had demonstrated its faith in the norms of international law and its belief in the ability of the United Nations to safeguard the sacred principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its Member States. He expressed the hope that the Council would, in the light of the conclusive findings of the report, apply appropriate measures to redress the aggression which had been suffered by his country.

Most members that participated in the discussion of the report and Guinea's complaint—among them Algeria, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, Haiti, India, Liberia, Mali, Poland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Uganda and Zambia—commended the work of the Special Mission and, having taken note of its conclusions, said that Portugal should be condemned for its proved aggression.

<sup>57</sup> On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen informed the United Nations that it had changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

In particular, African members welcomed the findings of the report as confirmation of the authenticity of similar charges brought against Portugal but not given sufficient credence by the international community on the ground that they had not been supported by substantial and independent evidence.

They expressed the hope that the case would be taken seriously by the Security Council if the African people were to retain their confidence in the objectives and practices of the United Nations. Senegal expressed regret that the Security Council had not acceded to Guinea's request for the immediate dispatch of United Nations troops to the area and stated that they were not just seeking another condemnation of Portugal but an application against it of the measures contained in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.<sup>58</sup>

On 8 December, the Council:

(1) endorsed the conclusions of the report of the Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea;

(2) strongly condemned the Government of Portugal for its invasion of the Republic of Guinea;

(3) demanded that full compensation by the Government of Portugal be paid to the Republic of Guinea for the extensive damage to life and property caused by the armed attack and invasion and requested the Secretary-General to assist the Government of the Republic of Guinea in the assessment of the extent of the damage involved;

(4) appealed to all States to render moral and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea to strengthen and defend its independence and territorial integrity;

(5) declared that the presence of Portuguese colonialism on the African continent was a serious threat to the peace and security of independent African States;

(6) urged all States to refrain from providing the Government of Portugal with any military and material assistance enabling it to continue its repressive actions against the peoples of the territories under its domination and against independent African States;

(7) called upon the Government of Portugal to apply without further delay to the peoples of the territories under its domination the principles of self-determination and independence in ac-

cordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);<sup>59</sup>

(8) solemnly warned the Government of Portugal that in the event of any repetition of armed attacks against independent African States, the Security Council would immediately consider appropriate effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter;

(9) called upon the Government of Portugal to comply fully with all the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular the present resolution, in accordance with its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter;<sup>60</sup>

(10) requested all States, in particular Portugal's allies, to exert their influence on the Government of Portugal to ensure compliance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(11) requested the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution, and

(12) decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

The Council noted in connexion with these decisions that it was gravely concerned that the invasion of the territory of the Republic of Guinea on 22 and 23 November had been carried out by naval and military units of the Portuguese armed forces and that such armed attacks directed against independent African States posed a serious threat to their peace and security.

The Council noted that it was mindful of its responsibility to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security.

It also expressed its grief at the loss of life and extensive damage caused by the armed attack and invasion and it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter and the

<sup>58</sup> For text of Chapter VII of Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>59</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV).

<sup>60</sup> For text of Article 25 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

provisions of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960.<sup>61</sup>

The Council's decisions were embodied in resolution 290(1970), adopted by a vote of 11 to 0, with 4 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion of the draft resolution, the representative of Burundi said that as a result of consultations, the text was not exactly what the people of Guinea or of Africa had actually wanted. He appealed nevertheless for unanimity in supporting it as a means of fulfilling the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Before the vote, France, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States said that although the sponsors of the draft resolution had agreed to delete from it any reference to Chapter VII of the Charter, and rightly did not commit the Council's future action under that chapter, some of its provisions still went further than was reasonably justified by the situation. Consequently, they declared their intention to abstain.

Speaking after the vote, the representative of Guinea said that the events that had taken place in Guinea had given warning to the Security Council to guard international peace and security, but he expressed disappointment that the Council had not invoked against Portugal the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter.

Subsequent communications to the President of the Security Council, received between 19 and 28 December, contained charges and counter-charges and their repudiation by Guinea and Portugal concerning alleged violations of national territory, as well as a charge by Guinea that Portuguese and Senegalese forces were massing along its border. In a letter of 22 December, Senegal emphatically and indignantly protested the charge.

On 22 December, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General, in pursuance of the Council's resolution of 8 December, jointly submitted an interim report on its implementation. The report stated that by 21 December no replies had been received in response to the Secretary-General's request in a note of 18 December for information from

Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies on the measures taken by them to give effect to the implementation of the resolution.

However, the report listed four communications received after the adoption of the resolution from Iraq, Nigeria, Singapore and the USSR, as well as messages from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Secretary-General of OAU. All the communications contained statements condemning the aggression committed against Guinea.

The interim report contained the text of a telegram of 8 December 1970 sent by the Secretary-General to the Government of the Republic of Guinea informing it of his readiness to dispatch a team of officials to assist the Government in assessing the extent of the damage involved.

Also contained in the report was a reply from the President of the Republic of Guinea, dated 16 December, in which he advised the Secretary-General not to dispatch the appraisal mission, declaring that the moral and material damage caused to the Guinean nation could not be expressed in monetary terms and that the only reparation considered acceptable by his Government was the immediate recognition and proclamation of national independence for the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

#### COMPLAINTS BY SENEGAL AND PORTUGAL

During 1970, Senegal and Portugal directed communications to the President of the Security Council charging each other with violations of territory and hostile acts.

On 8 July, Senegal complained that Portuguese aircraft had violated its territory on 4 July and had bombed three Senegalese villages on 6 July, inflicting heavy damage and loss of property. The letter also charged that Portuguese units had attacked the village of Sare Samba Diale on 22 June.

Portugal denied these charges in a letter of 16 July, stating also that on 21 June subversive

<sup>61</sup> See footnote 59.

elements from Senegal had penetrated the territory of Portuguese Guinea and had destroyed houses. Portugal further charged in another letter of 16 July that about 300 Senegalese subversive elements covered by artillery fire had attacked the area of Pirada on 12 and 13 July. As a result, it was charged, 15 people had died, 41 had been wounded and one was missing; in addition, 50 houses had been burned.

In a letter of 17 July, Senegal charged that Portuguese artillery based in Guinea (Bissau) had again shelled the village of Kolodinto-Niacko on 14 July, causing its total destruction, the death of two persons and the wounding of two. Referring to an attached annex that listed alleged frontier violations and attacks by Portuguese forces since December 1969, the letter added that the list would show that there had been practically continuous violations of Senegalese air space by Portugal. As a result of those acts, the letter went on, more than 31 persons had been killed, wounded or taken, 293 houses destroyed and 287 animals killed or taken.

Also in 1970, on 16 December, Senegal charged that for some time Portugal had been dropping leaflets inviting the population of the southern part of Senegal to rebel against their

Government. It was also alleged that Portuguese soldiers had continued their intrusions into Senegalese territory, committing various acts of banditry.

#### COMPLAINT BY GAMBIA AGAINST PORTUGAL

In a letter dated 23 November 1970 addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the Republic of the Gambia alleged that 38 mercenaries of Guinean origin, who had claimed to be in the pay of the Government of Portugal, had been found assembled on 30 September at Brufut in the southern part of the Gambia. They were reported preparing to board a Portuguese ship which was to transport them to Guinea (Bissau), where the group was to receive military training before infiltrating the Republic of Guinea. The Guineans were charged and sentenced in the Gambia, the letter noted.

After strongly protesting the infringement of its territorial waters by Portugal and the use of its territory by Portugal for subversive actions against a friendly State, the Gambia said it would not hesitate to take appropriate action against the invasion of its territory or that of a friendly State.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### COMPLAINTS BY GUINEA V. PORTUGAL

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1558-1563.

S/9987. Letter of 22 November 1970 from Guinea (request to convene Council).

S/9988. Telegram dated 22 November from Guinea.

S/9989. Letter of 22 November 1970 from Portugal.

S/9990 and Rev.1. Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

S/9991-S/9995. Letters of 22 November 1970 from Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Saudi Arabia and Mauritania (requests to participate in Council discussions).

RESOLUTION 289(1970), as proposed by 5 powers, S/9990/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 22 November 1970, meeting 1558.

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement made by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guinea,

Having taken note of the request made by the President of the Republic of Guinea,

1. Demands the immediate cessation of the armed attack against the Republic of Guinea;

2. Demands the immediate withdrawal of all ex-

ternal armed forces and mercenaries, together with the military equipment used in the armed attack against the territory of the Republic of Guinea;

3. Decides to send a special mission to the Republic of Guinea to report on the situation immediately;

4. Decides that this special mission be formed after consultation between the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

5. Decides to maintain the matter on its agenda.

S/9997. Note verbale of 23 November 1970 from Southern Yemen.

S/9998. Letter of 24 November 1970 from Algeria.

S/9999. Report dated 24 November 1970 by President of Security Council and Secretary-General.

S/10000. Letter of 25 November 1970 from Yugoslavia.

S/10001. Cable dated 24 November 1970 from Haiti.

S/10002 and Add.1. Letter of 23 November 1970 from Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Re-

public, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

- S/10004. Letter of 25 November 1970 from Kenya.  
 S/10009 and Add.I. Report dated 3 December 1970 of Security Council Special Mission to Republic of Guinea, established under resolution 289(1970).  
 S/10010-S/10012. Letters of 4 December 1970 from Algeria, Liberia and United Republic of Tanzania (requests to participate in Council discussions).  
 S/10013. Letter of 3 December 1970 from People's Republic of Congo (request to participate in Council discussions).  
 S/10014. Letter of 4 December 1970 from Portugal.  
 S/10015-S/10019. Letters of 4 December 1970 from Yugoslavia, Mauritius, Sudan, United Arab Republic and Ethiopia (requests to participate in Council discussions).  
 S/10021. Note verbale of 5 December 1970 from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen\* (request to participate in Council discussions).  
 S/10022, S/10023. Letters of 5 and 7 December 1970 from Cuba and Uganda (requests to participate in Council discussions).  
 S/10024. Letter of 7 December 1970 from Portugal.  
 S/10025-S/10027, S/10029. Letters of 7 December 1970 from India, Somalia, Haiti and Pakistan (requests to participate in Council discussions).  
 S/10030. Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Zambia: draft resolution.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen informed the United Nations that it had changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

RESOLUTION 290(1970), as proposed by 5 powers, S/10030, adopted by Council on 8 December 1970, meeting 1563, by 11 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions (France, Spain, United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 289(1970) of 23 November 1970,

Having heard further statements by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guinea,

Gravely concerned that the invasion of the territory of the Republic of Guinea on 22 and 23 November 1970 from Guinea (Bissau) was carried out by naval and military units of the Portuguese armed forces, and by the armed attack against the Republic of Guinea on 27 and 28 November 1970,

Gravely concerned that such armed attacks directed against independent African States pose a serious threat to the peace and security of independent African States,

Mindful of its responsibility to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 218(1965) of 23 November 1965 and 275(1969) of 22 December 1969 which condemned Portugal and affirmed that the situation resulting from the policies of Portugal both as regards

the African population of its colonies and the neighbouring States adversely affects the peace and stability of the African continent,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Grieved at the loss of life and extensive damage caused by the armed attack and invasion of the Republic of Guinea,

1. Endorses the conclusions of the report of the Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea;

2. Strongly condemns the Government of Portugal for its invasion of the Republic of Guinea;

3. Demands that full compensation by the Government of Portugal be paid to the Republic of Guinea for the extensive damage to life and property caused by the armed attack and invasion and requests the Secretary-General to assist the Government of the Republic of Guinea in the assessment of the extent of the damage involved;

4. Appeals to all States to render moral and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea to strengthen and defend its independence and territorial integrity;

5. Declares that the presence of Portuguese colonialism on the African continent is a serious threat to the peace and security of independent African States;

6. Urges all States to refrain from providing the Government of Portugal with any military and material assistance enabling it to continue its repressive actions against the peoples of the Territories under its domination and against independent African States;

7. Calls upon the Government of Portugal to apply without further delay to the peoples of the Territories under its domination the principles of self-determination and independence in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

8. Solemnly warns the Government of Portugal that in the event of any repetition of armed attacks against independent African States, the Security Council shall immediately consider appropriate effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. Calls upon the Government of Portugal to comply fully with all the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular the present resolution, in accordance with its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter;

10. Requests all States, in particular Portugal's allies, to exert their influence on the Government of Portugal to ensure compliance with the provisions of the present resolution;

11. Requests the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

#### OTHER COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS

- S/10003. Letter of 23 November 1970 from Gambia.  
 S/10032. Letter of 8 December 1970 from USSR (transmitting statement adopted by participants, in



Conference of Political Consultative Committee of States Parties to Warsaw Treaty, Berlin, 2 December 1970).

S/10039. Letter of 14 December 1970 from Singapore.  
S/10040. Letter of 14 December 1970 from Nigeria (transmitting message from Chairman of OAU Council of Ministers).

S/10041. Letter of 14 December 1970 from Iraq.

S/10045. Note by Secretary-General dated 19 December 1970, transmitting message from President of Republic of Guinea.

S/10046. Letter of 19 December 1970 from Guinea.

S/10052. Letter of 22 December 1970 from Portugal.

S/10053. Letter of 22 December 1970 from Senegal.

S/10054. Interim report dated 22 December 1970 of President of Security Council and Secretary-General, in pursuance of resolution 290(1970).

S/10056-10058. Letters of 23, 22 and 21 December 1970 from Guinea.

S/10064. Letter of 28 December 1970 from Senegal.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the

Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV J.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 8.

#### COMPLAINTS BY SENEGAL AND PORTUGAL

S/9861. Letter of 8 July 1970 from Senegal.

S/9870, S/9871. Letters of 16 July 1970 from Portugal.

S/9875, S/10043. Letters of 17 July and 16 December 1970 from Senegal.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV I.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 7.

#### COMPLAINT BY GAMBIA AGAINST PORTUGAL

S/10003. Letter of 23 November 1970 from Gambia.

### COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

During 1970, several communications were addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). These included a letter of 9 October 1970 from the Executive Secretary transmitting the texts

of several resolutions adopted by the seventh session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held from 1 to 3 September 1970. These resolutions dealt with the question of the Middle East and the situation in southern Africa.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/9695. Letter of 10 March 1970 from Sudan (transmitting joint communique of Sixth Summit Conference of East and Central African States, Khartoum, Sudan, 26-28 January 1970).

S/9962. Letter of 9 October 1970 from Organization of African Unity (transmitting texts of resolutions

adopted at 7th session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government on question of Middle East and situation in southern Africa).

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 31.

### CHAPTER IX

## QUESTIONS RELATING TO ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

### REPRESENTATION OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of the "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, which opened on 15 September 1970.

The request for inclusion was submitted by Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali,

Mauritania, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia. These States, in an explanatory memorandum of 31 August, said that the commemoration in 1970 of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations made it imperative that the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the Organization be recognized.

The decision to entrust the representation of the Chinese people to the so-called Republic of China, whose unlawful authorities remained installed on the Chinese territory of Taiwan solely because of the permanent presence of United States forces, had been based entirely on political considerations and constituted a deliberate refusal to recognize realities, the memorandum stated.

Furthermore, the memorandum went on, the persistent refusal to restore the seat in the United Nations to the People's Republic of China was a grave denial of justice and inconsistent with one of the essential principles of the Organization—that of universality. It was in the fundamental interest of the United Nations to put an end to this unacceptable situation, it said.

The restoration to the People's Republic of China of its lawful rights in the United Nations and in all its subsidiary bodies, the memorandum emphasized, was urgently necessary in order to strengthen the authority and prestige of the Organization, for no important international problem could be solved without the participation of the People's Republic of China. It was impossible, it said, to exclude China, a great nuclear power, from major decisions while at the same time requiring it to subscribe to the obligations imposed by agreements it had no part in concluding.

The memorandum went on to say that the recognition of the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate representatives of China in the United Nations implied the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the seat which they unjustly occupied in the Organization and in all bodies affiliated with it. To delay that inevitable move would only help further weaken the authority of the United Nations, the memorandum concluded.

The General Assembly discussed the question of the representation of China at nine plenary meetings between 12 and 20 November 1970, during which time three draft resolutions were submitted for consideration.

The first was sponsored by 19 States: Australia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Haiti, Japan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, New

Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo and the United States. By it, the Assembly would reaffirm the validity of its decision of 15 December 1961<sup>1</sup> that, in accordance with Article 18 of the United Nations Charter,<sup>2</sup> any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question (and hence required a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting).

The second draft resolution was sponsored by 18 States: Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

By the preamble to this draft text, the Assembly would recall the principles of the United Nations Charter, consider that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China was essential both for the protection of the Charter and for the cause the United Nations must serve under the Charter, and recognize that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China were the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations.

By the operative paragraph of this text, the Assembly would decide to restore to the People's Republic of China all its rights, to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupied at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it.

On 20 November, the Assembly voted on these two draft resolutions.

It first adopted the 19-power text as resolution 2642 (XXV), by a roll-call vote of 66 to 52, with 7 abstentions, thereby deciding that any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question, requiring a two-thirds majority for adoption. (For text of resolution, see

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly then voted on the 18-power

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N.. 1961, pp. 128-29, text of resolution 1668 (XVI).

<sup>2</sup>For text of Article 18 of the United Nations Charter, see APPENDIX II.

draft resolution, which called for the recognition of the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations, and for the expulsion of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the United Nations. The roll-call vote was 51 votes in favour, 49 against, with 25 abstentions; the text was therefore not adopted, having failed to receive a two-thirds majority.

The Assembly thus left the representation of China unchanged.

After the voting on the first two draft resolutions, Tunisia submitted a third draft resolution, which was not pressed to a vote. By it, the General Assembly would have: (1) decided to include in the provisional agenda for its 1971 session an item entitled "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" and to entrust the Secretary-General with the task of exploring the possibility of resolving this problem; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to report on that matter, if necessary, to the General Assembly at its 1971 session.

During the debate on the representation of China, the representative of Algeria, speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the 18-power draft resolution, which called for the recognition of the representatives of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representatives of China in the United Nations, stated that the principle of universality was the main basis of the United Nations Charter, and yet, since 1949, there had been a refusal to recognize the legitimate rights in the United Nations of a power with more than 700 million inhabitants. This not only constituted a flagrant example of international injustice, he said, but also detracted from the authority and efficacy of the United Nations. The Organization thus suffered the disastrous consequences of the non-participation in its work of the People's Republic of China, he said. The 18-power draft resolution would give the General Assembly an opportunity to redress that situation by restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and by expelling immediately the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the United Nations and all its organs.

The representative of the Republic of China

said that the Government for which he spoke was the legally constituted Government of China and the only authority which represented the authentic, peaceful aspirations of the Chinese people. Furthermore, he considered that to seat the Chinese Communist regime in the United Nations would be to negate the principles and purposes of the Charter, and to undercut the claim of the United Nations to being a moral force in the world. The interest of the Chinese Communist regime in the United Nations, he said, stemmed from a desire to transform the Organization into an instrument of its own policies, which were based on an exaltation of force, contrary to the objectives of the United Nations.

Among the arguments advanced by the sponsors of the draft resolution calling for the seating of the People's Republic of China were the following:

The Government of the People's Republic of China had, since 1949, exercised effective authority over the entire territory of China, with the exception of the province of Taiwan. The decision to exclude the People's Republic of China from the United Nations had been dictated not by the failure of that State to meet any of the conditions for representation but rather by the narrow political interests of a few Members, most notably the United States. There was only one Chinese State, the People's Republic of China, whose foreign policy was based on peaceful coexistence and international co-operation. The Republic of China was an artificial creation maintained on the Chinese province of Taiwan by United States military force. Any "two-Chinas concept" was politically and juridically unsound and could serve only to delay further the presence of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. The People's Republic of China was a great nuclear power whose representation was vital both to the attainment of universality and to the pursuit of international peace and security. The co-operation of the People's Republic of China was especially vital in the fields of disarmament and economic development.

The representatives of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ceylon and Hungary, among others, presented views similar to those advanced by the sponsors of the 18-power draft resolution.

Many representatives, including those of France, India and Nigeria, saw the increasing diplomatic ties of the People's Republic of China as being a further basis for supporting its representation in the United Nations.

The USSR said that no departure from the principle of universality could be justified, for that principle was fundamental to the Organization's efforts to defend peace and security. Not only was the Organization founded on that principle, the USSR representative said, but the declaration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, unanimously adopted on 24 October 1970 (see pp. 116-17), had called the achievement of universality an important task of the United Nations. To deny that principle could only harm the prestige of the United Nations, he said.

The representative of Albania said that the United States determination to prevent a change in China's representation reflected not only the policy of hostility of the United States against the People's Republic of China, but also the American design to use the United Nations for world hegemony. He noted that a just resolution of the Chinese representation question would aid in the liberation of the Organization from the grasp of United States imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Arguments advanced against the 18-power draft included the following:

The People's Republic of China, rather than having shown that it sought peaceful international co-operation, had pursued a policy of aggression and subversion. It had not explicitly expressed an interest in joining the Organization and assuming the obligations of membership, but rather had impugned the prestige of the United Nations and had tried to set its own conditions for participation. The representation of the People's Republic of China would not strengthen the United Nations by aiding in the solution of fundamental problems, but would weaken the Organization by undermining the basic principles of the Charter. The expulsion of the Republic of China, which was a founding Member of the United Nations and had fulfilled its obligations of membership, would contravene both the Charter and the principle of universality.

Sponsors of the 19-power draft resolution

stated that the Assembly should again affirm its decision that any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question, requiring a two-thirds majority for adoption. The Assembly, they said, had recognized the vital importance of the question by its resolution of 15 December 1961,<sup>3</sup> and had reaffirmed that importance on numerous occasions. There was no basis for the Assembly to reverse those previous decisions.

The representative of the United States, among others, said that the proposal calling for the seating of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the Republic of China constituted a proposal for the admission and expulsion of Member States, which were defined as important questions in Article 18 of the Charter.<sup>4</sup> The important question procedure should be maintained, he stated, both to uphold the integrity of the Charter and to guarantee the essential protections which it provided for all Member States. It would be unjust and would set a most dangerous precedent, he added, to expel by a simple majority vote a Member State that had violated none of the rules of the Organization.

The representative of Colombia said that in addition to such juridical considerations, the repercussions of any decision to change the representation of China vested the question with importance.

Several Members, among them Colombia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, indicated that while they did not specifically oppose the representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, they could not support the expulsion of the Republic of China, which exercised effective authority over a territory and over a population larger than that of many Members of the Organization.

The representative of Japan said that any attempt to solve the question of the representation of China merely by expelling one of the two parties from the place it had legitimately occupied in the Organization, and by replacing it by the other, would result in an unjust solution.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2.

Several representatives raised the possibility of the representation of both Governments in the United Nations, and in this connexion, the representative of Saudi Arabia suggested that a plebiscite should be held in Taiwan to determine whether it wished to remain independent or to merge with the People's Republic of China.

Malawi observed that the General Assembly, by its resolution of 14 December 1950<sup>5</sup> had agreed that when the question of the representation of a Member State became a subject of controversy within the Organization, it should be considered in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the circumstances of each case.

Canada and Italy, among other supporters of the 19-power text—which reaffirmed that the question of the representation of China was an important question—felt that any decision to change the representation of China should be taken by a significant proportion of the membership, but that the will of the General Assembly should not necessarily be frustrated in the future by special voting procedures.

Algeria and the USSR regarded the application of Article 18<sup>6</sup> as an expedient procedural manoeuvre designed to frustrate the will of the majority and to prevent the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

The question was not one of the admission of a new Member and the expulsion of a present Member, they said, but of having a founding Member of the Organization represented by its own Government. Only a simple majority was necessary for a decision to be taken by the Assembly, they said.

In this connexion, Romania and Uganda said that in every other case in which a change of government had occurred in the country of a Member State, representation had been granted by a simple majority vote to that Government exercising effective authority, in accordance with the rules of procedure for approving the credentials of the representatives of a Member State.

Introducing the draft resolution by which the Assembly would keep the question of the representation of China on the agenda of its 1971 session and entrust the Secretary-General with the task of exploring possible solutions to the problem (see above, p. 196), the representa-

tive of Tunisia said that such a resolution would enable the United Nations to demonstrate the interest of all its Members in the problem of the representation of China.

France, endorsing an appeal by Algeria that the Tunisian proposal be withdrawn, said that, as in the case of a study committee proposal of previous years,<sup>7</sup> the French objection to intervention by the Secretary-General stemmed from a conviction that all Members must assume their responsibilities with regard to the question in a clear-cut manner.

Acting upon the appeals of Algeria and France that the substantive debate not be reopened, the representative of Tunisia withdrew the draft resolution.

#### CREDENTIALS QUESTION

The question of the representation of China was also discussed earlier, in the General Assembly's Credentials Committee, which met on 26 October 1970 to examine the credentials of the representatives of Member States received up to that time. (For membership of Credentials Committee, see APPENDIX III.)

The USSR requested a separate vote on the credentials of what he referred to as the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

The representative of the United States said that the Committee should accept the credentials of the Republic of China, as these credentials had been submitted in accordance with rule 27 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure<sup>8</sup> and there was no legal basis for challenging their propriety. He further observed that no change had occurred since the General Assembly had previously approved China's credentials and that the USSR proposal was an effort to deal with the substance of a question

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 435, for text of resolution 396 (V).

<sup>6</sup>See footnote 2.

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 165.

<sup>8</sup>Rule 27 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure reads as follows: "The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs."

that was already on the agenda of the Assembly.

Australia and Greece supported the view of the United States representative that the Committee had only to decide whether credentials were submitted in accordance with rule 27 and should not judge the merits of a particular country.

Voting on the USSR proposal, on 26 October, the Committee decided by 5 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, that the credentials submitted by the Republic of China were in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure.

The Credentials Committee then adopted by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, a proposal by its Chairman, by which the Committee recommended that the General Assembly approve its report.

On 13 November 1970, the General Assembly approved the report of the Credentials Committee (except with regard to the credentials of the representatives of South Africa). It did so in adopting, by a vote of 71 to 2, with 45 abstentions, resolution 2636 A (XXV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The following Member States expressed reservations specifically with regard to the credentials of China: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Burma, Ceylon, France, India, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Syria, the USSR, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The question of the credentials of the representatives of China was also raised in the Trusteeship Council in 1970. (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 187, 188.

Plenary Meetings 1902, 1904, 1906-1911, 1913.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV L.

A/8043 and Add.1,2. Letters of 14 and 31 August 1970 from Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, People's Republic of Congo, Romania, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations").

A/L.599 and Add.1. Australia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Haiti, Japan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2642 (xxv), as proposed by 19 powers, A/L.599, adopted by Assembly on 20 November 1970, meeting 1913, by roll-call vote of 66 to 52, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic.\* Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra

Leone, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Barbados, Cameroon, Chad, Guyana, Mauritius, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago.

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling further its decision in resolution 1668 (XVI) of 15 December 1961, in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question, which, in General Assembly resolutions 2025 (XX) of 17 November 1965, 2159 (XXI) of 29 November

1966, 2271 (XXII) of 28 November 1967, 2389 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 and 2500 (XXIV) of 11 November 1969, was affirmed as remaining valid, Affirms again that this decision remains valid.

A/L.605. Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, rejected by Assembly on 20 November 1970, meeting 1913, by roll-call vote of 51 in favour to 49 against, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Guyana, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia.

A/L.614. Tunisia: draft resolution.

## CREDENTIALS QUESTION

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Credentials Committee, meetings 54, 55.  
Plenary Meetings 1839, 1900, 1901, 1905, 1929.

A/8142. First report of Credentials Committee, containing draft resolution proposed by Chairman and adopted by Committee on 26 October 1970, meeting 54, by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/8160. Scope of "credentials" in rule 27 of rules of procedure of General Assembly: statement by Legal Counsel submitted to President of General Assembly.

A/L.608 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Senegal, Somalia, United Arab Republic: amendment and revised amendment to draft resolution in A/8142.

A/L.613. Saudi Arabia: amendment to draft resolution in A/8142.

RESOLUTION 2636 A (xxv), as recommended by Credentials Committee, A/8142, and as amended by 10 powers, A/L.608/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 13 November 1970, meeting 1905, by 71 votes to 2, with 45 abstentions.

### The General Assembly

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

A/8142/Add.1. Second report of Credentials Committee (on credentials received after 26 October 1970), containing draft resolution proposed by Chairman and adopted unanimously by Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 55.

RESOLUTION 2636 B (xxv), as proposed by Credentials Committee, A/8142/Add.1, approving second report of Credentials Committee, adopted without vote by Assembly, 14 December 1970, meeting 1929.

## DISCUSSION IN OTHER ORGANS

Trusteeship Council, 37th session, meeting 1364.

## QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO KOREA

Discussions of questions pertaining to Korea at the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970, dealt, among other things, with: a proposal for the "withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations"; a proposal for the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK); and the annual report of UNCURK.

Also dealt with was the question of invitations to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion.

On 15 August 1970, the representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mauritania, Mongolia, the People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, subsequently

joined by Guinea, Iraq and Romania, requested that a supplementary item entitled "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations" be included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth (1970) session of the Assembly "as a separate item."

An attached explanatory memorandum stated that the occupation of South Korea by those troops and their continued intensification of provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hindered peaceful unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves and constituted a grave threat to peace not only on the Korean peninsula but also in the whole region.

The same Members requested the inclusion in the agenda of the 1970 Assembly session, "as a separate item," of a supplementary item entitled "Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

An attached explanatory memorandum stated that the illegally established Commission remained an obedient instrument of United States aggressive policies in Korea, and a major obstacle to Korean unification—a domestic matter which should be solved by means of direct negotiations between the two parties in Korea.

By a note dated 15 August 1970, the Secretary-General proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly's 1970 session, of a supplementary item entitled "Question of Korea: Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

In an attached explanatory memorandum, the Secretary-General stated that his request complied with a communication of 13 August 1970 from the Chairman of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), who, in submitting the report, had requested that it be transmitted to the Assembly for its consideration, should an item on the Korean question be included in the provisional agenda of the 1970 session.

On 18 September 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its General Committee, included in its agenda three items combined under a single heading as follows: "Question of Korea: (a) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South

Korea under the flag of the United Nations; (b) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea; (c) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." They were allocated to the Assembly's First Committee for consideration.

The Assembly then approved the inclusion of the sub-item on the report of UNCURK by a recorded vote of 72 to 24, with 15 abstentions; it approved the title "Question of Korea" by a recorded vote of 71 to 24, with 16 abstentions. In the General Committee, on 17 September, the decision to include the sub-item on the UNCURK report was made by a vote of 16 to 5, with 3 abstentions, and the vote on the title was 10 to 5, with 9 abstentions.

During the discussion of these subjects, in the Assembly's First Committee, the Committee had before it the report submitted to the Secretary-General by UNCURK in accordance with an Assembly request of 25 November 1969<sup>9</sup>

In the report, which covered the period between 7 September 1969 and 13 August 1970, the Commission stated that, during the period, incidents of intrusion into the demilitarized zone south of the military demarcation line and of infiltration into the Republic of Korea, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, had resulted in the deaths of several personnel of the United Nations and of the Republic of Korea National Police. Although the violations were fewer than in previous years, they had taken more diverse forms with the use by North Korea of more sophisticated equipment to effect penetration by its agents into the Republic of Korea, and with its increasing efforts to infiltrate agents into the coastal areas of the Republic of Korea.

The report stated that the basic positions of the Republic of Korea had remained unchanged on how to effect Korean unification and on the role of the United Nations. It also declared that, although statements made by both parties asserted their intention not to resort to armed conflict, the continued denial by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the role of the United Nations to preserve peace in the area

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 169-70, text of resolution 2516 (XXIV).



led to the conclusion that there had been no diminution in the existing tension and that consequently the possibility of a resumption of hostilities could not be excluded.

In addition to the UNCURK report, the First Committee had before it a letter from the United States to the President of the Security Council, dated 13 November 1970, transmitting a report of the United Nations Command covering North Korean violations of the 1953 Armistice Agreement during the period 1 August 1969 through 31 August 1970.

The report charged that while consistently refusing to implement proposals for Joint Observer Team investigations of alleged violations, thus rendering impossible any negotiation concerning those violations, the North Korean authorities had nonetheless repeatedly dispatched armed personnel across the Military Demarcation Line into the Republic of Korea on missions of ambushes, raids, murder, espionage and subversion in violation of pertinent provisions of the 1953 Armistice Agreement.

Relating particularly to the invitation aspects of the debate, the following communications from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and from the Republic of Korea were before the First Committee.

A letter dated 22 August 1970 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea transmitted to the Secretary-General a memorandum of 22 June 1970 in which it was stated that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had repeatedly proclaimed that it had no intention of seeking to settle the question of unification of Korea by force. Recalling that Government's earlier proposals for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the memorandum added that the basic position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to be that following withdrawal of the occupation forces, peaceful unification would be achieved by the establishment of a unified central government through North-South general elections on a democratic basis, without outside interference.

As a transitional measure, the memorandum went on, a confederation of North and South Korea could be established, allowing trade and economic co-operation, as well as scientific, cultural, social and personal contacts between the

people of both parts of Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it said, believed that to insist on "elections under United Nations supervision" was an infringement of Korean sovereignty, but it was prepared to consider the possibility of an international conference of countries concerned to help in achieving a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

By a letter dated 31 August 1970, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement of his Government dated 29 August 1970, declaring that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea alone represented the real national interest and will of the people of North and South Korea and that that Government had always respected and would continue to respect the Charter of the United Nations and its objectives.

A third letter, to the President of the Assembly and to the Secretary-General, dated 18 September 1970, transmitted a memorandum of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 16 September, in which it was requested that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participate without conditions in the United Nations discussion of the Korean question.

The memorandum also stated that the United Nations should repeal all the resolutions on the Korean question, which were termed illegal, take immediate steps to effect the withdrawal of United States and other foreign forces in South Korea unlawfully using the label of "United Nations Forces," and dissolve UNCURK.

A cable to the Chairman of the First Committee and to the Secretary-General, dated 26 October 1970, transmitted a statement of 25 October of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which stated it had noted increasing support for an unconditional invitation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the discussion of the Korean question. The statement declared that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would never recognize any "resolution" fabricated arbitrarily by the United States at the United Nations without the participation and consent of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

By two letters dated 28 September and 7 October 1970, the Minister for Foreign Affairs

of the Republic of Korea transmitted to the Secretary-General statements of his Government dated 26 September and 7 October 1970, respectively.

The earlier statement reaffirmed the Republic of Korea's continued unequivocal acceptance of the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question; expressed support for UNCURK and for the United Nations forces in Korea; and called for the continuation of United Nations efforts aimed at seeking a solution to the question, while deploring the fact that North Korea had continued to deny such competence and authority of the United Nations.

The second statement declared that the Republic of Korea's policy with regard to the question of unification fully conformed to the repeatedly endorsed United Nations formula for holding free elections throughout Korea under United Nations supervision, representation to be in proportion to the indigenous population. The memorandum added that what the North Korean authorities really sought under the facade of "peaceful unification without outside interference" was to impose unification by force, inasmuch as ever since the 1953 Armistice Agreement the North Koreans had demonstrated their intention to take over the entire country by military means after the withdrawal of United Nations forces from Korea and the dissolution of UNCURK.

#### INVITATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN DEBATE

In its consideration of the invitation aspects of the Korean question, which took place from 26 to 30 October 1970, the First Committee had before it two draft resolutions.

A 27-power draft resolution was submitted by Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

By this text, the First Committee, considering that no question could be discussed equitably and effectively without the participation of the interested parties, and convinced that the par-

ticipation of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea was indispensable to the constructive consideration of questions relating to Korea, would have decided to invite simultaneously and without condition a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a representative of the Republic of Korea, as interested parties, to take part, without the right to vote, in the discussion of questions relating to Korea.

A 19-power draft resolution, which was adopted, was submitted by Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Rwanda, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo and the United States.

By the preamble of this text, the First Committee recalled its view that representatives of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea might participate in the discussion of the Korean question provided they first unequivocally accepted the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question, and considered that such participation would contribute to an equitable and effective discussion of the Korean question.

It noted, further, that the Republic of Korea had reaffirmed its unequivocal acceptance of the competence and authority of the United Nations, and it was mindful that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to hold the view that the United Nations did not have the competence and authority to concern itself with the Korean question.

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the First Committee: (1) decided to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without right of vote; and (2) reaffirmed its willingness to invite a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without right of vote, provided it first unequivocally accepted the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question.

On 30 October 1970, the First Committee rejected the 27-power draft resolution by a

roll-call vote of 54 against to 40 in favour, with 25 abstentions. On the same day, the Committee adopted the 19-power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 63 to 31, with 25 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 3 November 1970, a statement issued on the same date was transmitted to the Chairman of the First Committee and to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This stated that the Government condemned and rejected as entirely null and void the illegal "resolution" on the "conditional invitation," adding that the resolution had been forced through in the Committee as a result of the manoeuvrings of the United States imperialists in direct violation of United Nations principles.

Those that spoke in favour of the 27-power draft resolution that would have had the First Committee invite both parties without condition to participate in the discussion included Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, the People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

They argued, *inter alia.*, that while it was encouraging that the First Committee had unanimously decided to discuss the procedural question of invitations separately, the next logical step, in order to have a meaningful debate, was for the First Committee to issue simultaneous invitations to both parties without preconditions. To act otherwise would be unjust and without legal foundation and in contravention of United Nations principles and procedures, they said.

A number of speakers—among them those representing Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Guinea, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and Zambia—held that the United Nations Charter assumed that the presence of parties to the dispute was essential for consideration of items. Algeria observed that the participation of one of the interested parties could not be conditioned on the accept-

ance of what he termed the illegal role of the United Nations in Korea.

Cuba, Somalia and Syria noted particularly that if the United Nations were to deal with the unification problem, the attendance of the North Korean representatives should be encouraged.

Those Members speaking in support of the 19-power draft resolution were Australia, Belgium, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Paraguay, the Philippines, Swaziland, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

They argued that both logic and past debates demonstrated that the question of inviting representatives of Korea could not be separated from the substantive question of the legitimacy of the historic role and continuing responsibilities of the United Nations in Korea.

The representative of the Philippines was in favour of inviting both Governments if their participation would be helpful in achieving a unified, independent and democratic Korea; but Korea remained a special responsibility of the United Nations, for the United Nations had intervened in an unprovoked invasion against the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea, he said, accepted unequivocally the competence and authority of the United Nations to deal with the question of Korea, but the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had given no similar indication; instead it had defied United Nations resolutions, he said.

A number of Members—among them Australia, Belgium, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Togo and the United Kingdom—noted that since 1947 the United Nations had tried to create conditions that would enable Koreans to determine their future but that it had been obstructed in those efforts by the North Korean regime and its allies; logic required that acceptance of the Organization's role be a precondition for inviting non-members to the debate.

#### SUBSTANTIVE ASPECTS OF KOREAN QUESTION

In accordance with the First Committee's decision of 30 October 1970, the representative of the Republic of Korea was invited to take part in the Committee's discussion on the sub-

stantive aspects of the question of Korea, which took place from 19 to 24 November 1970.

PROPOSALS

Under the first sub-item of the Korean question, on the withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations, the Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by the following 24 members: Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, the People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

By the preamble to this draft resolution, the General Assembly, bearing in mind that 17 years had passed since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in Korea, which Agreement had provided for the establishment of a durable peace and the withdrawal from that country of all foreign forces, would consider that in the northern half of Korea there were no foreign forces of any kind and would recognize that continued occupation of South Korea by United States and other foreign forces had no grounds and was therefore illegal.

It would also: confirm that at the meetings of the Security Council held on 25 and 27 June and 7 July 1950<sup>10</sup> no unanimous agreement had been reached among the permanent members of the Council in the discussion of the Korean question; consider that the occupation of South Korea by United States and other foreign forces was an obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea; be mindful of the tense situation prevailing in the region; and consider that prompt and effective action should be taken to preserve peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

By the operative paragraph of the resolution, the Assembly would decide that all United States and other foreign military personnel deployed in South Korea under the title of "United Nations Forces" should be withdrawn in their entirety, with their weapons and equipment, within a period of six months following the adoption of the resolution.

A draft resolution submitted under the second sub-item, having to do with the dissolution of

the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) was sponsored by the same 24 Members that had proposed the text on the withdrawal of forces.

This second draft resolution would have the General Assembly consider that the problem of the unification of Korea should be settled by the Korean people themselves, in conformity with the principle of the right of self-determination of peoples, note that UNCURK had made no practical contribution to solution of the problem but created obstacles to such a solution, and decide to dissolve the Commission following the adoption of the resolution.

Another draft resolution, submitted under the third sub-item, concerning the report of UNCURK, was sponsored by 21 Members, namely: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Rwanda, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, the United Kingdom and the United States.

By the preambular paragraphs of this text, the Assembly would recognize that the continued division of Korea did not correspond to the wishes of the Korean people and constituted a source of tension that prevented the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; it would recall that the United Nations, under the Charter, was fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to maintain peace and security and to extend its good offices in seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter. It would also note it was anxious that progress be made towards creating conditions to facilitate the reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people, and express its concern at reports of further events in Korea that, if continued, could hamper efforts to create the peaceful conditions that were one of the prerequisites of the establishment of a unified and independent Korea.

By the operative paragraphs, the draft text provided that the General Assembly would:

- (1) reaffirm that the objectives of the United

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 221-30.

Nations in Korea were to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;

(2) express the belief that arrangements should be made to achieve those objectives through genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

(3) call for co-operation in the easing of tensions in the area and, in particular, for the avoidance of incidents and activities in violation of the Armistice Agreement of 1953;

(4) note with approval the efforts made by UNCURK, in pursuit of its mandate, to encourage the exercise of restraint and the easing of tensions in the area and to secure maximum support, assistance and co-operation in the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea;

(5) request UNCURK to pursue those and other efforts to achieve the United Nations objectives in Korea and to continue the tasks previously assigned to it, and to keep Members of the General Assembly informed regarding the results of those efforts and regarding the situation in the area; and

(6) note that the United Nations forces sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions had in greater part already been withdrawn, that the sole objective of the United Nations forces currently in Korea was to preserve the peace and security of the area, and that the Governments concerned were prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea whenever such action was requested by the Republic of Korea or whenever the conditions for a lasting settlement formulated by the General Assembly had been fulfilled.

#### DECISIONS

On 24 November 1970, the First Committee voted on the three draft resolutions.

Both 24-power texts were rejected by the Committee.

The 24-power draft calling for the withdrawal of United States and other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations was rejected by a roll-call vote of 60 against to 32 in favour, with 30 abstentions.

The other 24-power text, asking for the dissolution of UNCURK, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 64 against to 32 in favour, with 26 abstentions.

The First Committee approved the 21-power draft resolution—which reaffirmed the objectives of the United Nations in Korea—by a roll-call vote of 69 to 30, with 23 abstentions.

On 7 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted this text by a roll-call vote of 67 to 28, with 22 abstentions, as resolution 2668(XXV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DISCUSSION

The three draft texts were discussed simultaneously in the First Committee.

Twenty representatives, mostly sponsors, spoke in support of the 24-power draft resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Korea.

One of their arguments was that the so-called United Nations forces in Korea were in fact United States occupation troops acting independently of the United Nations and that their presence, under the absurd pretext of deterring aggression from the North, violated United Nations principles of self-determination of peoples, sovereignty and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of States. Their provocative acts under cover of the flag of the United Nations and the stepping up of military activities in South Korea were the principal obstacles to Korean unification, creating the threat of a new war in the Far East and rendering impossible any negotiations on the basis of the well-known constructive proposals for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to which South Korea had refused to reply.

The representatives of Albania, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Republic of Tanzania stressed that unification was a domestic problem, to be decided by Koreans themselves.

Supporters of the other 24-power text—calling for the dissolution of UNCURK—among them Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Iraq, the People's Republic of the Congo and Syria—said that the Commission was illegally

created, that its reports were biased, and that they annually revived the cold-war atmosphere. The Commission was supporting puppet regimes, slandering and deliberately misinterpreting the peaceful policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and had itself made no constructive proposals on the subject, while ignoring the well-known practical measures suggested by the People's Republic for ensuring peaceful Korean reunification by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

The Commission was seen as an instrument serving only the national interests of the United States, violating United Nations principles of sovereignty, self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs of States and perpetuating the division of Korea.

The representatives of Iraq, Poland, Sudan, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR commented with approval on Chile's withdrawal from UNCURK, which had been communicated to the Secretary-General in a letter of 14 November 1970, stating that Chile wished to be in a position to explore other possibilities for action that might signify a worthwhile and disinterested contribution to the cause of peace in the area.

The Members who spoke in opposition to the two 24-power draft resolutions also supported the 21-power draft resolution which affirmed United Nations objectives in Korea. Among them were Australia, Canada, China, Gabon, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States.

They maintained that the common aim of the two 24-power proposals, as well as of proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was the denial of the competence and authority of the United Nations to deal with the Korean question, and the abnegation by the Organization of its frequently reaffirmed pledge to help achieve peaceful reunification of Korea through the freely expressed will of its people. Thus the people would be exposed to the rule of force and the abdication by the Organization of its long-standing responsibilities under the Charter to the Korean people, including assurance of their rights to justice, sovereignty and self-determination.

These Members also said that dissolution of UNCURK and the withdrawal of United Nations

forces from South Korea, whose presence was the result of collective action legitimately taken by the Security Council against North Korean aggression and at the request of the Republic of Korea, would be an invitation not to peaceful unification but to renewed aggression from the regime in the North.

They thought it essential that United Nations forces and UNCURK be maintained in South Korea as a safeguard against aggression and a guarantee of the security of the Republic of Korea, which had fully endorsed and co-operated with United Nations objectives in Korea. Furthermore, they argued, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to deny United Nations competence and authority to deal with the Korean question, insisting that it was the only State for the Korean nation and that unification could only be achieved after the Government of the Republic of Korea was overthrown, in spite of its proposal for the establishment, as an interim measure, of a confederation of North and South.

The United Nations, these Members said, should continue to carry out the responsibility it had undertaken in 1950, maintain its presence in Korea, in the form of UNCURK and United Nations forces, in the interests of peace and security, and do everything it could to bring about a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

The representative of the Republic of Korea said his Government continued to support the repeatedly affirmed United Nations objectives and formulae for the reunification of Korea. The continued presence of United Nations forces and the maintenance of UNCURK, he added, were now even more essential in view of the constant repetition of acts of infiltration and provocation against the territory and sovereignty of the Republic of Korea on the part of the North Korean authorities, whose refusal to accept the authority of the United Nations to deal with the Korean question was well known. He said the creation of peaceful conditions in Korea was the most important prerequisite to the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea in accordance with United Nations principles and as set out in relevant United Nations resolutions.

Several Members, including Australia, Can-

ada, Lesotho, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Peru, appealed in their statements for a new and more flexible approach to the question of Korea by the parties concerned. It was

felt that through conciliation, mediation and a thorough re-examination of the question, the United Nations could help in the peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 188.

First Committee, meetings 1724, 1726, 1741-1749, 1766-1771, 1800.

Plenary Meetings 1843, 1919.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV M.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 20.

A/8026 and Corr.1. Report of United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (covering period 7 September 1969-13 August 1970).

A/8044 and Add.1-3. Letter of 15 August 1970 from Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Mauritania, Mongolia, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR and USSR, supported by Romania (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations").

A/8045 and Add.1-3. Letter of 15 August 1970 from Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Mauritania, Mongolia, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR and USSR (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea").

A/8046. Note by Secretary-General dated 15 August 1970 (proposal for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea").

A/8168. Letter of 14 November 1970 from Chile.

A/C.1/999. Letter of 22 August 1970 from Democratic People's Republic of Korea (transmitting memorandum dated 22 June 1970).

A/C.1/1000. Letter of 31 August 1970 from Democratic People's Republic of Korea (transmitting statement of 29 August 1970).

A/C.1/1002. Letter of 28 September 1970 from Republic of Korea (transmitting statement of 26 September 1970).

A/C.1/1007. Letter of 7 October 1970 from Republic of Korea (transmitting memorandum dated 7 October 1970).

A/C.1/1008. Letter of 18 September 1970 from Democratic People's Republic of Korea (transmitting memorandum dated 16 September 1970).

A/C.1/1009. Cable of 26 October 1970 from Democratic People's Republic of Korea (transmitting statement of 25 October 1970).

A/C.1/1011. Letter of 3 November 1970 from Democratic People's Republic of Korea (transmitting statement of 3 November 1970).

S/9982. Letter of 13 November 1970 from United States (conveying report of United Nations Command for period 1 August 1969-31 August 1970).

##### APPROVAL OF ITEM FOR AGENDA

A/8100. Organization of 25th regular session of General Assembly: adoption of agenda and allocation of items. First report of General Committee, para. 19.

[Item 98: Question of Korea: (a) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations; (b) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea; (c) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea; approved for inclusion in agenda by Assembly on 18 September 1970, meeting 1843. Sub-item (c) approved for inclusion at same meeting by recorded vote of 72 to 24, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Finland, Guinea, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Title "Question of Korea" approved for inclusion

at same meeting by recorded vote of 71 to 24, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Finland, Guinea, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.]

A/8101 and Add.1,2. Agenda of 25th regular session of General Assembly, item 98.

#### INVITATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN DEBATE

A/C.1/L.520. Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution co-sponsored orally by Nigeria and Yugoslavia, rejected by First Committee on 30 October 1970, meeting 1747, by roll-call vote of 40 in favour to 54 against, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer Republic,\* Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Upper Volta.

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/C.1/L.521. Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, United States: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Colombia and Rwanda, adopted by First Committee on 30 October 1970, meeting 1747, by roll-call vote of 63 to 31, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Tunisia.

#### TEXT OF RESOLUTION BY FIRST COMMITTEE

The First Committee,

Recalling its view that representatives of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea may participate in the discussion of the Korean question provided they first unequivocally accept the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question,



Considering that such participation of the interested parties would contribute to an equitable and effective discussion of the Korean question,

Noting that the Republic of Korea, in a letter dated 28 September 1970 from its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General has again reaffirmed its unequivocal acceptance of the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question,

Mindful that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to hold the view that the United Nations has neither the competence nor the authority to concern itself in the Korean question, as evidenced by its statements on 22 June, 29 August and 16 September 1970,

1. Decides to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without right of vote;

2. Reaffirms its willingness to invite a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without right of vote, provided that that country first unequivocally accepts the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question.

#### SUBSTANTIVE ASPECTS OF KOREAN QUESTION

#### PROPOSAL FOR WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN FORCES IN SOUTH KOREA

A/C.1/L.524. Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Iraq, rejected by First Committee on 24 November 1970, meeting 1771, by roll-call vote of 32 in favour to 60 against, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey,

United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tunisia, Upper Volta.

#### DISSOLUTION OF UNCURK

A/C.1/L.525. Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Iraq, rejected by First Committee on 24 November 1970, meeting 1771, by roll-call vote of 32 in favour to 64 against, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tunisia.

#### PROPOSAL ON WORK OF UNCURK

A/C.1/L.531. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Colombia and Rwanda, approved by First Committee on 24 November 1970, meeting 1771, by roll-call vote of 69 to 30, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tunisia, Upper Volta.

A/8185. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 2668 (xxv), as recommended by First Committee, A/8185, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1919, by roll-call vote of 67 to 28, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tunisia, Upper Volta.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Notes that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in greater part already been withdrawn, that the sole objective of the United Nations forces at present in Korea is to preserve the peace

and security of the area, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea whenever such action is requested

by the Republic of Korea or whenever the conditions for a lasting settlement formulated by the General Assembly have been fulfilled.

### COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING ALLEGED AGGRESSION AGAINST THE TERRITORY AND CIVILIAN POPULATION OF CAMBODIA

During 1970, the Government of Cambodia addressed some 60 communications to the President of the Security Council, alleging aggressive actions by foreign troops in its territory.

These communications were of two types: (i) those relating to charges of aggressive actions committed by elements of United States-South Viet-Nameese forces operating in the territory of Cambodia; and (ii) those beginning on 30 March 1970, alleging aggressive activities on the part of elements of "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces" operating in the territory of Cambodia. (See also pp. 215-19.)

#### COMPLAINTS RELATING TO UNITED STATES AND SOUTH VIET-NAMESE FORCES

In 1970, Cambodia addressed frequent communications to the President of the Security Council charging that armed forces of the United States and South Viet-Nam had committed numerous aggressive actions and atrocities involving violations of Cambodian territory, air space and territorial waters.

In many of these 40 letters, Cambodia called upon the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Viet-Nam to take adequate steps to prevent the recurrence of such deliberate hostile acts against the peaceful Khmer people of Cambodia and to pay compensation for the victims.

The most frequent complaint related to the allegations that elements of the United States-South Viet-Nameese armed forces had fired with various weapons across the Cambodian frontier inflicting death and injuries on villagers and causing damage to dwellings, livestock and other property. They had crossed into Cambodian territory, often supported by armoured cars and helicopters, firing on villagers and police posts, robbing and abducting inhabitants and livestock, and planting mines and booby traps which had resulted in numerous deaths and injuries among the civilian population of Cambodia.

There were also complaints of shelling by United States-South Viet-Nameese naval vessels which frequently penetrated Cambodian waters and sometimes disembarked commandos who often killed and abducted villagers and fishermen and laid anti-personnel mines in Cambodian territory.

The letters contained similar charges against airborne elements of the United States-South Viet-Nameese air force. Helicopters and other aircraft belonging to those two Governments were said to have frequently fired on police and military posts of Cambodia, as well as on its villages and livestock, with machine-gun and rocket fire, and to have landed commandos who fired on and abducted villagers, sometimes subjecting them to lengthy questioning and physical torture. There were numerous charges that death and injury to villagers, policemen and soldiers had resulted from such unprovoked, premeditated and completely unjustifiable land, sea and air attacks on the part of elements of the United States-South Viet-Nameese air force.

On occasion, the letters charged that the intruding airplanes had dropped defoliants and poisonous chemicals that had caused sickness among the population.

The representative of the United States addressed a letter dated 9 March 1970 to the President of the Security Council containing the text of a communication that his Government had conveyed to the Government of Cambodia on 9 February 1970, concerning charges made against the United States by Cambodia in letters to the Security Council dated 3 and 18 December 1969. Those charges were in connexion with reported bombing attacks carried out by United States-South Viet-Nameese aircraft on 16 and 17 November 1969 against Cambodian defence posts in Dak Dam.

The United States Government declared that, as noted in a letter dated 11 July 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council, it had responded directly through diplomatic

channels to protests by Cambodia concerning alleged violations of its territory by forces of the United States located in the Republic of Viet-Nam, and that in such cases full investigations had been undertaken, pertinent facts conveyed to the Cambodian Government, and in those instances in which it appeared that an incursion into Cambodian territory by United States forces had occurred, the United States Government had taken the appropriate steps of apology and redress.

The United States Government also expressed its profound concern over violations of Cambodian territory, and called upon the Government of Cambodia to take the necessary measures to prevent use of its territory by "Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese forces." In the case of Dak Dam, it continued, the United States air strikes were directed in immediate self-defence at "Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese" artillery positions which had been in close proximity to the village, with every effort being made to avoid damage to the village or the Cambodian post. The United States further expressed its deep regret over the loss of life and the casualties incurred, and it offered indemnities.

#### COMMUNICATIONS ALLEGING ATTACKS BY "VIET-CONG AND NORTH VIET-NAMESE FORCES"

Complaints against United States and Republic of Viet-Nam forces ceased by early April 1970, and for the first time, Cambodia began to submit complaints alleging aggressive actions by "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces."

Beginning on 30 March 1970, Cambodia addressed frequent communications to the President of the Security Council charging numerous violations of its territorial sovereignty on the part of armed units of "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces."

In some 40 communications, the most frequent complaint related to armed incursions on the part of those forces into Khmer territory, attacks upon military posts, the engagement of Khmer defence forces in numerous clashes and the occupation of Khmer territory at several points in the country. As a result of those attacks, scores of Khmer nationals, both civilian and military, including women and children, were reported to have died, and hundreds of

buildings were allegedly set on fire and destroyed.

In a letter dated 30 April, the representative of Cambodia transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of a communique issued by his Government, denying charges in the foreign press concerning persecution of Viet-Nameese nationals in Cambodia.

The communique stated that the fight of the Khmer National Armed Forces against "the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese invaders" had caused heavy losses of life and property and listed the following casualties among the Khmer population: 725 dead and missing in Kompong Cham; 1,252 dead and missing in Svay Rieng; 734 dead and missing in Kandal; 436 dead and missing in Takeo; 225 dead and missing in Kratie and Mondolkiri; and 182 dead and missing in Kampot. In addition, 700 buildings allegedly had been set on fire or destroyed in the attacks.

The communique further stated that the death of any Viet-Nameese nationals living in Cambodia in combat areas had been due to the hazards of the war, to the tactics employed by the "Viet-Cong" of mingling with the civilian population in localities where there were Viet-Nameese inhabitants, and to some of the latter who actively supported "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders." The communique concluded by requesting international support and reactivation of the International Control Commission.

One letter from Cambodia to the President of the Security Council, dated 6 August 1970, charged that the Khmer population was being subjected to extreme suffering through the relentless and overt criminal attacks by "North Viet-Nameese and Viet-Cong" who allegedly had killed everybody in their path and had destroyed such public buildings as hospitals, schools, monasteries, historic monuments, roads, bridges and houses of no possible military value.

In an earlier letter dated 22 June, the representative of Cambodia transmitted to the Security Council the text of a message dated 11 June 1970 from his Government, charging that on 28 May 1970 troops of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam had penetrated into the Khmer provinces of Kompong Thom

and subsequently into Siem Reap, near Thailand, where many monuments were preserved, and had attacked the city and the airfield in the immediate vicinity of the historic monuments at Angkor.

The message expressed the deep concern of the Cambodian Government and its desire to alert world opinion, lest there should be a repetition of the acts of vandalism and sacrilege allegedly committed some days earlier by the invading "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces" in the Khmer provinces of Takeo, Kam-pot and Kompong Cham. The message recalled that Cambodia, as a contracting party to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, was making an urgent appeal to all countries, particularly the signatories to the Convention, to adopt appropriate measures to assist Cambodia in ensuring that its artistic and cultural heritage was respected and safeguarded.

Some letters stated that in their fight against the "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders" the Khmer forces had been assisted by "friendly aircraft" and by "friendly forces" brought in by helicopter.

One letter dated 21 December reported that clashes had occurred on Khmer territory between the armed forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam, which were also characterized as friendly forces, and "Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese forces," resulting in casualties on both sides.

Several letters claimed that many of the weapons captured by the Khmer troops from elements of the "Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese forces" had been of Chinese and USSR manufacture and that such military assistance had

given a decided advantage to those forces over the Khmer national forces, which were equipped with a variety of weapons, some dating back to the First World War.

In several of its letters, the Government of Cambodia also appealed to the United Nations and to the Security Council to exercise its functions in the circumstances relating to Cambodia and expressed surprise that the Security Council, whose role was to assist a Member State which was a victim of clear-cut aggression, had remained strangely indifferent in the face of the tragedy affecting the Khmer people.

In nearly all of its communications, the Government of Cambodia declared its firm protest against what it described as the illegal and permanent occupation of Khmer territory, followed by savage attacks allegedly committed by the "Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese forces" against a neutral and peace-loving country—to which they had no right and with which they had no ethnic affinity—in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The Government of Cambodia further stated that it held the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam entirely responsible for all the very serious consequences resulting from that situation, and reserved the right to take any necessary action to defend its independence, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

(For details of communications concerning military activities in and around Viet-Nam and on the territory of Cambodia between 30 April and 30 June 1970, see pp. 215-19.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### CAMBODIA/SOUTH VIET-NAM

S/9595, S/9605, S/9611, S/9625. Letters of 6, 14, 20 and 27 January 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9638, S/9645, S/9651, S/9653, S/9668. Letters of 5, 10, 18 and 25 February 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9679, S/9688. Letters of 4 and 9 March 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9692. Letter of 9 March 1970 from United States.  
S/9694, S/9707, S/9724. Letters of 10, 16 and 25 March 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9733. Letter of 3 April 1970 from Cambodia.

##### CAMBODIA/NORTH VIET-NAM

S/9729 and Add.I. Letter of 30 March 1970 from Cambodia.

S/9730, S/9734, S/9741, S/9743, S/9750, S/9754, S/9760, S/9762, S/9763, S/9769, S/9773. Letters of 1, 3, 6, 8, 13, 15, 20, 23, 24, 27 and 30 April 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9776, S/9780. Letters of 1 and 4 May 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9787, S/9802. Letters of 7 and 13 May 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9842. Letter of 18 June 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9847, S/9848. Letters of 22 and 24 June 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9856, S/9862, S/9866. Letters of 1, 9 and 14 July 1970 from Cambodia.  
S/9884, S/9895. Letters of 22 and 29 July 1970 from Cambodia.

S/9901, S/9907, S/9918. Letters of 6, 12 and 26 August 1970 from Cambodia.  
 S/9922, S/9952. Letters of 1 and 29 September 1970 from Cambodia.  
 S/9954. Letter of 2 October 1970 from Cambodia.  
 S/9967, S/9971. Letters of 14 and 29 October 1970 from Khmer Republic.\*  
 S/9979, S/9983, S/9984, S/9986, S/10007. Letters of 10, 12, 13, 18 and 25 November 1970 from Khmer Republic.

S/10037, S/10062, S/10071. Letters of 4, 21 and 29 December 1970 from Khmer Republic.

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapters 16 and 17.

### COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN AND AROUND THE AREA OF VIET-NAM

Of the six communications addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General during 1970 dealing with the events and the situation in and around the area of Viet-Nam, three were transmitted by the United States, two by the USSR, and one by Indonesia. The Indonesian communication transmitted a letter from the Mission of the Special Representatives of the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Japan and Malaysia, the three-nation team appointed by the Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Djakarta, Indonesia, on 16 and 17 May 1970, to discuss the critical situation arising out of events in Cambodia.

Although all six communications dealt in general with the situation in Viet-Nam, they were concerned primarily with the circumstances of, and the subsequent developments relating to, the undertaking of significant military activities on the territory of Cambodia by the armed forces jointly of the United States and of the Republic of Viet-Nam during the period 30 April through 30 June 1970. (See also pp. 212-14.)

In a letter of 5 May 1970 to the President of the Security Council, the United States representative alleged aggression against the Republic of Viet-Nam by North Viet-Name forces based in Cambodia and said that for five years North Viet-Nam, against the wishes of the Government of Cambodia and in violation of Cambodian neutrality, had maintained supply points and bases in Cambodia for military operations against the Republic of Viet-Nam.

In recent months, he said, North Viet-Name forces had expanded these base areas, had moved to link those bordering South Viet-Nam into one continuous chain and had pushed other bases

deeper into the territory of Cambodia. North Viet-Nam had also stepped up guerrilla actions into South Viet-Nam and was concentrating forces inside Cambodia for further massive attacks into South Viet-Nam.

Accordingly, the letter explained, the United States and South Viet-Name forces had been required to take appropriate measures of self-defence, measures that were restricted in extent, purpose and time, and confined to border areas occupied by "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Name forces" and over which the Government of Cambodia no longer exercised effective control. When the purpose of these measures—which was to destroy stocks and communications equipment used for aggression against the Republic of Viet-Nam—was accomplished, United States forces and those of the Republic of Viet-Nam would promptly be withdrawn, the letter said.

Reiterating the United States continued respect for the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, the letter concluded by referring to an address of 30 April by the President of the United States, in which he said that the purpose of defensive measures taken by the armed forces of the United States on the territory of Cambodia was to end the war in Viet-Nam, and that every possible effort would be made to achieve that end through negotiation rather than on the battlefield.

The text of a statement of 4 May 1970 by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was transmitted in a letter dated 8 May 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representative of the USSR. According to the Chairman's statement, the inva-

sion of Cambodia by United States forces on the night of 30 April 1970 had created a new hotbed of war in South-East Asia.

Furthermore, the statement declared, the United States had lately been carrying out massive air raids on certain areas of North Viet-Nam, thereby grossly violating the obligation it had assumed in accordance with the understanding that had formed the basis for quadrilateral negotiations.

The statement went on to say that by unleashing war in Cambodia and resuming large-scale bombings of inhabited areas of North Viet-Nam, the United States President was rendering null and void the decision of his predecessor to end as of November 1968 all aerial bombing and other actions involving the use of force against North Viet-Nam.

The United States attempt to justify its military invasion of Cambodia by alleging that it was essential in order to save the lives of United States soldiers in South Viet-Nam was strange logic, the USSR statement said: the aggressor, having first invaded the territory of one country, then argued that somebody was threatening the lives of his soldiers and that such a threat was in his view sufficient reason for invading the territory of another neighbouring country. Such a policy, said the USSR, constituted the most flagrant arbitrariness in international affairs and had to be resolutely condemned.

Even further from the truth, said the USSR, were allegations that the transfer of hostilities to the territory of Cambodia would hasten the end of the war in Viet-Nam. It had been made to appear, it said, that expansion of the theatre of war in Indo-China would serve to reduce the scale of the fighting rather than to increase it, but the real purpose underlying the United States policy in South-East Asia was to liquidate progressive regimes in the countries of that region, to stifle national liberation movements, to hamper the social progress of the peoples and to impose colonialist methods in order to subordinate the foreign and domestic policies of the States of Indo-China to its own military and strategic interests.

In the view of the USSR, the United States invasion of Cambodia had made it obvious that there was a link between the subversive activities of certain United States agencies and the

coup d'etat in Cambodia; those United States agencies and their agents were trying to create hostilities between the Khmer people and the people of Viet-Nam and were using every means possible to set the people of Asia against one another.

Further, according to the statement, all States that cherished peace and freedom should show responsibility for the further course of events and a determination to assist in rebuffing the aggressor. The actual foreign policy measures of the United States, like the invasion of Cambodia, appeared to the USSR to be radically different from previous declarations and assertions about trying to stop the war in Viet-Nam and bring the United States soldiers back home.

The statement added that the USSR for its part had always respected the neutrality and independence of Cambodia and its sovereignty and territorial integrity, that that respect had motivated its strong condemnation of the United States intervention in Cambodia and that the USSR would draw the appropriate conclusions for its policy from the course of action of the United States in South-East Asia.

The letter of 18 June from the Special Representatives of the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Japan and Malaysia, transmitted by Indonesia on 19 June to the President of the Security Council, stated that the Djakarta Conference, held on 16 and 17 May 1970, was convened because of increasing anxiety among the participating countries about developments in Cambodia, which in their view could have dangerous and unpredictable consequences for peace and stability in South-East Asia. (The participating countries were Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore and Thailand.)

The letter said that to seek peaceful means to enable the Khmer people to maintain their national sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity, which was the objective of the Conference, the Mission of the three Special Representatives had decided to hold discussions with the President and members of the Security Council, the Secretary-General, the Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on the Problem of Restoring Peace in Indo-China, the

member States of the International Control Commission, and others.

Although aware of the limitations of the United Nations to act in the matter, the Mission felt the current developments in the area could result in a situation making a peaceful settlement even more difficult. The letter noted that in its consultations with members of the Security Council, the Mission had urged that they bring their collective influence to bear on the parties concerned to seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict, by urging the Co-Chairmen and participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference and the members of the International Control Commission on Cambodia to reactivate the Commission and to consult with a view towards convening an international conference on Indo-China.

In an attached communique concerning the results of the Djakarta Conference, the participating Foreign Ministers noted with deep concern the serious situation in that country which, if allowed to continue, would further endanger peace and stability in South-East Asia.

They were unanimous in their view that the future of Cambodia should be determined by the Khmer people themselves, without any external interference and in conformity with the declared policy of Cambodia of strict neutrality and non-alignment.

In the light of these considerations, the Ministers emphatically urged that all acts of hostilities be stopped forthwith, that all foreign forces be withdrawn from the territory of Cambodia, and that an early decision be taken to convene an international conference to find a just, peaceful and effective solution to the present situation in Cambodia.

The United States representative addressed a further letter to the President of the Security Council on 1 July 1970; referring to his communication of 5 May 1970 concerning military measures taken by the United States on the territory of Cambodia, he informed the Council that United States ground forces had been withdrawn from Cambodian territory, inasmuch as the objective of destroying military equipment and supplies used in aggression against the Republic of Viet-Nam had been achieved.

The letter stated that the root of armed conflict in Cambodia was the illegal use by "Viet-

Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces" of the territory of Cambodia in violation of that nation's independence, neutrality and territorial integrity, which had been guaranteed in the 1954 Geneva Agreement to which North Viet-Nam was a party.

Although the immediate threat posed by the expanded activity of "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces" in that country had been reduced, the letter said, "Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces" remained in Cambodia in pursuance of their attack against the Republic of Viet-Nam. Therefore, the letter went on, the United States, with the Cambodian Government's approval, would conduct air missions against North Viet-Nameese efforts to move supplies and personnel through Cambodia and to re-establish bases for use in the Viet-Nam conflict. Such missions, it said, were appropriate measures of self-defence against continuing attacks against the Republic of Viet-Nam being carried on from the territory of Cambodia.

The letter concluded by saying that when the President of the United States had announced the withdrawal of ground forces, he had reiterated United States support for the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia and for the objective of a peace in which the peoples of Indo-China could develop their own societies and determine their own political future without outside interference.

On 21 July 1970, by a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of the USSR transmitted a statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concerning "the expansion of the aggression by United States imperialism in Indo-China." The statement declared that the first session of the Supreme Soviet had noted that the United States had extended its military operations to Cambodia and threatened to resume bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. The Supreme Soviet considered such actions a direct continuation of aggression in Viet-Nam and armed intervention in Laos on the part of the United States.

Imperialist propaganda concerning the withdrawal of United States troops from Cambodia, the statement continued, could not disguise the fact that the United States and its allies intended to continue to intervene against that State,



inasmuch as the crushing of the national liberation movement of the peoples of the countries of the Indo-China peninsula, the imposition of neo-colonialist regimes in those countries and the conversion of all of Indo-China into a strategic bridge-head for the United States in South-East Asia constituted the objectives of United States policies in Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Moreover, according to the statement, the United States was preventing the various political groups in Laos from reaching a political settlement based on the programme set forth in a statement of 6 March 1970 of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos.

The statement of the Supreme Soviet said further that in an effort to reduce losses among United States forces, the United States was making persistent attempts to shift to Asian peoples the burden of military actions against Asian peoples.

The statement emphasized that the USSR, in accordance with its international obligations, was furnishing assistance of every kind to national liberation movements. It condemned the aggressive actions in Indo-China on the part of the United States and was demanding their complete cessation.

According to the statement, the USSR was appealing to members of parliaments of all countries and to all men of goodwill to protest against those aggressive actions and to call for the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal from the area by the armed forces of the United States and its allies, with the granting to the peoples of Indo-China of the right to choose their own way of life without foreign intervention.

The Supreme Soviet's statement also maintained that the United States should be compelled to comply strictly with the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, and to abide by the universally recognized rules of international law.

A statement of 7 October 1970 by the President of the United States, in which he set forth new United States proposals for a negotiated settlement in Indo-China, was transmitted to the Secretary-General by a letter dated 8 October 1970 from the United States.

The President's proposals were that all armed forces throughout Indo-China should accept a

cease-fire and remain in the positions they then held. This would be considered a "cease-fire-in-place," which, the President said, though not in itself an end to the conflict, would accomplish the goal of putting an end to the killing.

The United States President said that his proposal for a cease-fire-in-place, which was being put forward without pre-conditions, should be the subject for immediate negotiations and should set the stage for agreements on other matters. He added that the general principles that should apply were as follows: a cease-fire must be effectively supervised by international observers as well as by the parties themselves; it should not be the means by which either side should build up its strength by an increase in outside combat forces in any of the nations of Indo-China; it should encompass not only the fighting in Viet-Nam but also the related conflicts in all of Indo-China; finally, the proposed cease-fire should be part of a general move to end the war in Indo-China.

The proposals by the United States President suggested that after the cease-fire, an Indo-China peace conference to deal with the conflict in all three States of Indo-China should be held. However, until such time as a broader international conference had reached the stage of serious negotiations, the Paris peace talks could remain as the primary forum for reaching a negotiated settlement.

The President recalled that in the previous 20 months United States troop numbers in South Viet-Nam had been reduced by 165,000 men and that during the spring of 1971 those troop withdrawals would total more than 260,000 men. He said the United States was ready to negotiate an agreed time-table for complete withdrawals as part of an over-all settlement.

The United States President further proposed that the other side join in a search for a political settlement that truly met the aspirations of all the South Viet-Nameese. He stated that three principles governed the United States approach to that question: the United States sought a political solution that reflected the will of the South Viet-Nameese people; a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces; the United States would abide by the outcome of the political process agreed upon.

The President said that the demand by the

other side to exclude from government whom-ever they wished was unacceptable. He said the United States would stand firm for the right of all the South Viet-Nameese people to determine for themselves the kind of government they wished; at the same time, he recognized that the only kind of settlement that would endure was one both sides had an interest in preserving.

Finally, the United States President proposed that all prisoners of war, without exception and without condition, be immediately released to return to the place of their choice, and that all journalists and other civilian victims of the conflict also be released immediately, not only for humanitarian reasons but also to establish good faith and improve prospects for negotiation.

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S/9804. Letter of 8 May 1970 from USSR.  
S/9843. Letter of 19 June 1970 from Indonesia (transmitting letter of 18 June 1970 from Special Representatives of Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Japan and Malaysia, appointed by Djakarta Con-

ference, Djakarta, Indonesia, 16-17 May 1970, and annexing communique).  
S/9854. Letter of 1 July 1970 from United States.  
S/9880. Letter of 21 July 1970 from USSR.  
S/9955. Letter dated 8 October 1970 from the United States.

#### COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND THAILAND

During the period between January and March of 1970, Cambodia addressed six letters to the President of the Security Council charging violations of its territory, air space and territorial waters by Thailand, and calling upon Thailand to prevent the repetition of such acts. On 19 February 1970, the President of the Security Council received a communication from Thailand, charging acts of aggression by Cambodian armed forces and paramilitary personnel.

The charges by Cambodia related to armed incursions by Thai elements who reportedly had raided and looted villages and had been discovered on Cambodian territory engaged in illicit activities. One Cambodian letter dated 15 January 1970 charged that on 20 December 1969, a helicopter of the Thai forces had violated Cambodian air space over the area of Yeang Dang Kum, in the district of Sisophon, Battambang.

With respect to violations of its territorial waters, Cambodia complained in letters of 10 and 18 February 1970 about clandestine fishing by Thai junks which, it said, often had fired on Cambodian sea patrols when challenged. In letters of 5 February and 25 March 1970, Cambodia alleged that the Thais had attacked military posts and border patrols and had laid mines in Cambodian territory, resulting in injury to Cambodian nationals.

In reply to a letter from Thailand dated 28 August 1969 to the President of the Security

Council, reporting acts of aggression by Cambodia during the period between 5 May and 19 July 1969,<sup>11</sup> Cambodia concluded, in a letter dated 12 March 1970, that these Thai complaints were only another ruse by the Thai Government to mislead the United Nations and the world public in order to conceal its own acts of aggression against Cambodia and its policy of interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

Thailand charged in a letter of 19 February 1970 that between June and November 1969, Cambodian armed forces and paramilitary personnel had committed a series of aggressive and thoroughly unprovoked acts against Thai villagers along the Thai-Cambodian border areas. Those aggressive acts, the letter said, included firing on Thai fishing boats well within Thai territorial waters and at times seizing them by force, recklessly firing upon Thai villages, and placing mines on Thai territory.

The letter stated that those actions often resulted in death and serious injury to peaceful Thai crewmen and fishermen and innocent Thai villagers, and caused severe damage to Thai property. The Government of Thailand had protested strongly against those acts and had urged the Cambodian Government to take the necessary measures to put an end to them.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 173-74.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/9606. Letter of 15 January 1970 from Cambodia.  
 S/9637, S/9644, S/9652. Letters of 5, 10 and 18  
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 S/9666. Letter of 19 February 1970 from Thailand.

S/9698, S/9725. Letters of 12 and 25 March 1970  
 from Cambodia.  
 A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-  
 15 June 1970, Chapter 18.

## COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION

During 1970, India and Pakistan addressed further letters to the President of the Security Council on the India-Pakistan question.<sup>12</sup>

On 15 September, the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of a note dated 29 August 1970 from Pakistan to India protesting a statement made by the Prime Minister of India on 14 July 1970, in which she was reported to have said that the accession of Kashmir was part of India's history, that history could not be reversed, and that the question of Kashmir had been decided once and for all. Pakistan's note said that in so stating the Prime Minister of India had disregarded international commitments entered into by India as a result of its acceptance of the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949,<sup>13</sup> which had stated explicitly that the question of accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan would be decided through the democratic method of a plebiscite.

Writing again, on 30 November, the representative of Pakistan forwarded the text of a note sent by Pakistan to India on 9 November 1970, which referred to an Indian note of the previous month dated 19 October. Pakistan reiterated that the Indian position taken in that note—that the State of Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India—was in complete violation of international agreements on Jammu and Kashmir to which India was committed.

The Pakistan note went on to say that a unilateral attempt by India to disown its international commitment could not in any way affect the continuing force and validity of the international agreements on Kashmir to which India, Pakistan and the United Nations remained parties. In its note, Pakistan recalled that Indian leaders were on record as having stood committed to holding a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir to determine its future.

By a letter dated 23 December 1970, the representative of Pakistan forwarded the text of a note of 16 December 1970 in which Pakistan had protested to India about the adoption of a bill by the Indian Parliament on 3 December 1970, seeking to extend 19 Central Labour Laws to the occupied State of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan considered that this and other similar measures taken by India were designed to dilute the special status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and finally to integrate that disputed territory with India, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions of 30 March 1951<sup>14</sup> and 24 January 1957,<sup>15</sup> which had enjoined India and Pakistan to refrain from any action likely to prejudice a just and peaceful settlement.

Writing to the President of the Security Council on 30 December 1970, the representative of India forwarded the texts of two notes by India sent in reply to Pakistan's notes of 29 August and 9 November 1970.

In one, dated 19 October 1970, India said that the statement made by its Prime Minister was a reiteration of statements made by Indian authorities on several occasions in the past. Since the State of Jammu and Kashmir had acceded to India in 1947 and was part of it, Pakistan's attempt to distort or misrepresent that situation was regrettable, and India was obliged to reject it, the note said.

The Indian note then said that although the State of Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India, Pakistan had continued to remain in illegal occupation of about 32,500 square miles of the State; the only issue to be settled

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., as follows: 1967, pp. 155-56; 1968, pp. 189-90; and 1969, pp. 174-75.

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 279-81.

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1951, pp. 343-44.

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 85-86.

in Kashmir, therefore, was the situation arising out of that illegal occupation by Pakistan.

The note concluded by stating that India was of the view that the issues between it and Pakistan could be settled bilaterally and through peaceful means, and for that reason it had expressed its willingness on many previous occasions to establish contact and normalize relations with Pakistan.

In its second note, of 19 December 1970, India reiterated its stand that the State of Jammu and Kashmir had in its entirety become part of India as a result of its accession to India in 1947 and that Pakistan was therefore illegally occupying part of India. The note also stated that Pakistan's views with regard to the UNCIP resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 were entirely without substance.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/9943, S/10008, S/10059. Letters of 15 September, 30 November and 23 December 1970 from Pakistan.  
S/10066. Letter of 30 December 1970 from India.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 26.

### CHAPTER X

## QUESTIONS CONCERNING LATIN AMERICA

### COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN EL SALVADOR AND HONDURAS

On 19 June 1970, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) transmitted to the Secretary-General a resolution adopted on 9 June 1970 by the Thirteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OAS. The resolution concerned an agreement reached by the Foreign Ministers of Central America on a plan for establishing a security zone for purposes of pacification in the border area between El Salvador and Honduras, where there had been armed conflict between the two countries in 1969.<sup>1</sup>

The resolution expressed satisfaction that the Governments of the two countries had accepted the plan and confidence that they could settle their problems through the Bilateral Working Group established in accordance with the recommendation of the Meeting of Central American Foreign Ministers held on 3 December 1969.

<sup>1</sup>For further information, see Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 182-85.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/9860. Letter of 19 June 1970 from Organization of American States (transmitting text of resolution adopted by 13th Meeting of Consultation of Minis-

ters of Foreign Affairs, San Jose, Costa Rica.  
A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 21.

### COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN GUYANA AND VENEZUELA

In a letter dated 24 February 1970, Guyana drew the attention of the Security Council to a situation which, it said, had arisen as a result of attacks by Venezuelan military forces against

its territorial integrity. The letter stated that on 19, 21 and 22 February 1970, Venezuelan military forces on the island of Ankoko had levelled machine-gun and mortar attacks on a police

station, a defence force camp and an air strip at Eteringbang, on the Guyana side of the border. During the attacks, the Guyanese forces had at no stage fired in retaliation. The attacks, which had coincided with the official celebrations marking the inauguration of the Guyana Republic, were followed by a Venezuelan military build-up at strategic points along the border, and by an increase in Venezuelan subversive activity among the Amerindians of Guyana. Guyana had protested against those acts and had demanded reparations from Venezuela.

In a letter to the Security Council dated 6 March 1970, Venezuela stated that since December 1969 Guyanese soldiers stationed at Eteringbang had sporadically fired at Venezuelan posts. The Guyanese Government sought to resolve its internal political problems by making Venezuela appear as an aggressor in the eyes of the international community, the letter continued. Venezuela, however, had not encouraged any hostile sentiments towards Guyana. On the contrary, its friendly attitude towards Guyana was clear from the statements made by the President and the Foreign Minister of Venezuela on the occasion of Guyana's independence. Venezuela, however, would continue its efforts,

within the framework of international rules to recover the territory which it had unjustly lost. For these reasons, Venezuela had rejected the Guyanese protest.

In a further letter, dated 16 March, Guyana stated that Venezuela, in its reply, had advanced various unspecified allegations of hostile acts by Guyanese forces, about which Venezuela had made no mention either before Guyana's complaint of 25 February 1970 or in talks between the two countries. Moreover, Venezuela had not specifically denied responsibility for its acts of aggression but had implied that they had been in response to Guyanese initiative. The Guyanese Government considered that steps were necessary, through appropriate international machinery, to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Accordingly, it would present to Venezuela proposals designed to maintain peace along the Guyanese-Venezuelan border and to establish responsibility for any further breaches of the peace.

In a letter dated 9 April 1970, Venezuela formally rejected the interpretations and claims made by Guyana and reiterated its position as set forth in its letter of 6 March 1970 to the Security Council.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/9663. Letter of 24 February 1970 from Guyana.  
S/9681 and Corr. 1. Letter of 6 March 1970 from Venezuela.  
S/9708. Letter of 16 March 1970 from Guyana.

S/9746. Letter of 9 April 1970 from Venezuela.  
A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 22.

### CHAPTER XI

## THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East were of continuing concern to United Nations bodies during 1970.

Communications and reports concerning the status of the cease-fire between Israel on the one hand and Jordan, the United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Syria on the other were received by the Security Council throughout the year. The Council met in May and again in September to consider complaints by Lebanon and by Israel and adopted three resolutions.

The reports of two groups concerned with aspects of the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East were considered variously by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Efforts continued in the search for a settlement of the Middle East problem, and the Secretary-General reported on the activities of his Special Representative to the Middle East, Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring.

As had been decided at its twenty-fourth session in 1969, the General Assembly considered the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth session in 1970 and adopted a reso-

lution on the question, making recommendations to the parties to the conflict.

Details of these and other related matters are to be found in the sections which follow.

## THE STATUS OF THE CEASE-FIRE

### COMPLAINTS BY ISRAEL AND JORDAN

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (JANUARY-AUGUST 1970)

During January 1970, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of communications from Israel and Jordan, each charging the other with aggressive acts.

Israel complained that Jordanian aggression aimed at inflicting casualties and destruction on the Israeli civilian population had persisted, and it insisted that observance of the cease-fire must be on a strictly reciprocal basis.

On 21 January, Jordan charged that Israeli military units had crossed the Armistice Demarcation Line south of the Dead Sea in the area of Ghor-Es-Safi and Feyfa and had engaged Jordanian forces until the next day, while Israeli jet aircraft bombed and strafed military and civilian targets in the area.

The following day, Israel said in reply that three tanks and eight armoured personnel carriers had entered the area in order to clear it of terror squads which, it charged, had committed several attacks against civilian centres in the area, including the Dead Sea Potash Works. Israel said it had acted in self-defence, and as a result of armed attacks from Jordan—and Israel's counter-measures—suffering and grief had been caused to both sides. For this, the Arab States, including Jordan, should be held responsible.

Until a final peace was negotiated, Israel insisted, it was the duty of the Governments concerned to maintain the cease-fire.

During April, Jordan charged that Israel, in violation of the principles of international law, had been engaged in constructing a three-kilometre-long road into Jordanian territory, in Ghor-Es-Safi, south of the Dead Sea, in an attempt to occupy the sources of water in Jordanian territory. The aim was to control those

water sources and link them to Israeli potash factories.

Jordan also charged that between 1 January and 10 April over 85 attacks had been carried out by Israeli jet aircraft, artillery and rockets against civilian centres across the Jordan River, resulting in over 90 deaths. Jordan protested that the continued acts of aggression against innocent civilians, livestock and irrigation projects, together with the continued violation of Jordanian air space and its use as a testing-ground for newly delivered United States Phantom jets and other military equipment, constituted a gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and the cease-fire.

On 29 January, Israel replied that the cease-fire was constantly being violated by acts of aggression carried out by regular and irregular forces from Jordanian territory against Israeli villages and their civilian inhabitants. Israel subsequently stated, on 26 April, that the operations of the irregular forces engaged in terror warfare against the civilian population of Israel were co-ordinated with the Jordanian authorities, and Israel was compelled to act in self-defence.

Israel also drew attention to a press report quoting the Foreign Minister of Jordan as having said on 24 April that he agreed with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic that the cease-fire between the Arabs and Israel was non-existent. Israel considered that declaration to be a development of the utmost gravity. It stressed that the cease-fire was unconditional except for being based on reciprocity; the Security Council had rejected all proposals to link it to any other matters whatever, including the question of withdrawal.

During June, July and August, Israel and Jordan submitted communications to the Security Council and the Secretary-General, each complaining of attacks by the other party on civilian targets resulting in many fatalities and considerable destruction. Each side accused the

other of deliberate attacks on the civilian population and asserted that the other party bore full responsibility for the aggression it was committing.

Jordan, after complaining of Israeli air raids in early June against the Jordanian villages of Shunah Shamaliyah and Kuraimeh which killed seven civilians and wounded 33 others, said those attacks had increased tension in the area and caused a serious threat to international peace.

In a letter dated 20 July, Israel said that following an agreement between Jordan and the terror organizations, the attacks launched from Jordan against Israeli villages had increased. There had been a total of 114 attacks in the period from 7 to 20 July, compelling Israel to act in self-defence. On 24 August, Israel stated further that 225 additional attacks had been carried out since 7 August 1970, when a new international effort—to which Jordan was a party—had been initiated to maintain the cease-fire.

#### COMPLAINTS BY ISRAEL AND THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (JANUARY-AUGUST 1970)

During January 1970, the Secretary-General issued supplemental information containing reports received from the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

The reports, received almost daily during the month, indicated that there had been a continuous exchange of fire across the Suez Canal, involving the use of artillery, tanks, mortars and rockets, as well as small arms. During the same period, there had been intense aerial activity involving flights mainly by Israeli fighters and bombers which had crossed the Canal to attack positions of the United Arab Republic forces on the West Bank of the Canal. The reports also indicated that there had been shots in the vicinity of the United Nations observation posts, although, it was noted, no military personnel of either side had been near those posts.

On 26 January, the United Arab Republic charged that on the previous day Israeli aircraft, in violation of international law, had attacked

an unarmed United Arab Republic civilian vessel while it was sailing in the Red Sea, wounding six civilian members of the crew.

Israel replied on 2 February that the complaint was an unfounded attempt to divert attention from the United Arab Republic's repudiation of the cease-fire, and that the vessel in question was an auxiliary craft in the service of that country's army. Israeli forces were under strict orders not to strike at civilian vessels.

On 20 February, the United Arab Republic complained that on 12 February Israeli Phantom jet aircraft had raided the National Metal Products Factory at Abu Za'bal, near Cairo in the United Arab Republic, killing 80 persons, with a greater number of workers wounded. The attack against the factory—situated far from any military installation—had demonstrated the kind of use to which Israel was putting the aircraft provided for so-called defensive purposes, and belied Israel's claims that its forces were under strict orders not to strike at civilian targets.

On the same day, the USSR representative transmitted to the Secretary-General a press communique from the Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) about the alleged attack on the metallurgical plant in which it was charged that the Israeli leaders were apparently prepared to violate all frontiers and commit any crimes in order to undermine a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The communique asserted that as long as the aggressor continued to flout the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions, the USSR would be obliged to provide support to the Arab States to help them defend their security and rightful interests.

In its reply to the United Arab Republic's letter, Israel, on 21 February, said it had taken air action against a military camp at Al-Khankah in self-defence, but it had later transpired that because of a possible technical error the bombs on one of the aircraft had been released outside the target. Consequently the Egyptian authorities were informed through representatives of the International Red Cross and UNTSO headquarters that, among the bombs dropped, one weighing 400 kilogrammes and set to explode after an interval of 24 hours should be defused.

Replying to the USSR letter of 20 February, Israel, on 27 February, said that the TASS communique had disregarded Israel's policy—which aimed at concluding a peace agreement in the Middle East—and, instead, had exalted USSR support of the so-called Arab war of attrition.

During February and March, the Secretary-General continued to circulate supplemental information from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, relating to firing incidents and indicating a further intensification of aerial activity in the Suez Canal sector. He also reported that, as a result of the firing exchanges, bombs had landed near some of the observation posts.

Also during March, the UNTSO Chief of Staff announced the reopening of an observation post which had been temporarily closed on 11 December 1969. On 31 March, he reported that the United Arab Republic authorities had complained that United Nations vehicles had been moving in the midst of a number of Israeli vehicles and that the local commander had not fired because of the presence of the United Nations vehicles. The United Nations Officer-in-Charge of Kantara Control Centre had replied that a United Nations relief patrol, on its way to an observation post, had inadvertently become involved with the Israeli vehicles. United Nations personnel were under instruction to avoid other vehicles.

On 8 April, the United Arab Republic complained that Israeli Phantom jets had attacked a primary school in the village of Al Husayniyah in Sharqiya Province in the United Arab Republic, resulting in the death of 31 school children and the wounding of many other civilians.

On the following day, Israel replied that the air action had been against Egyptian military installations situated at Salahiye and that air photographs taken before and after the action had clearly indicated identifiable military installations. Furthermore, press releases from the United Arab Republic had indicated that authorities there had prevented journalists from visiting the site of the reported Israeli air action. Press releases had also mentioned that some of the wounded boys seen by journalists in the hospital were dressed in khaki uniforms and apparently had participated in paramilitary training in the Salahiye camp.

On 14 April, Israel further stated that United Arab Republic authorities had taken five days to arrange for a visit of press representatives to the target area, thus allowing themselves time to remove traces of military installations.

On the following day, the United Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General that 16 other school children had died of wounds suffered during the Israeli attack and attached photographs to show that the children were so young as to refute the Israeli allegation that they had been undergoing paramilitary training in a military compound. According to a press dispatch from Cairo, the correspondents had found no sign of military equipment on the site attacked and had seen only agricultural work.

On 15 April, the USSR representative transmitted to the Security Council the texts of statements issued by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, the USSR Union of Journalists, the Committee of Soviet Women and the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, all protesting against the bombing by Israel of a primary school in the United Arab Republic.

In its reply on 17 April, Israel contended that the USSR had aided the propaganda services of the United Arab Republic. The prime responsibility for the losses sustained by both sides in the "war of attrition" waged by the United Arab Republic rested with that country, Israel stated.

On 1 May, the United Arab Republic charged that during the previous few days Israeli authorities had embarked upon a campaign of falsification about the so-called increasing involvement of USSR pilots in the Egyptian air force, with the twofold aim of providing justification for receiving more Phantom jets from the United States and diverting the attention of world public opinion from its persistent aggression and its defiance of the United Nations.

In its reply on 5 May, Israel stated that the United Arab Republic had neither denied the facts concerning USSR military involvement in Egypt which, it charged, had introduced a new dimension into the regional conflict, nor indicated any change in its policy of hostility towards Israel.

On 4 May, the United Arab Republic transmitted the text of an appeal addressed on



1 May to the President of the United States by the President of the United Arab Republic. The appeal asked the United States to induce Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967; if it considered that that was not within its power, then it should decline further military, political and economic support to Israel. However, if the United States was not prepared to make either move, then it would become abundantly clear that it had agreed to and supported Israel's continued occupation of those lands in order that Israel could impose its will on the Arab States.

On 8 June, the Secretary-General informed the members of the Security Council of a letter he had addressed to the States whose nationals were serving as United Nations Military Observers in the Suez Canal sector. The Observers, he said, were rendering dedicated and courageous service to the cause of peace through their work with an operation instituted by the Security Council and being maintained to the extent possible in the absence of any contrary action by the Council. The physical safety of peace-keeping personnel was always a foremost consideration, and particularly so under the hazardous conditions prevailing in the Suez Canal sector. The Secretary-General drew attention to a statement included in his report of 27 May in connexion with the closure of some observation posts that representations and protests concerning firings on or close to United Nations personnel, installations and equipment had been of no avail in reducing the number of such incidents. On the contrary, there had recently been an increase in such firings from the United Arab Republic side.

While recognizing the difficulties involved in limiting firing in what amounted to a war situation, the Secretary-General registered his deep concern at the constant and increasing danger to which United Nations personnel were exposed in the Suez Canal sector and his distress that the risks were even greater than at any previous time. Because of conditions beyond his control, therefore, he was no longer able to guarantee the physical safety of the men engaged in the observation operation, and he was painfully aware that in the existing situation—where near misses were an almost daily occurrence at the observation posts on the Canal—it was some-

thing of a miracle that casualties among the Observers had not been much higher.

The Secretary-General added that he had felt obliged to write frankly on the matter so that the Governments might be in no doubt as to the situation in which their officers were serving the United Nations.

Replies to the Secretary-General's letter were received from the representatives of Argentina, Austria, Chile, Finland, Ireland and Sweden, who stated that the physical protection of the Observers and the preservation of their status were matters of deep concern. These representatives expressed their confidence that the Secretary-General would take all necessary measures in that respect. They also expressed their concern at the developments in the Middle East and stressed the urgency of a peaceful settlement in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.<sup>1</sup>

From the beginning of April until 7 August, the Secretary-General continued to circulate further supplemental information from the UNTSO Chief of Staff, indicating that firing incidents had continued, involving the use of artillery, mortar, machine-guns and rifles. Aerial activity in the Suez Canal sector had been intensified, involving in most cases Israeli jet aircraft carrying out bombing attacks against targets on the West Bank of the Canal and anti-aircraft fire from forces of the United Arab Republic.

During the same period, the Secretary-General's reports indicated that there had been occasional firing at or near United Nations observation posts on either side of the Canal, although no military personnel of either side had been in the vicinity of the post at the time of the incident. As a result, some damage had been inflicted on some of the United Nations observation posts, equipment and installations.

On 16 July, the Secretary-General announced with deep shock and regret the tragic death of Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Bogvad of Sweden, a United Nations Military Observer, who had been killed that day when a reconnaissance party he was leading came under small-arms fire

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967).

from positions of the United Arab Republic Forces in the area of Observation Post Blue. At the same time, another Observer, Major R. S. Fox of New Zealand, had received wounds in his left arm. On 4 August, the Secretary-General issued a further report containing the report of a board of inquiry which had been set up to examine the circumstances surrounding the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Bogvad.

On 7 August, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that as a result of a peace initiative of the United States Government, Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic agreed to resume contacts with his Special Representative, Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring, and to observe strictly, for 90 days from 7 August, the cease-fire resolutions of the Security Council. The Secretary-General said that he and Ambassador Jarring felt there was now a reasonable basis on which to renew immediately his contacts with the parties with a view towards initiating discussions under his auspices on the issues. (See also pp. 252-54.)

On 4 November, by its resolution 2628 (XXV), the General Assembly among other things recommended to the parties that they extend the cease-fire for a period of three months in order that they might enter into talks under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with a view to giving effect to the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.<sup>2</sup> (See page 261.)

Quiet prevailed in the Suez Canal sector from 7 August on, and few reports were circulated by the Secretary-General on the situation there. These generally related to the relocation or reopening of observation posts which had been closed previously on a temporary basis.

#### COMPLAINTS BY ISRAEL AND LEBANON

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (JANUARY-MAY 1970)

From the beginning of January until 12 May 1970, the Security Council received a number of communications from Israel and Lebanon complaining of violations of the cease-fire. Lebanon complained that its villages situated on the southern borders had been subjected to bombing and shelling by Israeli jet aircraft, causing

casualties and material damage. Israel charged that villages in its border area near Lebanon had been the object of increasingly frequent attacks from Lebanese territory, causing casualties and property damage.

On 3, 9 and 26 January, Lebanon complained of an intensification of Israeli attacks against its territory which, it said, were committed in flagrant violation of the Lebanon-Israel Armistice Agreement, of international law and of the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

On 12 January, Lebanon transmitted the text of a note addressed to the Governments of what it described as the four great powers which stated that increasing acts of aggression had been accompanied by public threats against the security and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The note said that violence was being directed against the civilian population and was no longer based on even the customary false pretexts about reprisals for acts by members of the Palestinian resistance movement, for which Lebanon could not be held responsible. The presence of the Palestinians in Lebanon, the note pointed out, was the direct result of Israel's aggressive policy, which had provoked their exodus, and Israel's continued refusal to comply with United Nations decisions. Recalling that it had made specific denunciations of Israel's aggressions on each occasion to the Security Council, Lebanon added that in placing the matter before the four powers which had special responsibilities in the Council, it was invoking its own rights and legitimate interests, as well as the elementary conditions of life for civilized mankind.

Replying to Lebanon's charges, Israel on 5, 15 and 29 January countercharged that villages in its border area near Lebanon had been subjected to increasingly frequent attacks from Lebanon. With regard to the Lebanese note of 12 January, Israel asserted that Lebanon was attempting to evade its responsibility for the increasing tension caused by continued aggression from Lebanese territory, which was serving as a base for the training of terrorist organizations. Those attacks, Israel said, appeared to have been carried out with the Lebanese Government's approval, in conformity with an agree-

<sup>2</sup>See footnote 1.

ment concluded in Cairo on 3 November 1969 between the Government of Lebanon and the terrorist organizations, by which those organizations had been permitted to operate in and from Lebanese territory. In those circumstances, Lebanon could not shirk its responsibility for the deterioration of the border situation, and Israel was under obligation to take defensive measures for the protection of its territory and its population.

Further charges and countercharges were made by Israel on 27 February, 4 and 10 March, and by Lebanon on 28 February and 7 March, to the effect that their respective villages on the borders had been subjected to attacks originating from the territory of the other party.

On 17 March, Lebanon complained that Israeli artillery had shelled the heights situated between Rachaiya el Foukhar and Kafr Hamam, and on the following day had shelled other villages in southern Lebanon. On 18 March, Lebanon transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by the Lebanese Government, drawing attention to Israeli propaganda consisting of accusations and threats designed to prepare Israel for every kind of violence and to lead international opinion to regard such violence as acts of reprisal against Lebanon because of the presence and activity of the Palestinians. If the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon had become combatants struggling for their homeland it was because Israel had refused to implement the United Nations resolutions concerning their right to return to Palestine, as well as other United Nations resolutions adopted before and after the hostilities of 5 June 1967. To restore peace in the area, the statement concluded, Israel should carry out its obligations under those resolutions and under international law.

On 25 March, Israel replied that Lebanon, instead of recognizing its obligations as a Member of the United Nations, had served notice that it supported continued warfare against Israel, in flagrant violation of the cease-fire established by the Security Council. Whatever Lebanon's internal situation might be, that should not affect its international obligation to prevent the use of its territory as a base of aggression. Israel could not be expected to leave

its territory and its citizens undefended, and it was incumbent upon Lebanon to abide by its obligations under the Security Council's cease-fire.

On 10 May, Israel charged that between 22 April and 10 May a series of attacks had been carried out from Lebanese territory, resulting in eight civilian and military personnel being killed and 17 wounded, in addition to considerable property damage. Israel held Lebanon responsible for those cease-fire violations and reserved its right to act in self-defence.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (12-19 MAY 1970)

On 12 May, the representative of Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation endangering the peace and security of Lebanon and of the area. He charged that early that morning Israeli armed forces had launched an invasion of southern Lebanon, penetrating its territory with armoured and infantry units, and bombarding towns and villages by air force and artillery, in flagrant violation of the Lebanon-Israel Armistice Agreement and the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

Also on 12 May, the representative of Israel requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider attacks from Lebanese territory against the territory and population of Israel, in flagrant violation of the cease-fire and the Charter. Particulars of those acts of aggression, he added, had already been communicated to the Council.

The Security Council met from 12 to 19 May 1970 to consider the complaints of Lebanon and Israel. The representatives of both countries, and subsequently of Morocco and Saudi Arabia, were invited at their request to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the beginning of the meeting on 12 May, the Secretary-General said he had been informed by the UNTSO Chief of Staff that the Acting Chairman of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission had been informed by the Lebanese delegation that Israeli forces had launched an attack early that day on Lebanese territory in the general area of Mount Hermon. The Acting Chairman had also reported receiving information that the senior Israeli repre-

sentative to the Commission had stated in a telephone conversation with a Lebanese representative that the current Israeli action in the Al Arkoub area was aimed at the destruction of fedayeen commandos and that it was not the intention of Israeli forces to act against the Lebanese army or population, provided that they did not support the fedayeen.

The Secretary-General added that it was understood that at the time of the above report, Israeli ground troops, supported by artillery and air force units, had reached El Khraibe and that action was continuing. The Secretary-General recalled his long but unsuccessful effort to increase substantially the number of United Nations Observers on both sides of the border. This was one of the reasons for his lack of detailed information about the current action in the area.

The representative of Lebanon said that early on 12 May, Israeli ground and air forces and heavy artillery had attacked three districts in southern Lebanon, aiming their attacks at the civilian population and at the defensive positions of the Lebanese army, causing vast destruction of property and loss of life. Israel's current aggression had been preceded by threats in the past few months—in particular, a threat to turn southern Lebanon into an area of desolation comparable to that of the Suez Canal zone.

The Lebanese representative further charged that, since its attack on Beirut airport in December 1968, Israel had carried out numerous attacks against Lebanon. On 31 December 1968, he recalled, the Security Council had issued a solemn warning to Israel that if those acts were to be repeated the Council would have to consider further steps to give effect to its decisions.<sup>8</sup> The Lebanese Government had that day delivered to the Ambassadors of France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States a note in which it placed on Israel full responsibility for the current acts of aggression on Lebanese territory, and requested the Security Council—particularly four of its permanent members—not only to condemn Israel but to find sufficient reason to impose on it respect for international law and the United Nations Charter.

It would not be sufficient, the Lebanese representative continued, to adopt a resolution

condemning Israel. The action Lebanon sought, he said, was the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, a strong condemnation of Israel and the application of Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>4</sup>

The representative of Israel said he had requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the armed attacks carried out from Lebanese territory against his country and its population. Israel, he noted, had repeatedly drawn the Council's attention to the intensification of aggression from Lebanon. Since 1 April there had been 61 acts of aggression against 22 Israeli villages and towns.

Israel, he went on, had called upon Lebanon to comply with its cease-fire obligations and also had asked United Nations organs and Member States to apprise Lebanon of the gravity of the situation. The acts of aggression, however, had not ended; on the contrary, they had grown in number, compelling Israel to act in self-defence. Its action on 12 May was directed solely against the concentration of terrorist organizations in south-east Lebanon, east of the Kashani River. Israeli forces, whose mission was to comb the area of the terrorist squads, would leave the area on completion of their mission. Lebanon was responsible for armed attacks carried out from its territory against Israel; that responsibility was particularly evident in the light of the official agreements between Lebanon and the irregular forces operating from its territory against Israel.

The representative of Israel then said he had just received a communique from his Government to the effect that the military operation had been concluded and that Israeli forces were deploying to leave the area.

The representative of Spain then proposed a draft resolution as an interim measure and asked that it be put to the vote immediately. The draft resolution would have the Security Council demand "the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory."

The proposal to proceed immediately to vote on the Spanish draft resolution received 7 votes

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 236-37, text of resolution 262(1968).

<sup>4</sup>For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

to 2, with 6 abstentions, and was not adopted, having failed to receive the required majority.

Israel said the draft resolution proposed by Spain was clearly divorced from reality. It would be unfortunate if the Council should vote on and adopt a draft resolution marked not only by an absence of equity but also by a refusal to recognize the facts of the situation.

The Spanish representative reiterated that his proposal was only an interim measure submitted in view of the seriousness of the situation; Israel had acted in violation of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, which enjoined all Members to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of any State.<sup>6</sup> He had introduced the draft because a principle of the Charter had been violated, and his action was without prejudice to whatever further action the Council might decide to take.

The United States then proposed an amendment which would add a phrase at the end of the draft resolution so that the Security Council would demand the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory "and an immediate cessation of all military operations in the area."

The USSR representative proposed a sub-amendment to the United States amendment which would add the words: "and stopping of Israeli aggression against Lebanon."

The USSR sub-amendment was put to the vote and was rejected by 3 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions. The United States amendment was rejected by 2 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions. The Spanish draft was then unanimously adopted as resolution 279(1970).

Continuing the debate, the spokesman for Morocco said that despite the warning given to Israel in previous Council resolutions, and despite the fact that some major powers had explained to Israel the consequences of its action, Israel had seen fit to attack Lebanon and had issued a challenge to both the Council and the major powers. In that respect, Israel seemed to have been encouraged by certain international circumstances that insured its impunity. At the same time, Israel had been trying to provoke disturbances and conflict between Palestinians and the Lebanese Government. Those attempts had not been productive, because the Palestinians—who were not refugees in Lebanon but

combatants on Arab territory—had reached an understanding with the Government of Lebanon to exercise their rights.

He went on to say that the Council had already adopted a resolution asking Israel to withdraw its troops; that was intended to put a stop to Israel's aggression. However, according to information which he now had, the Israeli troops had not yet withdrawn. The Council was under an obligation to see that its resolutions were fully implemented, that aggression was not only stopped and condemned but that it did not recur.

The Lebanese representative said that according to information he had just received from Beirut, Israel's forces were still in southern Lebanon and showed no sign of withdrawing, as the representative of Israel had claimed. He expressed his Government's gratitude for the Council's prompt action, adding that it was for the Council now to ascertain whether the Israeli troops were withdrawing as the resolution had demanded.

Referring to the Secretary-General's proposal to station Observers on both sides of the border, he said that Lebanon had agreed to strengthening the Armistice machinery but that Israel—for the last two and one-half years—had refused to allow Observers to be stationed on its side of the border.

Saudi Arabia said the case before the Security Council was one of aggression by proxy. By its action, Israel had wanted the Arab States to suppress the Palestinians, but no Arab State would ever be able to suppress a people fighting for its homeland and establishing its right to self-determination.

Israel said the Security Council had adopted a one-sided text that ignored the facts and had refused to call for a cessation of all military operations in the area. Israeli troops had stayed on Lebanese soil in order to avoid any shooting incidents at night.

Syria said in reply that darkness had not

<sup>6</sup> Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, states: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

prevented the Israelis from attacking Lebanon. Israel must abide by the decision of the Security Council; otherwise the Council, acting under Article 40 of the Charter,<sup>6</sup> would have to take account of Israel's failure to comply with the provisional measures. Syria would appreciate it if the Secretary-General would communicate to the Council any reports he might have received from UNTSO about the current situation in the area.

On 13 May, the Secretary-General reported to the Council that because of the lack of adequate means of observation on both sides of the Israel-Lebanon sector, the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO had been able to provide only limited information about military activities in the area. The Secretary-General also regretted that he had not yet received any information from the Acting Chief of Staff on the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 12 May, explaining that verification of reports was not possible in the absence of direct means of observation.

Also on 13 May, in a statement communicated to the President of the Security Council and read out in the Council, the Prime Minister of Israel, after acknowledging receipt of the text of the resolution of 12 May, said that the Israeli operation, which had been carried out according to plan, had been concluded and that Israeli forces were deploying to leave the area. The forces involved in that defensive action had returned to their bases; Israel continued to hold Lebanon responsible for all acts of violence perpetrated from Lebanese territory against the population, territory and armed forces of Israel.

The representative of the United Kingdom agreed with the demand for withdrawal of Israeli troops from an action which he could not possibly condone. However, the perpetration and intensification of conflict had made it urgent to find a way out of the current situation, and it was therefore time to redouble the efforts to bring about peace and justice in the area on the basis of the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.<sup>7</sup> He hoped that the four powers, permanent members of the Council, would be able to report to the Secretary-General soon, enabling the Secretary-General to ask his representative, Ambassador Jarring, to resume his consultations with the parties in the area.

Sierra Leone expressed satisfaction over the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. It could not condone the new attack on Lebanon, which had twice been the victim of attacks within the last two years. It hoped the Council would continue its work towards peaceful conciliation and that the four powers would resume their efforts for a speedy solution of the problem.

The USSR representative asserted that Israeli aggression against Lebanon with United States-made aircraft and with scorched-earth and bombardment tactics was against all norms of international law and in defiance of Security Council warnings on two previous occasions. Instead of complying with the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967, Israel had continued its refusal to withdraw its troops from occupied Arab territories. Israel had committed its new aggression on the pretext of fighting Arab patriots and resisters. However, if Israel were to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, the question of resistance would come to an end. Israel's new aggression had been strengthened by continuation of deliveries to it of the most modern United States weapons and by official promises of future arms from that country.

The USSR spokesman reiterated that his Government was firmly in favour of a lasting peace in the Middle East based on the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967, and that the only road to a peaceful settlement was the withdrawal of the aggressor from all occupied territories. The Council must also condemn Israel for its new act of aggression and must take further and more effective measures to call a halt to that aggression.

The spokesman for Finland said violent incidents had been occurring daily in the Middle East to which the Security Council had responded only by recording them. It was currently meeting to consider a complaint of a large-scale incursion by Israeli armed forces into Lebanese territory, and Finland welcomed the prompt and unanimous action taken by the Council in demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanese terri-

<sup>6</sup> For text of Article 40 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 1.

tory. The Council, however, had dealt with the symptoms of the problem rather than its core. The latest Israeli raid had illustrated the breakdown of the international arrangements established in the aftermath of the war of June 1967 to end the fighting and create the prerequisites for making peace. The passage of time had eroded the cease-fire, and the impact of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 was itself in danger of fading.

To progress towards peace, he continued, Finland had always supported the four-power talks, because no genuine settlement on the conflict was possible unless it was backed by some measure of agreement among the permanent members of the Council. It was essential that the four powers should make a new effort to reverse the trend towards increasing violence and set in motion a process leading to a just and lasting peace in the area.

Syria's representative said that while the attack on Lebanon by Israel was under consideration, it might be recalled that the General Assembly, by resolutions it adopted in 1969, had given special responsibility to the Security Council. In a resolution of 10 December 1969 (2535 B (XXIV)),<sup>8</sup> the Assembly, after drawing the Council's attention to the grave situation resulting from Israeli practices and policies in occupied territories, had requested the Council to take effective measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter. In a resolution of 11 December 1969 (2546(XXIV)),<sup>9</sup> it had condemned Israeli policies and practices of collective and area punishment. The Council, therefore, must not miss the current opportunity to affirm the rule of law and to take effective measures against aggression.

Lebanon said that contrary to what Israel had claimed—that its armed forces could not withdraw in daytime—the Israelis were, at 3:30 a.m., still bombing villages in southern Lebanon, and it had been confirmed that the Israeli air force had bombed and shelled Lebanese military positions and civilian centres during the night.

At the Security Council's meeting on 14 May, the representative of Zambia reminded the Council that he had earlier condemned Israel's policy of punitive reprisals, which represented a disregard of the authority of the Council and established dangerous precedents. The

new Israeli attack on Lebanese territory was a grave violation of the cease-fire and a further impediment to peace efforts. In spite of those efforts, there had been no progress towards a settlement. After the four powers assumed the special responsibility of helping to promote a settlement, the situation had visibly deteriorated. Zambia urged the four powers to make a serious and deliberate effort to achieve a settlement and to help Ambassador Jarring resume his duties.

The representative of Poland said his vote for the Spanish draft resolution was a clear indication of Poland's condemnation of Israel's act of invasion against Lebanon. Israel's aggression was one of the links in the chain of aggression committed every day by Israel in the Middle East. The Council had heard Israel term its act a "clearing-out operation to rid the area of terrorists." That made the analogy between the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the United States invasion of Cambodia obvious. The Council was therefore duty-bound to take effective measures to condemn the Israeli aggression. Poland, he added, maintained its support of a peaceful settlement and continued to believe that the primary condition for such a settlement was the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied after June 1967.

The United States representative recalled that the Security Council had met in August 1969 to consider guerrilla-type attacks on Israel launched from Lebanese territory and Israeli air strikes on several Lebanese villages aimed at the source of the strikes. The Council was meeting again because the situation had been further exacerbated. There had been more fedayeen attacks from Lebanon against Israel, and Israel had mounted a major military operation into Lebanon to end those attacks. The United States, he stressed, could not but oppose all acts of violence across frontiers in violation of the cease-fire from any source; the only way to end the violence was to make an all-out effort to bring about a peaceful political settlement of the conflict.

A first step, he continued, should be cessation of the cycle of attack and counter-attack and a

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 241-42, text of resolution 2535 B (XXIV).

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 514-15, text of resolution 2546(XXIV).

restoration of an effective cease-fire on the Lebanon-Israel border. That could be done with the help of United Nations Observers. The United States supported the Secretary-General's earlier suggestion to station an adequate number of Observers on both sides of the border between Israel and Lebanon and urged that consultations should be renewed between the parties and the Secretary-General to that end.

He went on to say that the United States continued to attach great importance to Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity and could not condone any threat to its integrity from any source. At the same time, it supported Israel's independence and territorial integrity and would use its influence with the parties to the conflict to reduce violence and tensions.

In the search for a lasting settlement in accordance with the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967, the United States believed that all the parties should re-examine their attitudes towards what sort of peaceful settlement they were prepared to accept and should know there could be no peace in the area until each of the parties concerned was prepared to abandon its maximum demands and agree to compromise solutions that served the interests of all.

The United States representative said that the Secretary of State and other United States spokesmen had said that the United States supported the principle of withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in June 1967, in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967, and that it was fully committed to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war. It also believed that the parties to a settlement should have the possibility to agree mutually on insubstantial alterations or minor rectifications of the boundaries which previously existed between them.

As a party to the bilateral and four-power negotiations, he continued, the United States had shown willingness to accept suggestions on many points not identical to its own. It had exercised restraint by deciding not to respond favourably to Israel's request for additional aircraft.

The United States appealed to the USSR, Israel and its Arab neighbours, and to the Palestinian Arabs, to join with it in a redoubled

effort to bring about a just settlement of all the problems of the Middle East.

The representative of Burundi said his Government could not condone Israel's policy of disproportionate reprisals, because the policy of conquest and infinite extension of war could not guarantee peace. Burundi could not but offer its sympathy to the victims of aggression and reiterate the demand that Israel should withdraw its troops.

Nepal, which supported the Council's demand for immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops, said it had received with satisfaction the Israeli declaration that its forces had been withdrawn from Lebanese territory. At the same time, Nepal had to express its strong disapproval of the action of a Member State in mounting a large-scale military incursion inside the territory of another Member State on the ground of military reprisal. The Security Council had condemned punitive actions on several occasions. However, condemnation would, in itself, achieve nothing, and the Council should avoid running the risk of losing track of its goal as set forth in its resolution of 22 November 1967.

In the circumstances, Nepal continued, all Council members should support and encourage the process of reconciliation and peace through the continuing talks between four of the permanent members of the Council. In that respect, Nepal was encouraged to learn that some definite proposals on certain vital aspects of the problem had been submitted and that the parties concerned had defined more precisely their positions on those questions. Nepal also hoped that Ambassador Jarring would soon be able to resume his mission.

Nicaragua said the willingness of Israel to comply with the Council's resolution of 12 May was a hopeful first step towards negotiations and agreement. The Council had heard charges and countercharges of violations of international law. It was obvious that, if the situation was not normalized, it might result in a serious threat to international peace and security. It was also clear that a partial solution could not contribute to the establishment of a lasting peace in the region. Therefore, it was necessary that the Council urge the parties to resort to the means established by international law for the peaceful settlement of disputes.



Lebanon said that in the area Israel had occupied in its last military action, three Lebanese civilians and seven soldiers had been killed and three civilians and 18 soldiers injured. There had also been considerable loss of property. It was clear that Israel's armed attack had not been directed against the Palestine freedom fighters, as Israel had claimed, but against Lebanon itself, a United Nations Member State.

At the same Council meeting—on 14 May—a communication was read out according to which the Acting Chairman of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission reported that the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon had been officially confirmed by Lebanese authorities and that the official tune of withdrawal was given as 1030 hours GMT on 13 May.

The representative of the USSR said that, if the impression he had that the United States was in favour of the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories was correct, then the USSR would be in favour of continuing the four-power talks. However, the question of alterations referred to by the United States representative would give Israel *carte blanche* to demand alterations of frontiers. The resolution of 22 November 1967 had explicitly asked for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. If agreement could be reached by the four powers on immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, agreement would then be reached on other outstanding questions, and a Middle East settlement could be worked out in a kind of package deal.

In reply to the representative of Lebanon, Israel said that the few casualties mentioned resulting from Israeli defensive actions had, in fact, been members of the terrorist organizations who had not laid down their arms in response to Israeli appeals. The structures demolished, which amounted to 16 camps and bases, had been structures used by the irregular forces. Those forces had themselves issued press releases stating that they had been the target of the attack.

At the Council's meeting on 15 May, the spokesman for Colombia said that, in the case before it, the Security Council should look beyond the immediate conflict to consider stable

solutions; interim measures could not, by themselves, eliminate the real cause of the conflict. The measures taken by the Council in the past had not been complied with and, despite efforts by the Secretary-General and by the four powers, the six-day war, which had been prolonged to three years, threatened to spread both in time and space.

The Colombian representative suggested that a recent Brazilian proposal to set up an *ad hoc* committee be considered, to function concurrently with the four-power talks. A three-member Council committee could be created to take note of the efforts at negotiations made by the Secretary-General and could be given access to the political formulas of the four powers in order to submit them to the Council in a series of proposed solutions to all aspects of the Middle East question.

The Spanish representative said he was gratified at Israel's compliance with the Council's resolution of 12 May. Spain deplored all violations of the cease-fire, which often resulted in the loss of innocent lives; however, cease-fire resolutions were essentially of a temporary nature, intended to give the Security Council sufficient time to prepare a final resolution. But two and one-half years had elapsed since the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967, the Spanish spokesman said, and all efforts to implement it had so far failed.

It was well known, he continued, that the non-permanent members of the Council had been deeply concerned at the lack of progress in the four-power talks. Spain hoped that there would be some progress in those talks and that Ambassador Jarring would be allowed to resume his mission. The main cause of the current situation had been the lack of compliance with the resolution of 22 November 1967. It was deplorable that an important decision of the Council remained unimplemented and that territories taken by force had not been vacated.

The representative of China said his country deplored the dangerous and futile policy of retaliation, especially in the present case when it was directed against Lebanon—a country that had not participated in the June 1967 war and had played a moderating role in the affairs of the Middle East. After expressing his satisfaction at the withdrawal of Israel's troops from

Lebanon in compliance with the Council's decision of 12 May, he urged the Council to look beyond the current conflict and search for an acceptable final settlement. The Chinese representative pointed out that almost three years after the war of June 1967, the prospects were as bleak as ever. In fact, the situation had been steadily deteriorating. He appealed to the parties concerned for compromise and conciliation and expressed the hope that it would be possible for Ambassador Jarring to continue his consultations.

The President of the Council, speaking as the representative of France, said the Council's resolution of 12 August had been adopted unanimously. It was not a one-sided resolution but an expression of the collective will. The Council should continue to strive to bring about such agreement among its members which alone could help it in fulfilling the task entrusted to it by the Charter.

With regard to the military action against Lebanon, he said that France could not remain indifferent to that which affected Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and integrity; it therefore considered Israel's intervention inadmissible, not only because it had been contrary to the Charter but also because it had escalated the conflict, making it more difficult to achieve a peaceful settlement. He expressed satisfaction at the withdrawal of Israel's troops from Lebanon, but stressed that the Council's concern should now be to find a solution to the Middle East conflict, a solution which could only be a political one.

France, its representative went on, believed that Israel had the right to existence, to recognition and to security. It had the right to secure and guaranteed frontiers, but those frontiers could not be the frontiers of occupation or annexation. Israel, which owed its foundation to the United Nations, must undertake unreservedly to apply the terms of the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967. That would be a great step towards the solution of the Palestinian problem. In that respect, the efforts of Ambassador Jarring had not been futile, and the current debate had shown a large measure of agreement. France hoped that discussion of the Lebanese complaint would advance the efforts that were being made at all levels to find

a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

On 19 May, at the Security Council's next meeting, Morocco's representative said the question of the supplying of weapons to Israel by the United States had been at the very heart of the Middle East situation. Many parties concerned had reiterated the gravity of such a step. The President of the United States himself had decided to suspend part of Israel's request for planes. However, the question had been left open, and there were, unfortunately, indications that the decision was now being reconsidered. As the Council was considering Israel's use of weapons to attack Lebanon, he, on behalf of all the Arab Members, wished to draw the Council's attention to the serious and inevitable consequences that might result from such a decision. The strengthening of Israel's military power would necessarily compel the Arab countries to take into account the feelings and demands of their own people.

At the Council's meeting on 19 May, Zambia submitted a draft resolution which was adopted later in the meeting by 11 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 280(1970).

By the preambular part of the text, the Security Council among other things expressed its grave concern about the deteriorating situation resulting from violations of its resolutions and stated its conviction that the Israeli military attack against Lebanon was premeditated and of a large scale and carefully planned in nature. It also recalled its resolution of 12 May 1970, demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.

By the operative part of the text, the Council: (1) deplored the failure of Israel to abide by the Council's resolution of 31 December 1968 (262(1968))<sup>10</sup> and of 26 August 1969 (270(1969));<sup>11</sup> (2) condemned Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter; (3) declared that such armed attacks could no longer be tolerated and repeated its solemn warning to Israel that if they were to be repeated the Council would, in accordance with its resolution of 31 December

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 208, text of resolution 270(1969).

1968 and this resolution, consider taking adequate and effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter to implement its resolutions; and (4) deplored the loss of life and damage to property inflicted as a result of violations of Council resolutions.

(See page 243 for text of resolution.)

Prior to the vote, Colombia said it would have preferred a more balanced text which, while censuring Israel's military action, should have issued a warning against frontier operations by Palestinian guerrillas. Colombia was abstaining because it believed the text would not advance the cause of peace, as it did not incorporate any new ideas.

The USSR said the initial proposals in consultations among Council members had aimed at an unambiguous condemnation of Israel's action against Lebanon and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>12</sup> However, through the efforts of the United States and other members, those important provisions had been eliminated. Nevertheless, the USSR felt that the final text, which provided a condemnation of Israel's action and a warning of further effective measures if the attacks were to be repeated, might play a certain positive part in sobering the aggressor and his protectors.

Following the vote, Finland said that the Council, although condemning Israel's armed attack against Lebanon, also remained gravely concerned about all violations of its resolution. Furthermore, Council members had expressed deep concern about the continuing deterioration of the situation and the Council's inability to come to grips with the problem. Moreover, there was agreement that urgent efforts for peace must be renewed on the basis of the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

The United Kingdom representative said he had not been prepared to vote for a draft resolution that was wholly one-sided, but having worked to make the draft acceptable, the United Kingdom had voted for it. It was regrettable, he added, that the Council had not been able to agree about the future; efforts to reach an accepted settlement had not succeeded, but the aim of reaching agreement must always be kept in mind. In that respect, the four-power talks should not be impeded or frustrated; the four

powers should be encouraged to proceed with all speed and with a greater sense of conciliation and urgency.

The Syrian representative said the text fell short of what Syria had considered necessary to meet the situation. It should have contained a reference to Chapter VII of the Charter. That had been omitted because it had been said that the Council would be unable to implement a decision based on Chapter VII. Such a view of the Council's incapacity would, in Syria's view, tend to undermine its authority forever. Nevertheless, he said, his Government would interpret the third paragraph to mean that the Council's next step would be taken under Chapter VII.

The United States, after reiterating its support for Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity, said it condemned massive and disproportionate attacks such as that carried out by Israel against Lebanon on 12 May. The United States, however, could not overlook the serious provocations from Lebanese territory that had preceded the attack, and it believed that the resolution just adopted was still unbalanced, in not having taken sufficient account of the repeated cease-fire violations from Lebanese territory that had resulted in numerous civilian casualties. Although its abstention in the vote should not be construed as equating those provocations with Israel's response, it believed that the adoption of a one-sided resolution would not be helpful to efforts to bring about a lasting settlement in accordance with the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967, all of whose provisions must be implemented without reservation.

Sierra Leone said it had great sympathy and respect for Lebanon and, although it had supported the Council's resolution of 12 May—requesting Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanese territory—it did not believe that the current resolution, on which it had abstained, would facilitate the cause of peace. The stipulations of the resolution had already been expressed in previous Council resolutions. Moreover, peace in the Middle East would not be achieved by piecemeal measures. The important thing was to settle the fundamental issues permanently and as a whole.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 4.

Poland pointed out that Israel had chosen in the past to ignore the Security Council's resolutions and had disregarded the warnings contained in them. Such defiance should not be tolerated by the Council, and any effort to preserve the so-called balanced approach towards the aggressor and the victim of aggression could only lead to further aggravation of the situation. Poland associated itself with the resolution's condemnation of Israel's act, as well as with the solemn warning that if such attacks were to be repeated the Council would take effective measures as envisaged in the relevant provisions of the Charter. To Poland, that meant all the measures provided for in the Charter, including those under Chapter VII.

The representative of Israel said the resolution confined itself to Israel's defensive action and failed to mention equally the acts of aggression perpetrated against Israel from Lebanese territory. By that double standard, the resolution appeared to undermine further the Council's ability to deal with the Middle East situation equitably, realistically and constructively.

Lebanon said it would have liked the Council to adopt a stronger resolution and one adopted unanimously. The Council appeared reluctant to invoke Chapter VII of the Charter, thus allowing the aggressor to find sanctuary for his actions.

COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL  
(22 MAY-4 SEPTEMBER 1970)

On 22 May, Israel charged that a terrorist squad from Lebanon had ambushed a school bus transporting children from villages along the northern frontier of Israel, resulting in the death of seven children and three adults; 23 children were wounded.

On the same day, Lebanon charged that Israeli artillery had begun a massive shelling that morning of four villages in south-eastern Lebanon, killing 20 persons and wounding 40. It was unprecedented, Lebanon said, for a State to claim the right of reprisal not only against its victims—reduced to refugee status and driven to resistance—but against the civilian population of the country in which those victims had taken refuge.

In a letter of 5 June, Lebanon further charged that since 22 May Israel had been deliberately

and systematically continuing its aggression against Lebanon in violation of the Council's resolutions, the United Nations Charter, the Lebanon-Israel Armistice Agreement and international law. This was evidenced by daily crossings into Lebanese territory of Israeli tanks, half-tracks and armoured vehicles, by the shelling of civilian centres and military targets, and by other specific incidents. As a result, the letter stated, 50,000 persons had been forced to seek refuge in other Lebanese regions. Lebanon believed that Israel was following a calculated plan aimed possibly at occupying large Lebanese sectors on the Syrian-Lebanese border, under the false pretext that its forces were pursuing Palestinian commandos.

In a letter of 12 June, Israel expressed regret that Lebanon was trying to complicate the situation on the Israel-Lebanon border still further by describing it in a false and tendentious way. Israel's policy, the letter added, rested on: (a) respect for Lebanon's political independence and territorial integrity and non-intervention in its internal affairs; (b) negotiation and agreement on a final Israel-Lebanon peace settlement on the existing territorial basis; (c) scrupulous maintenance by both sides of the June 1967 cease-fire, on a basis of reciprocity which included the unequivocal responsibility of the Lebanese Government to prevent armed attacks from its territory against Israel; and (d) the right of self-defence against armed attack by all appropriate means.

On 4 September 1970, the representative of Lebanon transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of a letter from the Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. After charging that Israeli armed forces had committed 58 acts of aggression against Lebanon during the previous two weeks, the letter said that Israel's aggressive actions were increasingly assuming the dimensions of actual military hostilities and were directed not only against Lebanon and the other Arab countries but against those of the great powers which were trying to preserve world peace against a possible and probable extension of the Israeli-Arab conflict. The tragic experience which Lebanon had been undergoing on its frontiers was a test for the effectiveness of the Security Council's efforts to ensure that right should prevail.

## CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

(5 SEPTEMBER 1970)

On 5 September, the representative of Lebanon informed the President of the Security Council that two infantry companies of Israel's armed forces, under heavy air support, had penetrated inside Lebanese territory to a depth of seven kilometres, bombing civilian installations and opening roads for Israeli military use. In view of the extreme gravity of the situation, which was endangering the peace and security of Lebanon, he requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened.

The Security Council met on 5 September to consider the Lebanese request. The representatives of Lebanon and Israel were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussions without the right to vote.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had received two cables from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO concerning the matter before the Council.

According to the first of these, the Chairman of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission had stated that he had received from the Lebanese authorities a message to the effect that, on 4 September, Israeli aircraft had attacked the Lebanese region of Al Arkoub; at the same time, the area had been subjected to heavy artillery bombardment, causing material damage. When the bombardment ceased, an Israeli mixed infantry and armoured force had penetrated the region, destroying the road network in the area and blowing up several houses. As at 0930 hours GMT Israeli forces had not withdrawn from the territory. Lebanon had requested confirmation by United Nations Military Observers of the attack, and the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. The UNTSO Chief of Staff had instructed the Chairman of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission to provide two United Nations Military Observers for on-the-spot inquiries. He also indicated that at 1500 hours GMT, on 5 September, the Assistant Israeli Defence Force Liaison Officer had not had any information on the alleged incident reported to the Mixed Armistice Commission by Lebanon. In the second message, received the same

day, the Chief of Staff reported that the Assistant Liaison Officer had informed him at 1705 hours GMT on 5 September that all Israeli forces had withdrawn from Lebanese territory.

The Secretary-General then recalled that during the Security Council's meeting on 12 May 1970, he had stated that he had long sought to increase substantially the number of United Nations Observers on both sides in that area, but without success. For that reason, he could not provide the Council with detailed information about actions then taking place in the area.

The representative of Lebanon said that a few hours after he had transmitted to the President of the Security Council the letter of 4 September from Lebanon's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Israeli ground and air forces had launched an attack on Lebanese territory and had reached the village of Kfar Chouba, four kilometres inside Lebanon's borders. The Israeli forces had penetrated another seven kilometres from the borders, bombing civilian centres and populations. In the face of that aggression, the Lebanese Army had entered into action against the Israeli forces and, according to a message he had received, they were still engaging them on Lebanese territory. Israel's unwarranted attack on Lebanon had resulted in two civilians being killed and many others wounded, in addition to considerable material damage to civilian installations.

The Lebanese representative went on to say that the situation created by Israel's aggression constituted a test of the Security Council's ability to ensure the security and independence of small nations. In the past, when aggression had been committed against it, Lebanon had sought the guarantees that were promised by the Charter. It hoped that on the present occasion the Security Council would discharge its responsibility by calling for immediate and complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and by strongly condemning Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon, in violation of the Charter and of past Council resolutions. After recalling that in its resolution of 19 May the Council had warned Israel that it would take effective measures in case of a repetition of armed attacks, the Lebanese spokesman demanded that measures be taken against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Israel's representative maintained that Lebanon had merely attempted to dramatize a minor patrolling incident which had become necessary because of the free hand given to the terrorists by the Government of Lebanon. The Security Council's resolution of 19 May, which was inequitable and one-sided, had given encouragement to the terrorist organizations. Since then, over 200 acts of aggression had been committed from Lebanese territory against Israel, resulting in 15 Israeli civilians and five military personnel being killed, and 38 civilians and 55 military personnel being wounded.

The terrorist activity in the area, the Israeli spokesman continued, corresponded to the proclaimed design of the terrorist leaders to sabotage the diplomatic efforts being made to reach a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis. Members of the Security Council were aware of the Cairo agreement between Lebanon and the commandos which had provided the terrorists in Lebanon with a base for their activities against Israel. That agreement had declared that the armed struggle of the Palestinians was in Lebanon's interest; accordingly, Lebanon had undertaken to co-operate in the installation of supplies, and rest and aid posts for the commandos.

In view of the continuous attacks from Lebanese territory and the admitted helplessness of the Lebanese authorities to control their own territory, Israel, its representative said, had been compelled to exercise its right of self-defence. A small unit had been sent to carry out a "search-and-comb" mission in the foot-hills of Mount Hermon, and it had been evacuated from Lebanese territory after completing its mission. In that minor action, the Lebanese Army had not been directly involved. It was incumbent upon Lebanon to prevent the use of its territory by irregular and regular forces for aggression against another Member State of the United Nations.

The representative of Spain said that the statements of the Secretary-General and of Lebanon and Israel had established that an invasion against Lebanon had taken place and that Israel had not denied it. Recalling a similar situation in May, when Spain had submitted a draft resolution calling on Israel to withdraw its armed forces from Lebanon, he said that

assurances had been given that the withdrawal had been completed even as the question was being discussed in the Council. However, he added, the facts later proved that the withdrawal had not taken place.

He went on to say that the Council could not remain inactive because of its past experience and therefore Spain was proposing a draft resolution by which the Security Council would demand "the complete and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory."

The Spanish representative asked the Council to vote urgently on his proposal, and France supported his request.

The representative of Israel said that since he had already informed the Council that Israeli forces had evacuated Lebanese territory, the draft resolution proposed by Spain was divorced from reality. It would be unfortunate if the Council should be stampeded into voting on and adopting a draft resolution that was marked not only by an absence of equity but also by a refusal to take cognizance of the plain facts of the situation.

Spain reiterated that the penetration by the armed forces of a State into the territory of another State was a violation of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter.<sup>13</sup> Therefore, the Council should proceed to a vote and call for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces which had penetrated into Lebanon.

The United States considered that the Spanish draft resolution was being presented in haste and before there had been an opportunity to ascertain through UNTSO what the precise situation was along the border. In view of the conflicting evidence, the United States would abstain on the Spanish draft, while making clear that this in no way detracted from continued and full United States support for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

On the same day—5 September—the draft resolution submitted by Spain was adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States), as resolution 285(1970).

The United Kingdom said that, in spite of

<sup>13</sup> See footnote 5.

the conflict of evidence, it was appropriate to adopt the draft resolution. If the Israeli forces had indeed withdrawn, that fact would be welcomed; if they had not, then there was every reason for the Council to demand their immediate withdrawal. The United Kingdom nevertheless deplored all actions which were likely to impede the progress of Ambassador Jarring's mission and of the negotiations for an eventual settlement.

The representative of Lebanon thanked the members of the Council for their support and regretted that one member was unable to support the principle of withdrawal of foreign armed forces from the territory of independent and sovereign States, particularly when that member alleged that it had been working for peace in the Middle East.

The United States replied that its abstention was not related to the principle of withdrawal. If the Israeli forces had withdrawn, that would be welcome. If not, then it was the view of the United States that they should be withdrawn immediately.

In a report on 7 September, the Secretary-General, after referring to his statement before the Security Council on 5 September, said he had received a cable from the UNTSO Chief of Staff to the effect that the Lebanese authorities had informed UNTSO officially that Israeli forces had withdrawn from Lebanese territory as at 0700 hours GMT on 6 September 1970; in the absence of United Nations Observers in the area, there could be no direct observation of the circumstances of that withdrawal.

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (DECEMBER 1970)

On 28 December, Lebanon stated that a unit of Israeli forces, carried by two helicopters, had that day attacked the village of Yater in southern Lebanon, killing two civilians, wounding two others and destroying several houses. The letter added that, since its attack two years ago at the International Airport of Beirut, Israel had repeatedly attacked Lebanese territory with the aim of disrupting the peaceful life of the population and deliberately extending the area of conflict.

On 30 December, Israel replied that although Lebanon, under the cease-fire agreement, was

committed to preventing the use of its territory for attacks against Israel, it was a matter of common knowledge that Lebanese territory—particularly villages in southern Lebanon—were being used as bases for terrorist aggression against Israel. On several occasions during 1970, Israel had drawn the Council's attention to those acts, which in recent weeks had increased; since 26 November 1970 18 such attacks by Lebanese-based saboteurs had taken place. It was against one of those bases that Israeli defensive action had been taken on the night of 27 December. As had been indicated previously to the Security Council and to Lebanon, Israel's policy regarding Lebanon continued to be based on scrupulous maintenance by both sides of the cease-fire, including the responsibility of Lebanon to prevent armed attacks from its territory against Israel.

#### COMPLAINTS BY ISRAEL AND SYRIA

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (2 JANUARY—31 DECEMBER 1970)

From time to time during 1970, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council reports on incidents in the Israel-Syria cease-fire sector, based on information received from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO. During January and February 1970, the Secretary-General circulated supplemental information from the UNTSO Chief of Staff which indicated intensification of firing incidents and, in particular, increased aerial activity. There were also reports of occasional firing close to United Nations observation posts and minor damage to United Nations installations.

On 2 February 1970, Israel charged that during January more than 60 armed attacks had been carried out by Syrian forces in violation of the cease-fire; these attacks—which employed mortars, rockets, artillery and bazookas—were continuing, as were mining raids and overflights.

In a letter of 11 February, Israel said that Syria's Minister of the Interior and chief representative to the Rabat (Morocco) Conference had told the Conference on 19 December 1969 that "there was no alternative to armed struggle" and that "all Arab States participating in the Conference should place all their economic, political and military capabilities in the service of

that objective." That policy, Israel added, was translated into action through the continued initiation by Syrian regular forces of armed attacks against Israel and through the Syrian Government's support for and participation in the terrorist warfare pursued by irregular forces.

On 9 February, Syria drew attention to the continuation and intensification of aggression by Israeli regular armed forces against it and added that, contrary to Israeli allegations, Israeli forces had, since January, begun a campaign of terror against Syria's civilian population and its cities. Furthermore, since June 1967, Israel had effectively annexed and settled the occupied Syrian territories, and Israeli leaders had made no secret of their intentions in that regard.

During the period from 1 March to 30 May, the Secretary-General continued to circulate supplemental information containing reports received from the UNTSO Chief of Staff on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector. The reports showed that incidents involving the use of artillery, tank, mortar and rocket fire were taking place on an almost daily basis and that aerial activity had increased.

On 16 March, Israel charged that Syrian aggression was continuing and that attacks by regular and irregular forces from Syrian territory had intensified in recent days, causing loss of life and damage. Since the beginning of 1970, the letter added, there had been 148 Syrian attacks; in the preceding four days, such attacks had resulted in the death of three Israeli soldiers and the wounding of 120.

On 29 March, Israel further charged that on 23 March Syrian armed forces had crossed the cease-fire line and clashed with Israeli forces. Eight of the attackers had been killed, and their bodies had been returned to Syria through the International Red Cross. The letter also stated that on 27 March the Syrian regular army had carried out another attack on an Israeli military position, during which one Israeli soldier had been killed and another wounded.

On 3 April, Syria charged that on the previous day Israeli air force and army units had attacked Syria and that Syrian air force and ground army units had had to take action in self-defence. As a result of that attack, 16 Syrian soldiers had been killed and 37 others wounded. Furthermore, the letter added, Israeli forces had

also attacked Syrian towns and villages, killing a number of civilians—including women and children—and destroying a number of houses. The letter charged that Israel's violations of the cease-fire from 1 January until 18 March totalled 1,045.

On 6 April, Israel replied that its defence action on 2 April was aimed at Syrian military targets and that its objective was to thwart Syria's aggressive actions, which had intensified in recent weeks, as had been reported in its letters of 11 February and 16 and 29 March.

On 5 June, Syria, referring to its letter of 9 February regarding the annexation by Israel of occupied Syrian territory, stated that, according to a report by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on 1 June, Israel had approved a \$48 million five-year plan to expand Israeli settlement in the Golan Heights. That new manifestation of illegal military occupation by Israel, the letter added, violated Security Council resolutions, the Charter, the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and all of the General Assembly's humanitarian resolutions. The situation again was attributed to the support Israel continued to receive from the United States Government.

During the month of June, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO reported on numerous firing incidents in the Israel-Syria sector. On 25 and 26 June, he reported intensification of fire exchanges along the cease-fire line, involving the use of heavy and light weapons. In supplemental information issued the following day, he reported that the Officer-in-Charge of the Tiberias Control Centre had informed him that Israeli tanks, supported by armoured personnel carriers, had crossed the cease-fire line and had been seen at a distance of up to five kilometres inside Syrian territory. At the same time, heavy exchanges of fire had been observed, accompanied by raids carried out by Israeli aircraft along the cease-fire line.

The report added that Israeli forces had occupied an observation post that day at 1230 hours GMT and had asked the United Nations Military Observers to cease radio transmissions. Protests had been made to the Israeli authorities. Later that day, Israeli forces had withdrawn from the area of the post. The report further



indicated that as a result of the intense exchange of firing, several United Nations installations, as well as equipment, had been damaged.

In the same report, the Chief of Staff said there had been further intensification of aerial activity in the Israel-Syria sector, involving the flight of Israeli jet aircraft over Syrian lines and attacks on Syrian positions and troops. During these attacks, the Observers reported that anti-aircraft fire from the Syrian forces had been heard. The report added that Israeli authorities had informed the UNTSO Chief of Staff that, during those incidents, 10 Israeli soldiers had been killed and 32 wounded, in addition to one aircraft lost. All cease-fire arrangements pro-

posed by the United Nations Military Observers, although accepted by the parties on several occasions, had not been effective.

In further supplemental information issued by the Secretary-General from the beginning of July until the end of December 1970, the UNTSO Chief of Staff indicated that sporadic firing incidents had continued to take place almost daily, and that, in most of the cases, the firing had been initiated by Israeli forces. During the same period, light aerial activity was reported and, on some occasions, United Nations installations and equipment had received slight damage as a result of the firing.

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#### COMPLAINTS BY ISRAEL AND LEBANON

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#### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (12-19 MAY 1970)

#### SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1537-1542.

S/9794. Letter of 12 May 1970 from Lebanon (request to convene Council).  
 S/9795. Letter of 12 May 1970 from Israel (request to convene Council).  
 S/9796-S/9799. Letters of 12 May 1970 from Israel,

Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Morocco (request! to participate in Council's discussions).  
 S/9800. Spain: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 279(1970), as proposed by Spain, S/9800, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 May 1970, meeting 1537.

The Security Council  
 Demands the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.

S/9801. Letter of 13 May 1970 from Israel.  
 S/9807. Zambia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 280(1970), as proposed by Zambia, S/9807, adopted by Council on 19 May 1970, meeting 1542, by 11 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, United States).

The Security Council,  
 Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1537,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon and the Permanent Representative of Israel,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting from violations of resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 262(1968) of 31 December 1968 and 270(1969) of 26 August 1969,

Convinced that the Israeli military attack against Lebanon was premeditated and of a large scale and carefully planned in nature,

Recalling its resolution 279(1970) of 12 May 1970 demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory,

1. Deplores the failure of Israel to abide by resolutions 262(1968) and 270(1969);

2. Condemns Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Declares that such armed attacks can no longer be tolerated and repeats its solemn warning to Israel that if they were to be repeated the Security Council would, in accordance with resolution 262(1968) and the present resolution, consider taking adequate and effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter to implement its resolutions;

4. Deplores the loss of life and damage to property inflicted as a result of violations of resolutions of the Security Council.

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SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1551.

S/9925. Letter of 5 September 1970 from Lebanon (request to convene Council).

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S/9928. Spain: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 285(1970), as proposed by Spain, S/9928, adopted by Council on 5 September 1970, meeting 1551, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States).

The Security Council

Demands the complete and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.

S/9929. Report by Secretary-General dated 7 September 1970.

COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL  
(DECEMBER 1970)

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## TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS IN ISRAELI-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND RELATED MATTERS

### COMMUNICATIONS

During 1970, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General received a number of communications concerning the treatment of the civilian population in territories under Israel's occupation. The Arab States com-

plained about Israel's policies in these territories, alleging the arrest, detention, dispossession and expulsion of civilians and confiscation or expropriation of Arab lands. Israel, in its replies, rejected the charges by the Arab States.

On 23 January 1970, Syria charged that two

Syrian pilots had been ill-treated while imprisoned in Israel. Syria complained that the ill-treatment, which was in violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, had taken place between visits by the representatives of the International Red Cross to territories occupied by Israel. Syria further charged that Israel had refused to permit a representative of the Secretary-General to visit the occupied areas in pursuance of relevant Security Council resolutions. It had also refused to allow a visit by the Special Working Group of Experts established on 4 March 1969 by the Commission on Human Rights to investigate violations of human rights in the Israeli-occupied territories or by the three-member Committee established by the General Assembly on 19 December 1968. (See below, pp. 246-47.)

Israel, in its reply on 30 January, denied the charges of ill-treatment and said that the conditions of detention of the two Syrian pilots were in full accord with the provisions of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention. Syria's charges were an attempt to divert attention from the situation created by membership in the Security Council of a Government which persisted in violating provisions of the United Nations Charter. With regard to visits to Israeli-held territories by a representative of the Secretary-General, the Special Working Group of Experts or the three-member Committee, Israel stated it had no objection to visits by such representatives provided they also investigated the question of oppression of Jews by Arab regimes.

On 9 June, Israel noted a statement by the Foreign Minister of Somalia to the effect that his country considered itself at war with Israel and pointed out that Somalia was one of the three members of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established by the General Assembly in December 1968.

Another member of that Committee, Israel noted further, was Yugoslavia, which had broken relations with Israel and openly identified itself with the political position of the Arab States. It also drew attention to a declaration of 14 June by the Prime Minister of Ceylon—the third member of the Committee—an-

nouncing that diplomatic and other relations with Israel would be suspended until the settlement of the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries. Following that declaration, the Foreign Minister of Israel had stated that Ceylon's decision encouraged all the extremist factors which were rendering peace in the Middle East more distant. Israel asserted that the three-member Committee, which was composed of three States inimical to Israel, was functioning as a tool of Arab propaganda and that its activities were devoid of all moral or legal validity.

By a note dated 27 July, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of Council members to a resolution adopted on 23 March 1970 by the Commission on Human Rights on the question of human rights in territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East, including the report of the Special Working Group of Experts. The Commission on Human Rights had requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council the text of that resolution and the report of the Special Working Group of Experts established to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violation of the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the occupied territories.

In letters of 16 and 23 July, and 12 and 27 August, Jordan charged that Israel, in violation of General Assembly resolutions and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, had taken measures forcibly to expel Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories. Jordan submitted with each letter a list of the names, ages and the villages or towns of those expelled.

On 3 August, Jordan charged that Israel had opened artillery fire, aimed at the Coptic Convent and other neighbouring convents in the occupied area of Jericho, which had resulted in the destruction of parts of the Convent and damage to other properties. Jordan added that Israeli authorities had been forcing Moslem worshippers to evacuate the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al Khalil (Hebron) to make room for Jewish fanatics and Israeli soldiers. In addition, and as part of its policy to change the character of the occupied area, Israeli authorities had

taken over two Islamic shrines—the Mosque of Rachael's Tomb on the Jerusalem-Al Khalil road and Joseph's Shrine in Nablus.

On 17 August, Israel replied that, since 1968, Christian monasteries on the Jordan River in the area of the Baptism Site, on the Israeli side of the cease-fire line, had been harassed by firing from saboteurs. The Coptic Convent was the target of an attack on 24 May 1969 and was later damaged by explosive charges laid by saboteurs from Jordan on 4 August and 11 December 1969.

On 16 September, representatives of 14 Arab States stated in a letter to the Secretary-General that reports in the world press had indicated that, during the previous few days, hundreds of men and women had been arbitrarily arrested in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories; that these innocent civilians were being held by Israel as hostages; and that the entire population of the occupied territories had been threatened with further measures of greater repressiveness.

They pointed out that in view of the persistent refusal of the Israeli authorities to permit international fact-finding missions to visit the occupied territories in fulfilment of their mandate under various United Nations resolutions, press reports remained a principal means by which the international community could be informed about the measures that had been systematically pursued by Israel since the beginning of the occupation.

The letter added that the arbitrary arrest and detention of civilian inhabitants of occupied territories in reprisal for actions they had not personally committed, and the taking of hostages under any pretext, were specifically and unequivocally outlawed by the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Israel's actions, said the letter, constituted a grave escalation of Israel's methodical violations of the Geneva Convention and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

On 23 September, in a letter to the Secretary-General, Israel rejected the charges of the Arab States and said that, on 6 and 9 September, five attempts at hijacking civil passenger aircraft on regular scheduled flights had been made by members of an Arab terrorist organization

operating in and from the Arab countries bordering on Israel. One had been foiled. The four planes successfully hijacked had subsequently been blown up—one at Cairo (United Arab Republic), the other three a week later at Zerka (Jordan). Their passengers and crews were held as hostages under barbaric conditions; some had since been released but over 50 remained captive, apparently because most of them were Jews.

The Israeli letter then recalled that the Security Council had on 9 September expressed its grave concern "at the threat to innocent civilian lives from the hijacking of aircraft" and had appealed for the immediate release of all passengers and crews without exception. (See below, pp. 263-64.)

Israel, for its part, had had no choice but to take precautionary measures against the threat of further terror activity, the letter continued. On 12 September, Israeli security authorities had temporarily taken in for questioning 450 persons suspected of being associated with the terror organizations, particularly the one that openly claimed credit for the hijackings. Seventy-five of these had been released within two days; the rest were freed by 18 September, after their interrogation had been completed.

On 15 October, the representative of Syria transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of an article published on 11 October in *The Sunday Times* of London which stated that a report released by the International Committee of the Red Cross had accused Israel of blowing up Arab towns, villages, camps and houses in the occupied territories in defiance of the 1949 Geneva Convention—acts which the International Committee had protested.

#### DECISION BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

During 1970, the reports of two groups concerned with aspects of the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East were considered variously by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The two groups were: the Special Working Group of Experts established by the Human

Rights Commission in March 1969<sup>14</sup> to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violations of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in territories militarily occupied by Israel; and the three-member Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established by the General Assembly on 19 December 1968.<sup>15</sup>

On 23 March 1970, the Human Rights Commission adopted a resolution based on the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Special Working Group of Experts.

Among other things, the Commission noted with dismay Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Special Working Group and endorsed the Group's conclusions regarding the applicability of the fourth (1949) Geneva Convention to all the occupied areas, including occupied Jerusalem, and the existence of violations of that Convention in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The Commission condemned Israel's refusal to apply the Convention, and its violations thereof, in particular: (a) the total or partial destruction of villages and cities in the occupied territories; (b) the establishment of Israeli settlements in the militarily occupied Arab territories; (c) the unlawful deportation and expulsion of civilians; (d) coercive acts to compel the civilian population under its military occupation to collaborate with the occupying power against their will; (e) the abrogation of the national laws in the occupied territories contrary to the Convention and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly; and (f) all policies and measures of collective punishment.

The Commission deplored all policies and actions aiming at the deportation of the Palestinian refugees from the occupied Gaza Strip and called on Israel to desist from such deportation.

The Commission also expressed concern over other specific violations of the 1949 Geneva Convention, such as: the use of means of coercion to extract information; the ill-treatment and killing of civilians without provocation; detention by administrative order, without any guarantee concerning the length of detention

and fair trial; matters concerning counsel; and destruction and usurpation of movable and immovable property.

Next, the Commission called on Israel once more strictly to observe the Geneva Convention in the occupied territories and to refrain from certain measures in contravention of it. The Special Working Group was asked to continue to investigate and report Israeli violations of the Convention and to examine in particular: (a) the evidence concerning the cases of torture taking place in Israeli prisons against prisoners in the occupied territories; (b) other cases of violations of the Convention in the occupied territories which it had not yet investigated; and (c) the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories in contravention of the Convention.

The Commission called on Israel to receive the Special Working Group, to co-operate with it and to facilitate its task. The Commission also decided to include the question as a separate item of priority at its 1971 session. The Secretary-General was asked to give the widest publicity to the entire report of the Special Working Group and to report to the Commission in 1971 on that publicity. He was also asked to bring the report to the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

#### DECISION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 27 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council decided, among other things, that the investigation decided upon by the Human Rights Commission should be undertaken in 1970, bearing in mind the need to effect maximum savings when allocating funds. The Council took this action in adopting resolution 1505 (XLVIII), by 12 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. (See text of resolution in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1970, at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 509-12.

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 555-56, text of resolution 2443 XXIII).

Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established by the Assembly in 1968 and further guided by Assembly resolution 2546(XXIV) of 11 December 1969.<sup>16</sup>

The Special Committee concluded, among other things, that Israel was pursuing policies and practices in the occupied territories which were in violation of the human rights of the population of these territories, and that in this case the fundamental violation of human rights lay in the very fact of occupation. The Committee found it almost impossible to separate the specific policies and practices applied to individuals, groups or areas from the broad context of the occupation itself. The Committee believed that, while the occupation lasted, Israel—as the occupying power—had both a legal and a moral obligation to implement the third and fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949 (the third Convention having to do with the treatment of prisoners of war, the fourth, with the protection of civilian persons in time of war).

Specifically, the Special Committee proposed that Israel be asked by the General Assembly:

(a) to permit the unconditional return to their homes of all persons who had fled the occupied territories, or who were deported or expelled therefrom;

(b) to cease immediately and to prevent all policies and practices of collective punishment, such as the destruction of property, imposition of excessively harsh curfews and mass arrests;

(c) to make full compensation for property destroyed, and to effect restitution of property confiscated in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention;

(d) to cease immediately and to prevent the torture and ill-treatment of prisoners of war and persons imprisoned or detained under the laws and regulations relating to the occupation and to apply to such persons the provisions of the third and fourth Geneva Conventions and of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;

(e) to bring to an end the indefinite and prolonged detention without trial of all persons, including those detained under security regulations and those under administrative de-

tention, by releasing them or affording them a fair trial in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions;

(f) to reform the procedures and conditions of administrative detention in accordance with those Conventions;

(g) to refrain from attempts at compelling the inhabitants of the occupied territories to collaborate with the occupation authorities;

(h) to discontinue the policy of establishing Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, and to withdraw all Israeli settlers from settlements already established;

(i) to eliminate and refrain from the creation of social and economic conditions resulting in the departure of the inhabitants of the occupied territories from their established homes and communities;

(j) to refrain from the harassment and arbitrary deportation of leaders and intellectuals from among the inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(k) to rescind Israeli legislation in force in the occupied territories which was repugnant to provisions of the third and fourth Geneva Conventions;

(l) to repeal all measures taken to alter the status of occupied Jerusalem and to restore it to the status subsisting before the outbreak of hostilities;

(m) to restore the judicial system in the occupied territories to the status it enjoyed before the occupation and in particular to return the Court of Appeals of Jerusalem to its seat in Jerusalem;

(n) to investigate all the allegations brought to the notice of the Special Committee concerning ill-treatment of civilians and detainees, particularly those detained under security regulations, access to whom was denied to officials of the International Red Cross, and those purportedly held under administrative detention, and to take appropriate remedial measures.

The Special Committee then proposed, as a temporary practical measure, that the General Assembly recommend to the States whose territory was occupied by Israel that they appoint immediately either a neutral State or States, or

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 514-15, text of resolution 2546(XXIV).

an international organization offering all guarantees of impartiality and effectiveness, to safeguard the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. In the special circumstances prevailing in the occupied territories, where there was a large population not yet given the opportunity of exercising its rights of self-determination, it was necessary, in the Special Committee's view, to make suitable arrangements for the proper representation of their interests.

The Special Committee also proposed that a neutral State or organization, nominated by Israel, be associated in the arrangement, and that Israel be called upon to accept such an arrangement and to provide all the facilities necessary for its effective functioning consistent with the provisions of the third and fourth Geneva Conventions.

The Special Committee went on to suggest that the State or States or international organization duly nominated under this arrangement be authorized to undertake the following activities: (a) to secure the scrupulous implementation of the provisions relating to human rights contained in the third and fourth Geneva Conventions, and in particular to investigate and determine the facts in the case of allegations of the violations of the human rights provisions of these Conventions or of other applicable international instruments; (b) to ensure that the population of the occupied territories was treated in accordance with the applicable law; and (c) to report on its work to the States concerned and to the General Assembly.

The Special Committee felt that until such an arrangement was made it should continue its work.

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly among other things noted with regret that the provisions of relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies had not been implemented by the Israeli authorities, and it expressed grave concern for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel.

The Assembly expressed appreciation to the Special Committee and its members for its efforts in performing the task assigned to it and called on Israel immediately to implement the Special Committee's recommendations and to comply with its obligations under the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations.

The Assembly then asked the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. Israel was urged to receive the Special Committee, to co-operate with it and facilitate its work.

The Assembly asked the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and it asked the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks.

Finally, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth (1971) session an item on the report (or reports) of the Special Committee.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 2727 (XXV)—by a roll-call vote of 52 to 20, with 43 abstentions—on the recommendation of its Special Political Committee, to which the item had been referred. The Special Political Committee had approved the text on 11 December 1970 by a roll-call vote of 49 to 14, with 37 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal sponsored eventually by Afghanistan, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Pakistan and Senegal.

(For text of resolution 2727 (XXV) and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. See also pp. 523-26.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### COMMUNICATIONS

S/9614 (A/7942). Letter of 23 January 1970 from Syria.

S/9629 (A/7946). Letter of 30 January 1970 from Israel.

S/9639 (A/7947). Letter of 5 February from Syria.



S/9642 (A/7948). Letter of 9 February 1970 from Israel.  
 S/9774 (A/7975). Letter of 30 April 1970 from Kuwait.  
 S/9809 (A/7980). Letter of 21 May 1970 from Israel.  
 S/9813. Letter of 28 May 1970 from Jordan.  
 S/9832 (A/7984), S/9833 (A/7985), S/9841 (A/7986). Letters of 9 and 18 June 1970 from Israel.  
 S/9868 (A/7988), S/9885 (A/7997). Letters of 16 and 23 July 1970 from Jordan.  
 S/9888. Note dated 27 July 1970 by President of Security Council.  
 S/9897, S/9904 (A/8039). Letters of 3 and 12 August 1970 from Jordan.  
 S/9913. Letter of 17 August 1970 from Israel.  
 S/9919 (A/8051). Letter of 27 August 1970 from Jordan.  
 S/9941 (A/8063). Letter of 16 September 1970 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen.  
 S/9948 (A/8075). Letter of 23 September 1970 from Israel.  
 S/9963 (A/8123). Letter of 15 October 1970 from Syria.

#### DECISIONS BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
 Social Committee, meetings 636-639, 644.  
 Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters XI and XXIII (resolution 10(XXVI)).  
 E/4816/Add.1. Financial implications of resolutions adopted by Commission at its 26th session.  
 E/AC.7/L.575. India, Pakistan, Sudan: draft resolution, approved by Social Committee on 22 May 1970, meeting 644, by 12 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.  
 E/4868 and Corr.1.2. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1505(XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4868, adopted by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693, by 12 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having noted the statement of financial implications prepared by the Secretary-General on the decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session,

1. Decides that the activities arising out of the decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session in resolutions 8(XXVI) and 10(XXVI) should be undertaken in 1970 in conformity with the relevant decisions of the Commission, bearing in mind the necessity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Council, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1 above, considers the relevant programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature.

#### DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION**

General Committee, meetings 188, 190.  
 Special Political Committee, meetings 727, 744-751.  
 Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.  
 Plenary Meetings 1909, 1931.

A/7929. Report of Economic and Social Council. Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General.

A/7942 (S/9614). Letter of 23 January 1970 from Syria.

A/7946 (S/9629). Letter of 30 January 1970 from Israel.

A/7947 (S/9639). Letter of 5 February 1970 from Syria.

A/7948 (S/9642). Letter of 9 February 1970 from Israel.

A/7975 (S/9774). Letter of 30 April 1970 from Kuwait.

A/7980 (S/9809). Letter of 21 May 1970 from Israel.

A/7984 (S/9832), A/7985 (S/9833), A/7986 (S/9841). Letters of 9 and 18 June 1970 from Israel.

A/7988 (S/9868), A/7997 (S/9885). Letters of 16 and 23 July 1970 from Jordan.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 7.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX C.

A/8039 (S/9904). Letter of 12 August 1970 from Jordan.

A/8051 (S/9919). Letter of 27 August 1970 from Jordan.

A/8063 (S/9941). Letter of 16 September 1970 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen.  
 A/8075 (S/9948). Letter of 23 September 1970 from Israel.

A/8089. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/8093. Letter of 11 November 1970 from Iraq (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories").

A/8123 (S/9963). Letter of 15 October 1970 from Syria.

A/8164. Letter of 13 November 1970 from Israel.

A/8100/Add.2. Adoption of agenda of 25th regular session and allocation of items. Third report of General Committee.

A/SPC/137/Add.1. Letter of 18 November 1970 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/142. Letter of 4 December 1970 from Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia (request for hearing of "Palestine Arab delegation").

A/SPC/L.201. Afghanistan, Guinea, Mauritania, Pakistan: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia and Senegal, approved by Special Political Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 751, by roll-call vote of 49 to 14, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,\* People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Swaziland, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

A/SPC/L.202, A/C.5/1361, A/8245. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Special Political Committee in A/8237. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8237. Report of Special Political Committee.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen informed the United Nations that it had changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

RESOLUTION 2727(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8237, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1931, by roll-call vote of 52 to 20, with 43 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia,

Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 237(1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259(1968) of 27 September 1968,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2443(XXIII) and 2452 A(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B(XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672 D(XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Further recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 6(XXIV) of 27 February 1968, 6(XXV) of 4 March 1969 and 10(XXVI) of 23 March 1970, the telegram of 8 March 1968 dispatched by the Commission to the Israeli authorities, the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, Economic and Social Council resolution 1515(XLVIII), adopted on 28 May 1970 on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, and the other relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,

Noting with regret that the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Gravely concerned for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel,

1. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and to its members for their efforts in performing the task assigned to them;

2. Calls upon the Government of Israel immediately

to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee embodied in its report and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations;

3. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

4. Urges the Government of Israel to receive the Special Committee, co-operate with it and facilitate its work;

5. Requests the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks;

7. Decides to inscribe on the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Report (or reports) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories."

## THE SITUATION IN AND AROUND JERUSALEM AND ITS HOLY PLACES

In a letter of 22 July 1970 to the Secretary-General, Jordan protested against the levying by Israel of defence taxes on Jordanian citizens in the occupied City of Jerusalem and its environs, as well as against Israeli measures designed to change the Arab character of the city. Jordan pointed out that in spite of the Security Council's resolution of 3 July 1969,<sup>17</sup> which had condemned all measures taken by Israel to change the status of the city, Israel had neither rescinded those measures nor had it refrained from taking new measures to change the political, legal and demographic status of the city.

In another letter, dated 28 October, Jordan, after reiterating that Israel had continued its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the status of Jerusalem, forwarded the text of an article published in the International Herald Tribune of 17-18 October 1970, depicting some of Israel's construction plans in the Arab part of the City of Jerusalem. The letter added that the only way that those illegal measures could be stopped was to end Israel's occupation of Jerusalem.

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 220, text of resolution 267(1969).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/9774 (A/7975). Letter of 30 April 1970 from Kuwait.  
S/9883 (A/7996), S/9897, S/9969 (A/8141). Letters of 22 July, 3 August and 28 October 1970 from Jordan.

## SEARCH FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM

### REPORTS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

During 1970, efforts continued in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

In a report of 4 January 1971, the Secretary-General reviewed the efforts of his Special Representative to the Middle East, Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring, since the adoption of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 (242(1967)).<sup>18</sup>

In June 1970, the report said, the United States proposed to Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic that they should each advise Ambassador Jarring as follows:

(1) that having accepted, and indicated their willingness to carry out, the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 in all its parts,

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967).

they would designate representatives to discussions to be held under his auspices, according to such procedure and at such places and times as he might recommend, taking into account, as appropriate, each side's preference as to method of procedure and previous experience between the parties;

(2) that the purpose of the discussions was to reach agreement on the establishment of a just and lasting peace between them, based on mutual acknowledgement by the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel of each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and on Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict, both in accordance with the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967; and

(3) that, to facilitate Ambassador Jarring's task of promoting agreement as set forth in the resolution of 22 November 1967, the parties would strictly observe, effective from 1 July at least until 1 October, the cease-fire resolutions of the Security Council.

In a note of 7 August, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had been informed by the United States that its peace proposal had been accepted by the three Governments and that Ambassador Jarring had received confirmation of the acceptances by their representatives to the United Nations. The United States, he said, had received from the parties the acceptance of a standstill cease-fire for a period of 90 days, effective from 7 August until at least 5 November.

The Secretary-General stated that he and Ambassador Jarring therefore believed that there was a reasonable basis on which to renew immediately the Special Representative's contacts with the parties. It could be said, therefore, that the Jarring mission was now reactivated. The Secretary-General added that since its inception in 1967 the mission had never been suspended or inoperative, although at times—because of unavoidable circumstances—it had been relatively inactive. In his view, an important step forward had been taken in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General reported, Ambassador Jarring invited the parties to take part in discussions opening in New York on 25 August and had met on that day with each of

their representatives. However, the representative of Israel had stated that he had been instructed to return to Israel. On his return on 8 September, he had informed Ambassador Jarring that Israel's acceptance of the United States peace initiative was still in effect but that in view of Egypt's grave violation of the cease-fire standstill agreement, and inasmuch as the strictest observance of that standstill agreement was one of the central elements of the United States peace initiative, Israel would be unable to participate in the talks under the auspices of the Special Representative as long as the cease-fire standstill agreement was not observed in its entirety and the original situation restored.

On 14 September 1970, in the introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General said, among other things, that the agreement of the three Governments to the peace proposal initiated by the United States, in providing a basis on which Ambassador Jarring could renew his contacts with the parties, created at the time an atmosphere of cautious hope which had been conspicuously lacking in recent years. It was, he said, a tentative indication that at long last there might be among the parties a will to peace—indispensable for any hope of progress. Now, in mid-September, there could be no doubt that the peace effort in the Middle East had suffered a severe set-back. Israel, he noted, had charged that the cease-fire standstill conditions in the Suez Canal sector had been continuously violated by the United Arab Republic and had insisted that until the original situation was restored, Israel would not participate in the talks.

Despite all the difficulties, the Secretary-General felt that failure was not inevitable nor should it be concluded that there was no longer any scope for constructive peace talks. On the contrary, it was the time to exert every possible effort towards a resumption of the talks.

The Secretary-General stressed that the matter of the standstill arrangement involved neither Ambassador Jarring nor the United Nations but only the United States and the two parties concerned. It was an area in which the United Nations had no responsibility because none had been given to it.

The Secretary-General hoped that the talks could soon be resumed; he was convinced that this was probably the one chance of a breakthrough to peace in the Middle East. The current peace move, he said, even though it had now encountered serious obstacles, had also shown that Member States, and especially four of the permanent members of the Security Council, working together both within and outside the United Nations, could reach agreement even on the most difficult and controversial problems. In particular, he added, the concurrence of the two super-powers—buttressed by France and the United Kingdom—in a positive course of action was of decisive importance.

The Secretary-General concluded by saying that the great basic problems of the Middle East still lay ahead. If the will to peace of the parties and the will to help of United Nations Members could be maintained, he believed that the efforts of the Governments concerned, of the Security Council and of Ambassador Jarring could in the end succeed.

The Secretary-General subsequently reported that while the Special Representative's talks with the Arab representatives had continued, they could not be productive because of lack of contact with the Israel representative. However, the Special Representative had held a wide range of contacts with representatives of the parties and of other Member States during the commemorative twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly and during the Assembly's debate on the Middle East.

After the adoption of the Assembly's resolution of 4 November 1970 (2628(XXV)) (see below for details), the Special Representative invited representatives of the parties to resume talks under his auspices. Although the representatives of Jordan and the United Arab Republic informed him of their willingness to do so, the representative of Israel stated that the matter was under consideration by his Government.

On 19 November, the Special Representative, in a letter to Israel's Foreign Minister, formally invited the Government of Israel to resume its participation in the discussions. On 30 December, Ambassador Jarring received a letter from Israel's Foreign Minister stating his Government's readiness to resume its participation in the talks.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1969 session, the General Assembly had decided that consideration of the item relating to the situation in the Middle East should be deferred to the twenty-fifth Assembly session in 1970. The item was included in the agenda of that session and discussed at plenary meetings of the Assembly held between 26 October and 4 November 1970.

By a decision taken on 4 November, the General Assembly expressed serious concern that the continuation of the grave and deteriorating situation in the Middle East constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. It reaffirmed that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force would be recognized, and deplored the continued occupation of the Arab territories since 5 June 1967. It also expressed serious concern that the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 (242(1967))<sup>19</sup>—which had been unanimously adopted and provided for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East—had not yet been implemented.

The Assembly then:

(1) reaffirmed that the acquisition of territories by force was inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied had to be restored;

(2) reaffirmed that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of both the following principles: (a) withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict; (b) termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(3) recognized that respect for the rights of the Palestinians was an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

(4) urged the speedy implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November

<sup>19</sup>See footnote 18.

1967—providing for the peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East—in all its parts;

(5) called upon the parties directly concerned to instruct their representatives to resume contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in order to enable him to carry out, at the earliest possible date, his mandate for the implementation of the Council's resolution adopted on 22 November 1967 in all its parts;

(6) recommended to the parties that they extend the cease-fire for a period of three months in order that they might enter into talks under the auspices of the Special Representative with a view to giving effect to the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967;

(7) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within two months, and to the Assembly as appropriate, on the efforts of the Special Representative and on the implementation of the Council's resolution; and

(8) requested the Security Council to consider, if necessary, making arrangements, under the relevant Articles of the Charter, to ensure the implementation of its resolution.

The General Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 2628(XXV) on 4 November by a roll-call vote of 57 to 16, with 39 abstentions. (For text and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text, as revised and amended, was sponsored eventually by the following 22 Members: Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, India, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

During the debate, the sponsors revised their text and agreed to amendments put forward by France. These included the addition of the operative paragraph calling for the application of the principles: (a) of withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict; and (b) termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and its right to live in peace

within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.

Another French amendment accepted by the sponsors was the addition of the paragraph by which the Assembly recognized that respect for the rights of the Palestinians was an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

France also proposed, and the sponsors accepted, the addition of the paragraph recommending that the parties extend the cease-fire for a three-month period in order to facilitate talks under the Special Representative's auspices with a view to giving effect to the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

Two other proposals on the situation in the Middle East were submitted to the Assembly. The first of these was a United States text, which was not pressed to a vote. The other was a text sponsored by 21 Latin American States, which was rejected by the Assembly on 4 November by a roll-call vote of 49 against to 45 in favour, with 27 abstentions. (For sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the United States proposal, the General Assembly would have, first, endorsed the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 and urged that it be carried out in all its parts;

Second, the Assembly would have recommended to the parties and all concerned to exert their utmost efforts, taking into account the obstacles and difficulties which had arisen since the cease-fire standstill agreement went into effect, to create, in accordance with that agreement, the conditions necessary to establish the confidence in which the parties could resume discussions promptly under the auspices of the Special Representative, in accordance with the proposal contained in the Secretary-General's note of 7 August (see above).

Finally, by the United States text, the Assembly would have endorsed the Security Council's resolutions of 1967 on the cease-fire and recommended that the observance of the cease-fire as contained in the note by the Secretary-General of 7 August be extended for at least three months in order to facilitate the promotion of agreement as set forth in the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

By the Latin American proposal, the General Assembly would have, among other things, expressed its full support of the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 and affirmed the need for its speedy implementation. It would also have supported the efforts of the Special Representative to carry out his mission to promote agreement for the implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

The Assembly also would have requested the parties directly concerned to instruct their representatives to resume discussions with the Special Representative to enable him to carry out as soon as possible his mission to promote agreement for the implementation of the Council's resolution in its entirety.

The Latin American text also would have had the Assembly support the Security Council's resolutions of 1967 concerning the cease-fire and recommend—in order to promote agreement as envisaged in the Council's resolution—that the cease-fire mentioned in the Secretary-General's note of 7 August 1970 should be scrupulously observed and extended for three months, with the addition of suitable measures for proper supervision of its observance, including, if possible, the use of United Nations Observers stationed in the region.

Finally, this text would have had the Assembly ask the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within two months, and to the General Assembly as appropriate, on the efforts of the Special Representative and on the implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

During the debate, the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic said his Government had asked that consideration of the situation in the Middle East be resumed by the General Assembly in view of Israel's rejection of all international efforts towards a settlement during the past three years and its insistence on following an expansionist policy, thus creating an ever increasing threat to international peace and security. In the opinion of his Government, the General Assembly should play a positive role in assisting the Security Council to implement its resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967.

He then charged that Israel had not only consistently refused to co-operate in all efforts

at implementing that resolution but, by its withdrawal on 6 September 1970 from contacts with Ambassador Jarring, had further shown its determination to undermine efforts for peace in the Middle East. In contrast to that attitude, the United Arab Republic had not only accepted the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 but had expressed—as early as December 1967—its readiness to fulfil all its obligations under that resolution.

With regard to the United States initiative, the United Arab Republic had, he said, accepted it in full and had designated its representative for talks with the Special Representative. Israel, however, had not made one single substantive contact with Ambassador Jarring after accepting the United States initiative and had justified its position by alleging that the United Arab Republic had violated the cease-fire arrangements.

After outlining what he described as Israel's twofold policy of military aggression and political deceit, the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic said that early in 1970 Israel had embarked upon a new stage in its aggression: it carried out daily air raids against the civilian population of the United Arab Republic, causing hundreds of deaths, and its war against civilians had also been extended to Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. It was regrettable, he added, that the United States had assisted in that aggression and had continued to provide Israel with bombers and other weapons, as well as with massive economic aid. By taking that hostile position towards the Arab peoples and by supporting the aggressor, the United States obstructed the realization of peace in the Middle East.

In the view of the United Arab Republic, it had become imperative that the United Nations keep the situation in the Middle East under its active consideration, follow up constantly the efforts being made for peace and make use of its powers under the Charter until peace was finally secured by the withdrawal of Israel's forces from all the occupied Arab territories.

The Foreign Minister of Israel charged that the United Arab Republic had massively violated the cease-fire standstill agreement through the construction and forward movement

of a great missile system. The result was that the equilibrium of the 7 August agreement had been broken, Israel's acceptance of the cease-fire standstill had been exploited and confidence in the validity of Egyptian commitments undermined. Israel, on the other hand, had accepted a negotiating procedure under Ambassador Jarring's auspices that would be indirect in its first phase. It had also, despite doubts, acquiesced in a cease-fire of limited duration and had declared its readiness to accept and seek agreement on the implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

To make clear that its objective in territorial negotiations was not arbitrary expansion but legitimate security, Israel, its Foreign Minister went on to say, had stated its willingness to withdraw its forces, on the establishment of peace, to agreed, recognized and secure boundaries, to be determined in the peace negotiations. That policy, he added, had been conveyed to Ambassador Jarring on 6 August in the form of an affirmative response to the United States peace initiative. Under the cease-fire standstill agreement, which was the heart and centre of that initiative, and which was accepted by Egypt and endorsed by the USSR, the parties undertook to refrain from changing the status quo within a zone extending 50 kilometres to the east and west of the cease-fire line and, specifically, to do nothing but maintain installations at the existing sites. They agreed not to introduce, move forward, construct or otherwise install missiles in the zone, or carry out any work for the establishment of any new missile sites.

However, the Foreign Minister of Israel continued, contrary to those precise undertakings, Egypt had established between 500 and 600 operational SA-2 and SA-3 missiles in the standstill zone in violation of the agreement of 7 August. These, he declared, were not defensive measures but offensive preparations designed to change the cease-fire lines by renewed war. In the circumstances, it was impossible to consider negotiating a new agreement while the existing one had been shown so little respect. The most urgent task now was to restore the confidence necessary for a peace dialogue to take place.

The Foreign Minister of Israel went on to say that the General Assembly should not upset the existing consensus among the parties on the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 by giving it a new formulation, or balance, or emphasis.

He also noted that the situation in the Middle East was still being actively considered by the Security Council; any recommendation by the General Assembly implying a change in the balance of the Security Council's resolution would be in violation of the spirit of Article 12 of the Charter.<sup>20</sup> In those circumstances, the General Assembly should urge the parties to observe strictly the cease-fire standstill agreement and call for the restoration of the 7 August situation so that the Jarring mission could make progress in the Egyptian-Israeli sector, as well as in others.

The representative of the United States said that ever since the adoption of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967, his Government had made every effort to help achieve its objectives. It was because of that concern that it had taken the initiative which had led to the developments reported by the Secretary-General on 7 August 1970. As a result of an intensive period of quiet diplomacy, an arrangement had been worked out with the countries concerned whereby they had stated explicitly their willingness to carry out the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 in all its parts and had committed themselves to pursuing the goal of reaching agreement on a just and lasting peace. Moreover, the observance of the cease-fire had replaced the daily shelling on both sides of the Suez Canal, and the escalating danger of a great power confrontation had also eased.

Commenting on an early draft of the resolution later adopted by the Assembly, and prior to submitting the United States text, the United States representative pointed out that it had taken almost three years to get from all three of the States directly concerned explicit, public agreement to carry out the resolution of 22 November 1967 in all its parts, as well as

<sup>20</sup> For text of Article 12 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.



agreement as to how discussions to that end should be conducted. In his view, it would be irresponsible for the General Assembly to adopt any resolution appearing to add to, subtract from, interpret or distort the careful balance of the Council's resolution.

The United States Government, he added, which valued the role of both the General Assembly and the Security Council in dealing with the problem of the Middle East, would urge the Assembly to avoid any unrealistic action. The objective must be agreement on a peaceful settlement, with serious efforts made to resume the discussions between the parties and to ensure discussions that would permit rapid progress towards such a settlement. The United States was ready to pledge all its efforts for the successful conclusion of those discussions; it stressed that comparable efforts were required from others seriously seeking a peaceful settlement for the Middle East.

The representative of France said that since the Charter had conferred on the Security Council, the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, there was no question of the Assembly assuming the role of the Council or making an attempt to weaken a Council resolution. However, it would, in France's view, be appropriate for the Council to seek the Assembly's views and, because of the exceptional circumstances, the whole moral force of the Assembly would have to be brought to bear in the decision of the Council.

The French representative went on to say that the majority of Assembly Members also believed that a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle East would have to be based on the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967. Moreover, the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel had publicly confirmed their acceptance of that resolution. Four of the permanent members of the Security Council had been working on the problem for months, each one making very constructive proposals. But the resolution of 22 November 1967 had still not been applied and, in his view, this was because of the lack of determination to accept or to force acceptance of the Security Council's recommendations. It was on that point that the moral pressure of the General Assembly had to be exerted and,

if need be, a new action in the Security Council had to be taken in the light of the lessons learned from the difficulties met in efforts to implement the resolution.

The United States initiative, which deserved full support, the French representative continued, had made the resumption of the Jarring mission possible. It had also called for a resumption of the cease-fire with standstill arrangements. Those arrangements had been violated, which was regrettable, but the basic error, in France's view, was that neither the four powers, nor the Security Council, nor the United Nations had ever had to take cognizance of the cease-fire. A halt to military operations, under the guarantee of the four powers acting within the framework of the Security Council, would have had a completely different value. Peace was not determined by one or two, while United Nations Member States were reduced to the role of spectators.

As to confidence, the French representative added, there could be none on either side as long as fair settlement guaranteed by other States was not reached through negotiation. Three steps were needed: the earliest possible resumption of the Jarring mission; the extension of the cease-fire for an unspecified period; and the implementation of all the provisions of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

The USSR representative said the hostile actions of Israel against the Arab countries continued to make it impossible to establish a just and solid peace in the Middle East. This compelled the United Nations and all peace-loving Governments to adopt further steps to make Israel accept a settlement based on the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

He went on to say that Israel's aggression—maintained by international imperialist and neo-colonialist forces—aimed at liquidating progressive regimes in Arab countries and at holding back their progress towards liberation. For its part, the United States had taken such measures as the deployment of its Sixth Fleet in the eastern Mediterranean, the transfer of new Phantom aircraft and the extension of credit to Israel for the purchase in the United States of military technology and equipment.

According to the USSR spokesman, the United States had also supported Israel's expansionist plans by making the withdrawal of Israeli troops conditional upon the so-called rectification of borders. This United States policy was in direct conflict with one of the basic provisions of the Council's resolution, namely, the inadmissibility of acquiring territories by means of war.

Furthermore, he said, united action by Israel and the United States had aimed at blocking the progress of the Jarring mission, and the purpose of the United States draft resolution was to assist Israel in its defiance and block the implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967. The United States draft asked for the establishment of confidence, but that could not be established without the withdrawal of Israel's troops, the USSR spokesman said. Moreover, the obstacles in the way of a settlement referred to in the United States draft were of Israel's making, supported by the United States through its insistence on air superiority for Israel in the Suez Canal area.

The USSR representative said the way to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East lay not through threat and military adventure but through the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories—the first and most important requirement of the Council's resolution.

The USSR, he said, believed that safe borders could be achieved not by a policy of expansion but only through international legal recognition and consolidation. They might, he said, be established by setting up demilitarized zones on both sides of the borders, guaranteed by the presence of the United Nations at a number of points in those zones. Direct guarantees could be given by the four powers or by the Security Council as a whole. Agreement on all these elements of a settlement could then be included in a mutually binding agreement between the parties, presented in the form of an international act with corresponding guarantees for implementation of the provisions contained therein.

The USSR believed that it was therefore necessary that Ambassador Jarring's mission be resumed at an early date, without imaginary

conditions or requirements. This had been suggested by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the Foreign Ministers of the four powers, who had agreed to take all steps to ensure a peaceful settlement on the basis of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

The United Kingdom representative observed that there was virtually unanimous agreement that the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 provided the only basis for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. However, the United Kingdom had never believed that a settlement should or could be imposed on the parties. It would have to be a "package deal," embodied in an agreement binding on all the parties in international law and endorsed by the Security Council. The two main elements in the package, as in the resolution of 22 November 1967, would be commitments to peace on the one hand, and the withdrawal of troops and the determination of boundaries on the other.

First, the United Kingdom spokesman said, the Arab States and Israel must agree to establish a genuine state of peace between them, and must, in particular, respect and recognize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability and political independence of each other without resorting to threats or the use of force. Second, the objective must be to establish secure and recognized boundaries. Here, the Assembly must be guided by the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, and there must thus be Israeli withdrawal—with the possibility of minor rectifications—from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

With respect to Jerusalem, he said, the United Kingdom believed that any agreement on the status of that city must incorporate, as an essential part of a settlement, provision for freedom of access to the holy places and for their protection.

On the question of guarantees, he went on, the agreement should be endorsed by the Security Council, and, as an internal guarantee, the United Kingdom favoured a United Nations presence, both to supervise withdrawal and to remain in the area after withdrawal.

Other elements to be considered, according to the United Kingdom, were: the establish-

ment of demilitarized zones under United Nations supervision; freedom of navigation for all countries through the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran; the aspirations of the Palestinians; and a just settlement of the refugee problem.

Finally, its representative said, the United Kingdom did not believe that the Assembly should attempt in any way to alter a resolution of the Security Council, nor could it support any Assembly resolution which sought to amplify, modify or alter the balance of the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

Representatives of the Arab States, supporting the request of the United Arab Republic for consideration of the item by the General Assembly, stressed that action by the Assembly was necessary to bring about implementation of the Security Council's resolution, particularly on the question of withdrawal of Israel's troops from the occupied territories.

These representatives also expressed support for the Palestinians in their fight for the right of self-determination. Algeria, for example, said that only the Palestinians, through their legitimate representatives, could decide about the future of their country. A discussion of the

situation in the Middle East could be positive only when the General Assembly recognized the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Representatives of several Arab States deplored United States military support to Israel which, they considered, had helped Israel in its aggression and in its defiance of the United Nations. They also warned against making the Middle East a special arena for the play of great power politics or attempting to solve its problems outside of the United Nations.

Several speakers from African and Asian States and Eastern Europe emphasized the need for resumption of Ambassador Jarring's mission and felt that Israel's demand for a rectification of the so-called violations of the standstill arrangements was only a pretext for sabotaging the Jarring Mission.

A majority of those participating in the debate thought that the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967 provided an adequate basis for resumption of the talks and eventually for reaching a settlement; it was incumbent upon the United Nations to take effective action to translate the provisions and principles of that resolution into reality.

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#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 188.

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A/7941. Letter of 22 January 1970 from Israel.

A/8001 and Corr.1,2. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter I; Part Three, Chapter I A 7; Part Four, Chapter IV F.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, September 1970, Chapter IV, and Chapter X, paras. 154-156.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapters 1 and 27.

A/8077. Joint appeal of 24 September 1970 by President of General Assembly and Secretary-General.

A/8145. Letter of 30 October 1970 from Jordan.

A/L.602 and Add.1,2 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, India, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mon-

golia, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

A/L.602/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 21 powers and by Ghana.

A/L.603. United States: draft resolution.

A/L.604. Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, rejected by Assembly on 4 November 1970, meeting 1896, by roll-call vote of 45 in favour, 49 against, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic,\* Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Kenya, Laos, Mauritius, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo,† Turkey, United Kingdom.

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† Subsequently Togo advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A/L.606. France: amendments to 21-power draft resolution, A/L.602.

RESOLUTION 2628(xxv), as proposed by 22 powers, A/L.602/Rev.2, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1970, meeting 1896, by roll-call vote of 57 to 16, with 39 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, El Salvador, Iceland, Israel, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados,\* Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

\* Subsequently Barbados advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September—17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 10.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/7940 (S/9607). Letter of 16 January 1970 from Jordan.  
 A/7942 (S/9614). Letter of 23 January 1970 from Syria.  
 A/7944 (S/9618). Letter of 27 January 1970 from Jordan.  
 A/7945 (S/9623), A/7946 (S/9629). Letters of 29 and 30 January 1970 from Israel.  
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 A/7980 (S/9809). Letter of 21 May 1970 from Israel.  
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 A/8075 (S/9948). Letter of 23 September 1970 from Israel.  
 A/8107 (S/9958). Letter of 9 October 1970 from USSR.  
 A/8123 (S/9963). Letter of 15 October 1970 from Syria.  
 A/8141 (S/9969). Letter of 28 October 1970 from Jordan.

## OTHER MATTERS RELEVANT TO MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

INTERFERENCE WITH  
INTERNATIONAL  
CIVIL AVIATIONCOMMUNICATIONS TO  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

During 1970, several communications were received by the Secretary-General concerning the problem of airplane hijacking and other air incidents.

On 12 February 1970, Israel said that on 10 February an attack had been perpetrated by Arab terrorists at the Munich (Federal Republic of Germany) airport, directed against passengers about to board an Israeli civil aircraft on a scheduled international flight from Tel Aviv (Israel) with a stopover at Munich. The

attack had resulted in the killing of one Israeli citizen and the wounding of many. The letter transmitted a statement issued by Israel's Ministry for Foreign Affairs denouncing the attack and requesting Governments and international bodies to take necessary measures to ensure the freedom of civil air transport and the safety of the general public using air transport.

The letter said that responsibility for the attack at Munich rested with the Arab Governments, which were actively participating in the organization, financing and training of the terror organizations and in the direction of their operations.

On 24 February, Israel transmitted the text of a statement by the Prime Minister of Israel

concerning the explosion of a Swissair aircraft bound for Israel, in which the lives of 47 passengers and crew had been lost. This incident and others were part of the pattern of bloodshed and murder which the Arab terrorist organizations had cast on international civilian aircraft throughout the world. The Arab Governments provided encouragement, immunity and protection for the criminals and their crimes. The international community had yet to take concrete measures to put an end to the designs of Arab terrorists against civil aviation and the safety of passengers, crews and aircraft.

On 16 September, representatives of 14 Arab States, in a letter to the Secretary-General, cited reports that hundreds of men and women had been arbitrarily arrested in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and were being held by Israel as hostages. (See also p. 246.)

On 23 September, in a letter to the Secretary-General, Israel rejected the charge, and said that on 6 and 9 September five attempts at hijacking civil passenger aircraft on regular scheduled flights had been made by an Arab terrorist organization operating in and from the Arab countries bordering on Israel. One attempt was foiled. The four planes successfully hijacked had subsequently been blown up—one at Cairo, the other three a week later at Zerka (Jordan). Their passengers and crews were held as hostages under barbaric conditions; some had since been released but over 50 remained captive, apparently because most of them were Jews.

The Israeli letter then drew attention to the Security Council's resolution of 9 September (see below).

The letter went on to say that Israel, for its part, had had no choice but to take precautionary measures against the threat of further terror activity and had temporarily taken in for questioning 450 persons suspected of being associated with the terror organizations. Seventy-five of these had been released within two days; the rest were freed by 18 September 1970.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

In a letter on 9 September, the United States representative requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation

created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft engaged in international commerce and the threat to the lives of innocent travellers.

Also on 9 September, the United Kingdom representative asked that an urgent meeting of the Council be convened to consider the hijacking of civil aircraft, with particular reference to the incidents that had taken place during the preceding days.

In letters dated 9 September, Algeria and Israel, respectively, requested that they be invited to participate in the discussion.

The Security Council met on 9 September and the President said that prior to the meeting extensive consultations had taken place in order to meet the wishes of all parties concerned.

The representative of Finland said it was his understanding that a consensus had been reached during the consultations, and he formally moved that the Council decide to adopt immediately the text agreed upon and then adjourn without debate.

There was no objection and the Security Council then adopted the consensus in the form of resolution 286(1970) on 9 September 1970.

By this, the Security Council expressed its grave concern at the threat to innocent civilian lives from the hijacking of aircraft and any other interference in international travel. It then: (1) appealed to all parties concerned for the immediate release of all passengers and crews, without exception, held as a result of hijackings and other interference in international travel; and (2) called on States to take all possible legal steps to prevent further hijackings or any other interference with international civil air travel.

Prior to the adoption of the resolution, the President of the Council, after stressing the gravity of the matter, said that important principles concerning the Middle East were involved which could not be solved in a single meeting, but he appealed to those concerned to spare the lives of innocent persons who were not involved in a state of war. The climate of international opinion, he said, had never been more favourable for a just solution to the problems of the Middle East, and it should be the Security Council's business to do

everything to enhance that favourable climate. (For further details and text of resolution 286(1970), see pp. 803-6.)

#### CONSIDERATION

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 25 November 1970, the General Assembly, in adopting resolution 2645 (XXV), condemned, without exception whatsoever, all acts of aerial hijacking or other interference with civil air travel. It called on States to take all appropriate measures to deter, prevent or suppress such acts within their jurisdiction—at every stage of the execution of those acts—and to provide for the prosecution and punishment of persons perpetrating such acts, or for the possible extradition of such persons for prosecution and punishment.

The Assembly also declared that the exploitation of unlawful seizure of aircraft for the purpose of taking hostages was to be condemned. It declared, further, that the unlawful detention of passengers and crew in transit or otherwise engaged in civil air travel was to be condemned as another form of wrongful interference with free and uninterrupted air travel.

States to whose territory a hijacked aircraft was diverted were urged by the Assembly to provide for the care and safety of its passengers and crew and to enable them to continue their journey as soon as practicable, and to return aircraft and cargo to the lawful owners.

In addition, the Assembly: invited States to ratify or accede to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo, Japan, on 14 September 1963; requested concerted action by States towards suppressing all acts jeopardizing the safe and orderly development of international civil air transport; and called on States to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization to ensure that passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in civil aviation were not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind.

(For further details and text of resolution 2645 (XXV), see article in the section on Legal Questions in this volume of the Yearbook, pp. 803-7.)

#### GENERAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

During 1970, general statements and other communications concerning the situation in the Middle East were brought to the attention of the Secretary-General and the Security Council. They are briefly noted below.

On 18 February 1970, the representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, Syria and the United Arab Republic transmitted the text of a communique issued at the close of the conference of five Arab States, held at Cairo between 7 and 9 February 1970, in which what they described as the "Front-line States" condemned United States support for Israel—support which, they said, continued unabated while Israel had not only usurped the whole of Palestine and driven out its population but was occupying territories belonging to three Arab States.

On 24 February, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia urging a political settlement of the situation in the Middle East, based on the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.<sup>21</sup>

On 10 March, the representative of Sudan transmitted part of the joint communique published at the end of the Sixth Summit Conference of the East and Central African States, held at Khartoum, Sudan, from 26 to 28 January 1970, in which the Organization of African Unity (OAU) reiterated its call for the implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

On 18 May, the representative of Saudi Arabia transmitted the text of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, from 23 to 25 March 1970, urging, among other things, that the great powers intensify their efforts to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the territories occupied since the hostilities of June 1967.

By letters dated 21 July, 22 and 24 September and 9 October 1970, the USSR representative transmitted the texts of statements made on the situation in the Middle East by the Supreme

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, for text of resolution 242(1967).

Soviet of the USSR, by the Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

In its statement on 21 July, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed its concern and alarm at the threat to world peace being created in the Middle East by the aggressive actions of Israel and its imperialist protectors. Israel was not fighting for its existence or its security but for the conquest of foreign territory. The alternatives were either a further extension of the military threat in the Middle East or the adoption of measures to ensure a political settlement on the basis of the complete implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.

In their statements of 22 and 24 September respectively, TASS and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed concern at the reported concentration of the United States Sixth Fleet in the eastern part of the Mediterranean in connexion with the events then taking place in Jordan, and warned that any intervention in Jordan from outside would be a threat not only to the independence of the countries of the Middle East but also to the cause of international peace.

In its statement on 9 October, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the campaign of slander launched in the United States against the USSR, with regard to the alleged violations of the cease-fire agreement in the Suez Canal sector, was a deliberate attempt to mislead world public opinion and to provide Israel with another pretext for breaking off the contacts that Ambassador Jarring, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East, had just begun with the parties.

On 9 October, the Executive Secretary of OAU transmitted, among other things, the texts of two resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, meeting at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 3 September 1970.

One of these OAU resolutions expressed solidarity with the United Arab Republic and requested all member States of OAU to use their influence to ensure the full implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967. The other condemned the illegal arrest and detention of two Algerian citizens

by Israeli authorities at Lydda International Airport in Israel.

On 8 December, the USSR representative transmitted the text of a statement on the Middle East situation, adopted at Berlin on 2 December by the participants in the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The statement expressed concern about the increased tension in the Middle East as a result of Israel's policies, and endorsed the attitude of the Arab leaders in pursuing a political solution to the Middle East conflict. It expressed support of the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the imperialist policy of aggression in the Middle East and for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories.

An earlier group of communications dealt with the contents of a statement made on 4 March by the Foreign Minister of Israel. On 5 March, Israel's representative transmitted the text of the statement to the President of the Security Council for circulation as a Council document. In the statement, it was charged that the USSR was organizing a campaign to compel Jews in the USSR to sign declarations against Israel zionism and that it was following a policy that constituted an obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

On 13 March, the USSR representative protested against the circulation as an official Council document of the statement referred to in Israel's letter, asserting that circulation of the statement, which contained references to matters falling within the domestic jurisdiction of the USSR, was illegal, constituted a violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter,<sup>22</sup> and deviated from the normal practice of the Security Council.

In a letter dated 19 March, the representative of Israel said the objections to the circulation of Israel's statement were unfounded. The statement, he said, had been made in reaction to the USSR's policy of support for Arab aggression against Israel and was obviously of direct concern to the Security Council.

On 26 March, the USSR representative protested against the circulation of the Israeli letter

<sup>22</sup> For text of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.



of 19 March, again maintaining that it dealt with a matter falling within the domestic jurisdiction of a Member State and was not even remotely connected with any question then being discussed in the Security Council.

#### DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

On 30 November 1970, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2649 (XXV) on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence for the effective guarantee of human rights.

By this, the Assembly among other things: affirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-deter-

mination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal; recognized the right of such peoples to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the United Nations Charter; and called upon all Governments denying the right of self-determination to recognize and observe that right in accordance with relevant international instruments and the principles and spirit of the Charter.

The Assembly also condemned Governments that denied the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of Southern Rhodesia and Palestine.

(For text of resolution 2649 (XXV), see p. 533.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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S/9671 (A/7957). Letter of 27 February 1970 from Israel.

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African States, Khartoum, 26-28 January 1970).

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## CHAPTER XII

### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

During 1970, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continued to provide relief, health and education services.

Expanding enrolments in the schools run jointly by UNRWA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), accompanied by rising prices for

supplies, imposed a severe strain on Agency finances. The increase in costs again outstripped the increase in income, and the year ended with a deficit of \$4.9 million and a reduction of the working capital to \$5.6 million.

On 7 December 1970, the General Assembly established a nine-member Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA to recommend meas-

ures to prevent the reduction of Agency services in 1971 and assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA in reaching solutions to the problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis.

The Agency's operations were affected by the activities of the Palestinian fedayeen movements and the reactions to them of Governments in the region. In September, the confrontation between the Jordanian Government and the fedayeen led to fighting, heaviest in Amman, involving tanks and artillery. Normal life was paralysed for 10 days. As soon as the fighting ceased, UNRWA resumed operations and did much to help cope with the health needs, food shortages and other problems caused by the conflict.

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

As a result of natural increase, the number of refugees registered with UNRWA rose to 1,445,022 by December 1970. Some 57 per cent of these received rations; about 40 per cent lived in the 53 established camps or in 10 emergency camps set up for persons displaced by the 1967 hostilities. (These camps, as pointed out in the Commissioner-General's annual report for 1968-69, are not extra-territorial, and the Governments are responsible for such functions as law and order.) The Agency provided limited assistance, as a temporary measure, to some non-refugees displaced in 1967.<sup>1</sup>

The Agency maintained its ceiling on the number of beneficiaries of basic food rations, with no allowance for population growth; an estimated 339,000 children, most of them in east Jordan, were excluded by the ceiling. However, the 835,000 rations issued monthly included emergency rations for 15,700 children of displaced refugees. In addition, UNRWA distributed at the expense of the Jordanian Government 217,000 rations monthly to displaced persons not registered with UNRWA, and 40,000 to displaced registered refugee children. The supplementary feeding programme, designed to avoid dietary deficiencies in nutritionally vulnerable groups, was continued.

The Agency pursued its programme of school-room construction to meet the growth in enrolment and to accommodate children of newly displaced refugees in east Jordan. Training fa-

cilities were expanded to some extent, as well.

In Syria, the authorities authorized UNRWA to replace tents with concrete-block shelters in the emergency camps, and construction of the shelters was started. Under a similar programme in east Jordan, a total of about 16,500 family shelter units had been built by the end of 1970. The construction programmes were funded with contributions made specifically for the purpose and not from the Agency's operating budget.

The health care programme of UNRWA included curative and preventive medical services, provided mainly through 112 outpatient health centres, of which 89 were operated directly by UNRWA. Nearly 6 million patient calls were recorded. The Agency also provided some hospital care and laboratory services.

The health programme, which receives technical guidance from the World Health Organization (WHO), included the control of contagious disease, maternal and child health care, health education, nutrition and environmental sanitation. The emphasis was on preventive care, and especially on vaccination. A cholera pandemic in the area presented high risks for the refugee population, in view of its poor living conditions. The outbreak was quickly contained through mass immunizations and environmental measures. Governments in the area co-operated with UNRWA in these measures of prevention and control.

In 1970, the UNRWA/UNESCO education and training programme for refugees became the largest item in the Agency's expenditure budget of \$46 million. There were 480 UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools, attended by 219,378 children, in operation during the year.

The problem of the content of the Arab Government textbooks continued to engage the attention of the Director-General of UNESCO; schools in Gaza, which suffered even more than

<sup>1</sup> As noted in the report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period of 1 July 1969-30 June 1970, the term "refugees," "displaced refugees" or "newly displaced refugees" refers to those persons who were registered with UNRWA prior to the June 1967 hostilities; the term "displaced persons" or "other displaced persons" refers to those who were displaced after the outbreak of the June 1967 hostilities, but who were not registered with UNRWA.

those in the West Bank, were almost completely without textbooks. However, secondary-school leaving certificate examinations were held in Gaza for the second straight year, organized by UNESCO with the agreement of the United Arab Republic and Israel authorities and the assistance of UNRWA.

The Agency continued to operate eight training centres offering two-year vocational and teacher-training courses. In September, political tensions obliged the Agency to refuse admission to new students at one centre. At the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education for in-service training of under-qualified teachers, the emphasis began to shift to the training of preparatory teachers; about 80 per cent of the elementary teachers had benefited from the Institute's courses.

Of the Agency's staff of 13,883, more than half were teachers and all but a tiny fraction were Palestine refugees. The staff included 133 international staff members, including 36 on loan from UNESCO, WHO and the United Nations.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

##### ANNUAL REPORT

In his annual report to the General Assembly, covering the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA assessed the critical financial position of the Agency which, he said, must be viewed against a background of deepening frustration and uncertainty.

The Agency was able to maintain the integrity of its relief and health services and even to expand its education programme which in 1970, for the first time in the Agency's history, became the main item of expenditure. However, this was possible only because the Commissioner-General, in full agreement with the Secretary-General, had decided not to put into effect all the curtailments in UNRWA'S programme that the General Assembly was informed at its 1969 session would have to be made during the year.

As a result, UNRWA would begin 1971 in an even weaker financial situation than it had faced

at the start of 1970, when its estimated deficit was about \$5 million. It seemed inconceivable to the Commissioner-General that the Agency could continue operations through 1971 under these conditions. It was therefore essential that its budget for 1971 be balanced, either by the assurance of adequate income to maintain the existing level of services or by a radical review of its role and programme. In this regard, the Commissioner-General noted that the only area in which major savings could be made was education, although this would deal a grievous blow at the most constructive part of the Agency's activities. The Commissioner-General requested the General Assembly to make an unequivocal decision on the Agency's budget at its 1970 session.

The report then turned to what the Commissioner-General termed the most significant feature of the year under review: the marked change in the Agency's environment, due primarily to a transformation in the political role of the Palestine refugee community—which had not been without effect on the 13,000 Palestinians serving the Agency—and the acceptance by the refugee community and by host Governments of a representative, negotiating role for the Palestine politico-military organizations. While this development did not affect equally each of the Agency's five fields of operation, it could be considered as the factor which, together with the Agency's financial position, might require a radical reconsideration of UNRWA'S role, methods and programme.

In Lebanon and east Jordan, the considerable growth in numbers, fire-power and influence of the Palestine military organizations and the enhanced political consciousness of the Palestine refugee community raised basic questions of authority and was reflected in the attitude of UNRWA'S locally recruited staff. In Beirut, members of one Palestinian organization intruded into Agency buildings and published threats against UNRWA staff members. At the Sibilin Training Centre in Lebanon there were continual strikes by staff and students and a virtual breakdown in discipline. In east Jordan, the successive confrontations between the Government and the Palestine organizations posed many problems for the Agency and had repercussions on its work and on staff relations. In

both Jordan and Lebanon, however, co-operation had continued between the Agency and the two Governments concerned in the common task of caring for the refugees.

The Commissioner-General noted that although successive resolutions of the General Assembly had referred to co-operation with the Governments of the host countries in which UNRWA operated, there was no reference to consultation with the refugee community. This consultation did take place in practice, however, either through the host Governments or informally. There were already signs that, just as the refugee community currently exercised an agreed right to consultation with Governments in host countries in one form or another, it would increasingly expect to be consulted on Agency affairs, in the same way that the Governments of host countries were consulted by the Agency, although not necessarily on the same subjects. The Arab host Governments had already recommended that representatives from the Palestine Liberation Organization should take part in future meetings on education on the same basis as the representatives of the Governments of the Arab host States, the Commissioner-General noted.

In the West Bank and Gaza, UNRWA was confronted with the same operational problems as the previous year, including the arrest, detention, deportation and imprisonment of its staff for alleged illegal activities. In the year ending 30 June 1970, 14 UNRWA staff members had been arrested in the West Bank and 57 in Gaza, and many others had been detained. The number of staff under detention or serving sentences of imprisonment at any one time remained at about 40, some of whom had been detained in prison for more than a year without charges having been brought against them.

Other problems facing the Agency in these areas included the movement of supplies into occupied territories and the obtaining of travel permits for staff. The decision of the Israeli military authorities to build roads in several camps of the Gaza strip resulted in the demolition of shelters without prior notice to UNRWA'S field director; the authorities subsequently agreed that there would be no more demolition until alternative shelters had been made available and that the Agency would be

reimbursed for the costs of the new constructions.

In education, the year was marred throughout by student and teacher strikes, protests, shooting incidents and damage to UNRWA school buildings and equipment. The Commissioner-General noted that recommendations resulting from the June 1970 meeting between representatives of UNRWA, UNESCO and the Arab host countries raised further serious problems for the Agency from both a financial point of view and on grounds of principle; the Governments of the Arab host countries recommended, for example, that the UNRWA/UNESCO schools be considered as private schools and made subject to the laws applicable to private schools.

The Government of Israel continued to prohibit the import of a major part of the textbooks prescribed for use in Gaza and the West Bank, the Commissioner-General further stated. However, consultations between UNRWA and the Israeli authorities continued, and some progress was being made towards a solution.

Concluding his report, the Commissioner-General referred again to the two major difficulties faced by UNRWA: the financial crisis and the change in the Agency's operational environment. With regard to the latter, the Commissioner-General said that the Agency had sought, in the interest of the refugees, to adapt itself to a changing situation while seeking at the same time to maintain the integrity of its operations incumbent on a United Nations agency. But the pressures to which UNRWA had been subject during the year had been very great; if they continued to grow, they could seriously jeopardize future operations.

Concurrently, UNRWA'S finances continued to be drained. Unless an increase in income of about \$5 million could be assured, there would inevitably be substantial cuts in the education programme which would deal a grievous blow at the most constructive sector of the Agency's work and produce repercussions that might well shatter the Agency to the point of disintegration. No less than the continued existence of UNRWA was at stake.

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL SITUATION

By a letter dated 13 August 1970, addressed to Member States of the United Nations and

members of the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of a statement of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA on the financial position of the Agency.

The Commissioner-General noted that the financial situation of UNRWA continued to deteriorate during the first half of 1970. The funds provided to the Agency were still nearly \$5 million less than its total requirements. Various reductions had been made by the Agency, but others had been postponed until the General Assembly could once again examine the problem. Unless the General Assembly acted at its 1970 session, the Agency was likely to collapse either for lack of funds or under the stresses caused by the dismantling of a major part of the programme.

#### SPECIAL REPORTS

In two notes, dated respectively 2 October and 6 November 1970, the Secretary-General transmitted to United Nations Members the text of two special reports by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA on the situation in Jordan following the outbreak of fighting on 17 September.

The Commissioner-General reported that 11 local staff members of UNRWA had been killed during the fighting. Although the total number of deaths among refugees registered with the Agency was not known, it was believed to be lower than the estimates reported in the press.

Damage was widespread. Two large camps in Amman, where some 70,000 refugees lived, had suffered the most heavily; the cost of replacing shelters in these camps alone might be in the order of \$2 million, the Commissioner-General said. Nevertheless, regular UNRWA services were being restored, and the UNRWA/UNESCO-operated schools were to be reopened at the same time as Government schools. The Commissioner-General urgently appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals for funds to enable the Agency to restore its services and to meet the emergency needs of the refugees in Jordan.

The Secretary-General, in transmitting the reports, fully endorsed the appeal of the Commissioner-General. Earlier, on 24 September 1970, the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly had issued a joint appeal in

which they urged all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations and private individuals, to provide the needed humanitarian aid to the Palestine refugees and to the victims of the fighting in Jordan.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSIONS

The Commissioner-General's annual report and his special reports on UNRWA'S operations in Jordan were considered by the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly at 17 meetings held between 18 November and 4 December 1970.

By a letter dated 12 November 1970, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia requested that the "Palestine Arab delegation" be heard by the Committee.

By a letter dated 23 November, 26 States—Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia—requested that "the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization" be heard.

On 18 and 24 November, respectively, the Special Political Committee decided to authorize persons constituting such delegations to address the Committee, on the understanding that authorization did not imply any recognition whatsoever of either delegation.

Reservations concerning this procedure were expressed by the representative of Israel.

Introducing the annual report of UNRWA, the Commissioner-General said the year under discussion had been in many respects the most difficult in the history of the Agency. The Agency's problems were basically of two kinds: those relating to its financial situation and those concerning its operating environment. He would refer only to the financial problems.

The financial crisis had become so serious that the very continuance of the Agency was threatened; unless there was a substantial increase in the amounts pledged to the Agency, a major crisis was inescapable, the Commissioner-General said.

The increase in UNRWA'S costs could be at-

tributed to several factors: the natural increase in the refugee population; the inflationary trend in the cost of supplies and wages; the greater needs created by the hostilities of 1967; and the increased cost of education, due chiefly to larger student enrolment. Since the Agency's income had increased at only half the rate required, the deficit had become more serious every year.

Various economy measures had been put into effect in the year under review. The Agency had reduced its relief programme, restricted its health and education activities, and curtailed its education programme. It had also reduced its subsidy payments to certain Governments. These measures had resulted in an annual saving of nearly \$2 million. Other reductions had been deferred in the hope that the General Assembly would find some solution to the problem.

The Commissioner-General expressed the hope that no further reductions would be considered and that some of the discontinued services, which were fully justified, could be restored. That, however, would require an increase of between \$5 million and \$7 million in the Agency's income for 1971. There was no doubt that this amount could be raised if each contributing State paid a sum equal to its highest previous contribution and if all States which did not currently contribute made contributions on a comparable level, the Commissioner-General stated.

During the debate, discussion centered on the Agency's financial crisis and on the political aspects of the refugee situation.

The representative of Syria, speaking on behalf of the four Arab host countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the United Arab Republic), said that when the Commissioner-General pleaded for funds for refugee relief so that operations would not come to a full halt by September 1971, it was apparent why the need existed: the host countries alone could not cope with the problem.

In reviewing the UNRWA programme, the Syrian representative said it was difficult to see how the relief and medical services of the Agency could be further reduced, and that any cuts in the education programme would have devastating repercussions.

With regard to contributions to UNRWA, the

representative of Syria stated that since 1950, the Arab host countries had contributed \$19 million to the Agency's budget; an additional \$135 million had been contributed directly to the refugees.

These figures of direct help by the Arab countries should be compared with Israel's behaviour, the Syrian representative said. Israeli authorities illegally detained UNRWA officials and did not admit refugee students to the Agency training centres on the occupied West Bank. Israel disregarded the right of repatriation and compensation to refugees, in defiance of repeated General Assembly resolutions, as well as the General Assembly's resolution of 19 December 1968<sup>2</sup> calling for the return of persons displaced by the hostilities of June 1967. Israel had destroyed many shelters, schools and buildings for its own military purposes and had refused to pay compensation; the claims of the Agency regarding the losses sustained during the June 1967 hostilities were still under consideration by the Israeli Government.

The Syrian representative said that it was often charged that the Arab Governments inhibited the settlement or employment of the refugees in order to keep alive the Palestine issue. The evidence was quite to the contrary. After 1948, those refugees who possessed skills needed in the Arab countries found jobs almost immediately and became self-supporting. However, 70 per cent of the working force that left Palestine in 1948 came from the rural sector and consequently became surplus farm workers in Arab countries that already had such a surplus. They became dependent on international charity not because they were held as hostages but because they were unemployable under the competitive employment conditions that then prevailed and continued to prevail.

The economic realities of the Arab people of Palestine, of Israel and of the Arab countries should also be taken into account, the Syrian representative said. In 1948, the Zionist settlers took by force many millions of dollars worth of Arab Palestine property and real estate. Since 1948, the foreign aid received

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 294, text of resolution 2452 A (XXIII).

annually by each Israeli citizen was greater than the average per capita gross income of each Egyptian, Syrian, Lebanese or Jordanian. The total expenditures of UNRWA from 1955 to 1966 (\$627 million) were roughly the same as what Israel had received in foreign aid in 1964 alone (\$624 million).

The Zionists knew that only the maintenance of a climate of hostility allowed them to sustain the inflow of outside aid, which was necessary to maintain Israel's economy at its current level, the Syrian representative said. It was evident that the Zionist settlers themselves realized that the only solution was expansion by force of an economic domination of regional proportions which, in their eyes, would then take the form of peace and of mutual co-operation. While awaiting the achievement of that colonial peace, and while the deficit of UNRWA'S budget was being discussed, the Israelis were continuing their spoliation of the Palestinian people and were already beginning to strip the other Arab countries of their resources. This was all being done in the name of civilization, self-defence and peace.

The representative of Israel said that, more than any other aspect of the Middle East conflict, the refugee problem over the years had become enveloped in passion and acrimony. A solution to the refugee problem, which was both vital and possible, would require an attitude of understanding and co-operation on the part of the Arab States.

The Government of Israel had suggested that an international conference of countries contributing to UNRWA, the Arab States and Israel be convened at an early date to agree on a five-year plan for solving the refugee problem. The Arab States had rejected the proposal. Moreover, since 1948, efforts made by the United Nations to resettle the Palestine refugees had consistently been rejected by the Arab Governments, which instead had turned the refugees into an instrument of continued warfare against Israel. While United Nations assistance continued to flow into the refugee camps, they had become bases for terrorist groups whose avowed aim was to destroy Israel. Now the Arab Governments were suggesting that the terrorist organizations grouped in the so-called Palestine Liberation Organization should be

given advisory status with UNESCO and UNRWA, an irresponsible suggestion fraught with dire implications.

The Israeli Government was prepared to take certain security risks for the sake of the refugees, but there were limits beyond which an influx of refugees could become a direct threat to the welfare and security of the population, the Israeli representative said, and he recalled that by its resolution of 11 December 1948<sup>3</sup> the General Assembly had made any return of refugees conditional upon peace.

Nevertheless, over the years Israel had admitted approximately 50,000 refugees displaced by the 1948 hostilities. Since 1967, Israel had been granting permits for the return of West Bank and Gaza inhabitants, but little more than half of the permits issued had been used. The return to the West Bank and Gaza had continued under the family reunion scheme and on the basis of special arrangements for hardship cases: under these arrangements, more than 18,000 Arab inhabitants had returned. Moreover, in 1970 alone, 55,000 visitors from Arab States had been allowed to enter Israeli-administered areas, and a considerable number of these visitors had applied for authorization to remain.

The Israeli representative went on to say that it had been shown over the years that Arab refugees could be integrated into the local economies. For hundreds of thousands of refugees, UNRWA relief was merely a source of additional income, since the Commissioner-General had reported that between 50 and 60 per cent of the total number of registered refugees were economically independent or partially self-supporting.

The aim of the Israelis in the Israeli-administered areas, its representative continued, was to improve the standard of living of the refugees and to make them self-supporting, to encourage economic development, and to reduce security measures. During the previous year, Israel had contributed \$4 million directly to the refugees for education, medical services and social welfare; the refugees also benefited indirectly from services that were provided to the general population

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 174-76, text of resolution 194(III),

of the administered areas. In addition, since 1967, the Government of Israel had contributed about \$2.8 million to UNRWA.

The security measures which the Israeli Government was sometimes obliged to take were vital for the protection of the Arab population which, more often than the Jews, was victimized by Arab terror attacks. Israel's representative called for an end to bloodshed and urged the Arab Governments to think of the refugee problem in terms of peace and understanding with Israel.

Early in the discussion, the representatives of Norway and Turkey appealed to the Special Political Committee to concentrate on the financial crisis of the Agency. The Committee was not called upon to find a solution to the political problems of the Middle East, the Norwegian representative said, but to raise \$5 million more for the Agency than had been contributed in 1969.

The United States said that the Security Council, on 22 November 1967<sup>4</sup> had recognized that the problem of the Palestine refugees was inextricably linked with the other issues that divided Israel and its Arab neighbors. Despite its most rigorous efforts, UNRWA could not solve all the refugees' problems. However, while the search for peace continued, the basic needs of thousands of refugees must be met. This task could be performed only by UNRWA, which needed and deserved the support of every Government. The United States added that it was concerned at the Commissioner-General's statement that host Government responsibility for the maintenance of security and order in the refugee camps had not yet been fully reasserted; the United States said that it supported the Commissioner-General's position that UNRWA should deal only with governmental authorities in that respect.

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Liberia and the United Kingdom said that priority should be given to the Agency's financial situation and that it was unprofitable to discuss the political background.

Other States, however, said that the Committee could not ignore the political aspects of the refugee problem. The real problem of the Middle East, the United Republic of Tanzania

said, was not the lack of adequate financial and material support for the refugees but the denial of the basic, legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestine people.

Arab representatives said the establishment of UNRWA had been an emergency measure which should not obscure the real problem—the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Palestinians were waging a heroic struggle for their right to exist and to determine their own future. Only when the Arabs of Palestine were allowed freely to exercise their right to self-determination could a just and durable solution to their problem be found. In the meantime, the representative of Tunisia said, the charitable aspect of the Agency's work was serving as a sop to the conscience of the international community, which had committed the greatest injustice in history by uprooting an entire people from their homeland and enclosing them in camps.

The spokesmen of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestine Arab delegation said the Palestinian tragedy began with the flagrant injustice of the United Nations partition of 1947. The Palestinians could not be expected to endure such a tragedy and injustice indefinitely. Like the struggle of the various Afro-Asian peoples against colonialism, the struggle of the people of Palestine to liberate their homeland was legitimate. The Palestinian revolution aimed at creating a State where Jew, Christian and Muslim could live in harmony, the spokesmen said; it sought to relieve UNRWA of refugee care by transforming the refugee into a normal citizen in his own homeland. Any attempt to solve the Palestine problem on the basis of the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967<sup>5</sup> would be futile, for it would only perpetuate an injustice.

The spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization also noted that he looked forward to a more fruitful contact with UNRWA so that the Agency might work with the Palestine refugees as well as for them.

Kuwait, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia supported consultations between the Arab liberation movements and UNRWA. The

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967).

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*



representative of Kuwait said consultations with the representatives of the refugees did not violate the mandate of the Commissioner-General; on the contrary, failure to consult with them would violate the mandate.

The USSR said that although the question of the Palestine refugees was being considered in the Special Political Committee in the context of its humanitarian aspect, it was in origin and essence a political question that resulted from Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy towards the Arab countries, causing the displacement of the Palestinian people and the violation of their fundamental rights. Those rights had been repeatedly recognized by the United Nations in numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, beginning with its resolution of 11 December 1948.<sup>6</sup> The Israeli Government had not only failed to implement these resolutions but by its acts of aggression in June 1967 had widened the scope of the problem. The USSR staunchly supported the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and felt that the United Nations should oblige Israel to implement its decisions on the matter forthwith.

The representatives of the Eastern European States expressed views similar to those of the USSR. They stated that the solution to the Palestine problem could be found in the unconditional implementation of the United Nations resolutions adopted since 1948. The representative of Ukrainian SSR said that by various resolutions the Assembly had identified Israel as the responsible party in the problem of the Palestine refugees and had drawn attention to the inalienable right of the Palestinians to repatriation or adequate compensation.

Albania said the United Nations was paralyzed in the pernicious grasp of the two big powers and could not solve the problem of the Palestine refugees.

Almost all States, however, paid tribute to the work done by the Commissioner-General and the staff of UNRWA. There was general agreement that there should be no further reductions in the Agency's services, particularly in education, and that some means should be found of increasing the Agency's resources.

The United States said that over the years its assistance to the Agency had amounted to

nearly \$500 million, a preponderant share of the total contributed to UNRWA. It appealed for generous contributions to the Agency, in particular from Governments that had failed to do their share, and from private voluntary organizations.

The United Kingdom said the Agency's financial problems could be solved only if the more than 50 countries which regularly voted for the continuation of the Agency's mandate but made no financial contribution to its work made a contribution, even on a modest scale. It was particularly regrettable that the USSR and other Eastern European countries, which had close contact with the area, had so far made no contribution whatsoever to UNRWA.

France expressed the hope that voluntary financing of the Agency would be maintained, since it reflected the humanitarian nature of the Agency while avoiding any further increase in the United Nations budget. Ireland said that while voluntary financing was the most realistic method in the present circumstances, other methods of financing likely to win support should be carefully considered.

Several representatives referred to proposals made by the Commissioner-General in 1969 for alternative methods of financing, including the transfer of part of the expenses of UNRWA to the United Nations budget. Morocco, supporting this proposal, said the time had come for the United Nations to shoulder its direct responsibilities under the United Nations Charter for the life and fate of the Palestinian people. The United Arab Republic said the idea of transferring UNRWA'S international staff costs to the regular United Nations budget deserved serious consideration.

Pakistan said the financial burden of the Agency should fall entirely upon the States that had supported Zionism in creating an illegal State. The Lebanese representative noted that while Lebanon did not want to minimize the importance of United States contributions to UNRWA, it did not think that the \$500 million the United States had allocated for UNRWA could be compared with the \$7,000 million it had given over the same period to Israel to sustain that

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 3.

country in its war of aggression against the Arabs.

The USSR said it would continue to assist the refugees on a bilateral basis, although it welcomed the support given to UNRWA by other countries. Poland and Romania also said they gave bilateral aid to the refugees.

Several States, including China, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia, said that if the persons displaced by the hostilities of 1967 were allowed to return to their homes, the financial difficulties of the Agency would be lessened.

On 25 November, prior to the annual pledging conference for UNRWA, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee stated that most Committee Members had voiced their concern about the financial situation of the Agency and had agreed that grave consequences would ensue from the reduction of services to refugees. It had been repeatedly urged that the situation required an additional and greater effort on the part of the international community. He therefore appealed to all Members to represent that situation urgently to their Governments, whether already contributors to UNRWA or not, so that further hardship and bitterness among the Palestine refugees might be averted by a demonstration of practical concern for their welfare.

On 1 December, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA informed the Special Political Committee of the results of the annual pledging conference. He stated that 43 countries were represented at the conference, 12 of which had increased their contributions. However, the Agency's estimated deficit for 1971 would still be between \$5.5 million and \$6 million. If additional income were not found, it would be necessary to reduce expenditures.

The Commissioner-General expressed the hope that appeals for contributions would be answered, and that Governments would continue to consider whether there were other ways by which the Agency's finances could be put on a sounder basis. In the meantime, however, it was necessary to consider what reductions could be made in the already minimal services to the Palestine refugees. In addition, subsidies for education, health and relief previously paid to a number of Governments would have to be discontinued indefinitely, although this would

throw the burden on the Governments concerned.

On 2 December, the Secretary-General addressed the Special Political Committee on the seriousness of UNRWA's financial position. He stated that if the Agency was not to collapse during 1971, it either had to reduce its already minimal services to the refugees or find a way adequately to increase its income. To take the first of these alternatives would constitute a shameful failure by the United Nations to live up to its moral obligations, the Secretary-General said. Moreover, any further reduction in services would add to the tension in the Middle East. Thus, the Committee must once again address itself to the second alternative, to provide adequate financial means for UNRWA.

He expressed the hope that the appeal launched by the Director-General of UNESCO on behalf of education services for the refugees would receive a generous response.

The Secretary-General also appealed to all Governments to consider again what further contributions they could make to the Agency.

Following the Secretary-General's appeal, a number of States expressed distress at the seriousness of the Agency's financial situation. The representative of Jordan said it was now clear that the intention was to throw much of the burden of the Agency's work on the Governments concerned, in particular on his Government. Jordan, however, was unable to assume any further financial and other responsibilities towards the refugees, its representative said. The time had come for Members to find in their collective will a sounder basis on which UNRWA could carry on its humanitarian duties. He proposed that a special session of the General Assembly be convened to review the Agency's financial situation. The Jordanian proposal was supported by the representatives of Kuwait, Lebanon and Yemen.

The representative of Ghana suggested that United Nations radio and television launch a campaign to explain the work of the Agency. There was confusion in the minds of certain Governments, he said, between UNRWA and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, particularly since in the past the two organizations held pledging conferences at the same time.

The Norwegian representative said the Special Political Committee must show a greater sense of realism and concern than it had hitherto done with regard to the refugee situation and the financial difficulties of UNRWA. The representative suggested that a working group be established to study ways of ensuring a more stable financial foundation for the Agency.

The Norwegian proposal was subsequently set forth in a draft resolution, which was one of six resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and described below.

#### DECISIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### WORKING GROUP ON FINANCING

On 7 December 1970, the General Assembly established a Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The Assembly took this step after noting with grave concern the acute financial situation of UNRWA and its serious implications for the future work of the Agency.

The Working Group, consisting of nine Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with the Secretary-General, was to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency.

The Assembly requested the Working Group, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, to present an interim report to the General Assembly not later than 14 December 1970, containing recommendations on possible measures to be taken to prevent a reduction of Agency services in 1971. The Working Group was also requested to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA in reaching solutions to the problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis, and to present a comprehensive report on all aspects of the Agency's financing to the Assembly in 1971.

These actions by the General Assembly were embodied in resolution 2656 (XXV), which was adopted without vote on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee. The resolution was based on a text sponsored in the Committee by Norway, and approved by the Committee on 4 December by a vote of 85 to 0,

with 9 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In accordance with the General Assembly's decision, France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States were designated as members of the Working Group.

The Working Group held five meetings between 9 and 14 December. It then submitted to the Assembly an interim report containing its recommendations on possible measures to be taken to prevent the reduction of UNRWA's services in 1971.

Among the recommendations of the Working Group were the following: the General Assembly should renew its appeal to all non-contributing Governments to contribute and should request all Governments already contributing to increase their contributions; contributing Governments should endeavour to make early payment of at least a substantial portion of their contribution with a view to meeting the liquidity crisis of UNRWA; the Assembly should appeal to non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals for contributions; serious consideration should be given to the possibility of public fund-raising campaigns in the early part of 1971. The report said the Working Group would attempt to deal at a later stage with the basic problem of the shortfall of income in relation to expenditure requirements.

The Working Group recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution concerning its work. At a plenary meeting on 15 December 1970, the Assembly, without vote, adopted the text as proposed by the Working Group, as resolution 2728 (XXV).

Thereby, the Assembly recalled its grave concern about the acute financial situation of UNRWA and took account of the need to take all possible measures to prevent a reduction of the services being provided by the Agency to the Palestine refugees.

The Assembly then: approved the report of the Working Group; endorsed its recommendations and urged the full co-operation of all concerned for their implementation; requested the Working Group to continue its work in accordance with the General Assembly resolution of 7 December and this resolution; and renewed its appeal to all Governments to join in a collec-

tive effort to solve the financial crisis of UNRWA. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### OTHER DECISIONS

The General Assembly took four other actions with regard to the situation of the Palestine refugees.

By the first of these, the Assembly: (1) noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for by its resolution of 11 December 1948,<sup>7</sup> had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by its resolution of 26 January 1952<sup>8</sup> for the reintegration of refugees, either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; (2) expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of UNRWA for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; (3) directed the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need; (4) noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to achieve progress in implementing the General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1948;<sup>9</sup> and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof.

The Assembly then directed attention to the continuing critical financial position of UNRWA. It noted that despite the successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the previous year, contributions continued to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements. The Assembly therefore called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report; it urged non-contributing Governments to contribute and con-

tributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2672 A (XXV), adopted by the Assembly on 8 December by 111 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee in which the text, proposed by the United States was approved on 4 December by 91 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In another action, the General Assembly, expressing its concern about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East, took the following steps: (1) endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities; and (2) strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to UNRWA and to the other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

These decisions of the General Assembly were embodied in resolution 2672 B (XXV), which was adopted on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, on 8 December, by 114 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

The text was sponsored in the Special Political Committee by 17 States: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia. It was approved by the Special Political Committee on 4 December by a roll-call vote of 97 to 0, with 3 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By another action, the General Assembly, recognizing that the problem of the Palestinian Arab refugees had arisen from the denial of

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1951, pp. 315-16, text of resolution 513 (VI).

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 3.

their inalienable rights under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; recalling its resolution of 10 December 1969<sup>10</sup> reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine; and bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter and reaffirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (see pp. 789-92): (1) recognized that the people of Palestine were entitled to equal rights and self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and (2) declared that full respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine was an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2672 C (XXV), which was adopted by the Assembly on 8 December by a roll-call vote of 47 to 22, with 50 abstentions. Prior to the vote, the Assembly had approved (by a roll-call vote of 49 to 44, with 27 abstentions) a motion by Somalia that the decision on the draft be by a simple majority vote. A proposal by the Dominican Republic for a two-thirds majority for approval was not voted on in consequence of approval of the Somali proposal.

The text was sponsored in the Special Political Committee by Afghanistan, Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan and Somalia. It was approved by the Committee on 4 December by a roll-call vote of 46 to 19, with 37 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Introducing the text in the First Committee, the representative of Somalia said that it was undeniable that the people of Palestine were entitled to equal rights and self-determination, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. It was not enough to provide relief to the Palestine refugees—they must be given the means to further their own social, political and economic development.

Some States that voted against the draft explained that they were doing so because it questioned Israel's right to exist as an independent and sovereign State and would also jeopardize the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the

Middle East problem as provided for by the Security Council's resolution of 22 November 1967.<sup>11</sup> Other States said they had abstained because of the imprecision of the language of the text.

In a final action, the General Assembly expressed its grave concern about the plight of the persons displaced by the hostilities of 1967 and its conviction that their plight could best be relieved by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied. The Assembly considered that the plight of the displaced persons continued since they had not been able to return to their homes and camps.

The Assembly called once more upon the Government of Israel to take immediately and without any further delay effective steps for the return of the displaced persons, and requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2672D (XXV), adopted by the Assembly on 8 December 1970 by a recorded vote of 93 to 5, with 17 abstentions. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, in which the draft text was sponsored by Afghanistan, India, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Somalia and Yugoslavia. The text was approved by the Committee on 4 December by a roll-call vote of 83 to 7, with 12 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS FOR 1970

For the calendar year 1970, 57 countries and territories pledged the equivalent of \$40,953,631 towards UNRWA'S budget. As at 31 December 1970, the equivalent of \$30,533,197 had been received in payment of these pledges. In addition, non-governmental organizations, private individuals and business corporations contributed a total of \$1,508,573 to UNRWA during the year.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 241-42, text of resolution 2535 B (XXIV).

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 4.

# ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

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## PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA FOR YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1970

(showing equivalent in U.S. dollars of pledges  
and contributions in cash, kind and services)

Pledging	Contribution	
Government	Pledge	Received
Abu Dhabi	10,000	10,000
Australia	201,600	83,117*
Austria	20,000	20,000
Belgium	76,650	76,650
Canada	1,261,723	1,261,723
Ceylon	800	800
China	30,000	30,000
Cyprus	240	240
Denmark	643,347	583,347
Federal Republic of Germany	3,161,431	3,161,431 <sup>b</sup>
Finland	60,000	60,000
France	1,382,918	583,819
Gaza Authorities	106,020	106,020
Ghana	3,000	
Greece	16,000	15,000
Holy See	7,500	7,500
Iceland	9,939	
India	13,333	
Indonesia	5,268	5,268
Iran	16,049	16,049
Iraq	100,000	100,000
Ireland	50,000	50,000
Israel	593,812	558,098
Italy	481,285	
Japan	350,000	350,000
Jordan	178,951	178,951
Kuwait	220,000	220,000
Lebanon	51,814	51,814
Liberia	6,000	
Libya	100,000	
Luxembourg	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	1,500	1,500
Monaco	180	180
Morocco	39,705	39,705
Netherlands	166,903	166,903

Pledging	Pledge	Contribution Received
Government		
New Zealand	67,200	
Niger	500	
Nigeria	5,000	5,000
Norway	181,818	181,818
Pakistan	20,969	20,969
Philippines	1,250	1,250
Qatar	12,000	12,000
Republic of Viet-Nam	3,000	
Saudi Arabia	297,778	297,778
Sierra Leone	6,666	6,666
Singapore	1,000	1,000
Spain	704,787	704,787
Sudan	554	554
Sweden	2,193,081	2,193,081
Switzerland	513,455	420,862
Syria	92,105	63,425
Trinidad and Tobago	1,500	1,500
Tunisia	5,000	5,000
Turkey	15,000	
United Kingdom	4,692,000	4,692,000
United States	22,750,000 <sup>c</sup>	14,164,392 <sup>e</sup>
Yugoslavia	20,000	20,000
	40,953,631	30,533,197

<sup>a</sup> The remainder of the Australian Government's pledge, which is deposited in UNRWA's procurement account for the purchase of supplies in Australia, has not yet been utilized.

<sup>b</sup> Because the fiscal year of the Federal Republic of Germany does not coincide with UNRWA's, the contribution shown represents payments for the first part of the Government's contribution period for 1970.

<sup>c</sup> Since the United States Government's fiscal year ends in June, the pledge shown comprises one-half the United States allocation for 1969/70 and one-half the allocation for 1970/71; the contribution shown as received is limited to the amount paid against this pledge in calendar year 1970 (and excluding payments received against the previous year's pledge).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 726-730, 732-743.

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East (UNRWA), meeting 1.

Plenary Meetings 1918, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1926, 1931.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV O.

A/8013. Report of Commissioner-General of UNRWA (for period 1 July 1969-30 June 1970).

A/8040. Letter of 13 August 1970 from Secretary-General (transmitting statement by Commissioner-General of UNRWA on its financial situation).

A/8077. Joint appeal of 24 September 1970 by President of General Assembly and Secretary-General.

A/8084 and Add.1. Notes by Secretary-General of 2 October and 6 November 1970 (transmitting UNRWA reports on operations in Jordan).

A/SPC/140. Letter of 12 November 1970 from Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia (requesting hearing for "Palestine Arab delegation").

A/SPC/141. Letter of 23 November 1970 from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia, later joined by Senegal (requesting hearing for "delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization").

A/SPC/L.200. Norway: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 742, by 85 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.  
A/8204. Report of Special Political Committee (part I).

RESOLUTION 2656(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8204, adopted without vote by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1918.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A/8264. Report of 14 December 1970 of Working Group on Financing of UNRWA.

A/8264, para. 11. Draft resolution recommended by Working Group for adoption by General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 2728(xxv), as proposed by Working Group on Financing of UNRWA, A/8264, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1931.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Taking into account the urgency to undertake such action,

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

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

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

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

A/SPC/L.196. United States: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 743, by 91 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/8204/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 2672 A(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8204/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by 111 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly,

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

2052(XX) of 15 December 1965, 2154(XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2341(XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452(XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2535 A (XXIV) of 10 December 1969,

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

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

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

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

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

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

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

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

A/SPC/L.197. Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by

Iran, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 743, by roll-call vote of 97 to 0, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,\* People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Malawi, Nicaragua, Portugal.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen informed the United Nations that it had changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A/8204/Add.I. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 2672B(xxy), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8204/Add.I, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by 114 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to



provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

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

A/SPC/L.198. Afghanistan, Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Somalia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Mali, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 743, by roll-call vote of 46 to 19, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

A/L.618. Dominican Republic: motion (that decision on draft resolution C recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8204/Add.1, should be made by two-thirds majority vote).

A/L.619. Somalia: motion (that decision on draft resolution C recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8204/Add.1, should be made by simple majority vote), adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by roll-call vote of 49 to 44, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic

Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Italy, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Laos, Mauritius, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/8204/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 2672c(xxv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8204/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by roll-call vote of 47 to 22, with 50 abstentions:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

A/SPC/L.199. Afghanistan, Mauritania, Pakistan, Somalia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.199/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Somalia, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by India, approved by Special Political Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 743, by roll-call vote of 83 to 7, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, Nicaragua, Panama.

Abstaining: Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Peru, Portugal, Togo, Uruguay.

A/8204/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee (part II), draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 2672D(x xv), as recommended by Spe-

cial Political Committee. A/8204/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1970, meeting 1921, by recorded vote of 93 to 5, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Israel, Nicaragua, Panama.

Abstaining: Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nepal, Peru, Portugal, Togo, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities, and 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969,

Gravely concerned about the plight of the displaced persons,

Convinced that the plight of the displaced persons could best be relieved by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied,

Emphasizing the imperative of giving effect to its resolutions for relieving the plight of the displaced persons,

1. Considers that the plight of the displaced persons continues since they have not been able to return to their homes and camps;

2. Calls once more upon the Government of Israel to take immediately and without any further delay effective steps for the return of the displaced persons;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

## CHAPTER XIII

## OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST

## THE QUESTION OF BAHRAIN

In a note dated 28 March 1970, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that in response to approaches made to him by the Governments of Iran and the United Kingdom, and after discussions with the two parties, he had agreed to exercise his good offices in a matter pertaining to Bahrain. In agreeing to that, the Secretary-General added, he had had in mind that such action at the request of Member States had become customary in United Nations practice and had proved to be a valuable means of relieving and preventing tension by a quiet approach.

In an announcement set forth in his note, the Secretary-General stated that his decision was taken following discussions with the representatives of Iran and the United Kingdom. He noted he had informed both States of his willingness to respond favourably to a formal request from their Governments for the exercise of his good offices towards settling the differences between them over Bahrain, on the basis of suitably agreed terms of reference.

In letters dated 9 and 20 March, the Secretary-General said, Iran and the United Kingdom, respectively, had informed him that they wished him to exercise his good offices in the matter.

On 20 March, the Secretary-General advised the Governments of Iran and the United Kingdom that he was responding favourably to their request and would proceed to exercise his good offices in ascertaining the wishes of the people of Bahrain in accordance with the terms of reference agreed upon by the two Governments.

The terms of reference as conveyed to the Secretary-General read as follows:

Having regard to the problem created by the differing views of the parties concerned about the status of Bahrain and the need to find a solution to this problem in order to create an atmosphere of tranquillity, stability and friendliness throughout the area, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested by the parties concerned to send a Personal Representative to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain.

The Secretary-General then stated that, after consultations with the parties, he had designated Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, Under-Secretary-General and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, to be his Personal Representative to carry out the mission to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain.

The Secretary-General noted that it was agreed further that all costs of the mission would be borne by the parties. He said he had been assured that the people of Bahrain would have ready and full access to his Personal Representative and would be enabled to express their wishes to him freely and privately. The Personal Representative, he said, would then submit his findings in the form of a report to the Secretary-General who would, in turn, transmit it to the Security Council for its consideration.

On 3 April 1970, the Permanent Representative of the USSR transmitted to the Security Council the text of a USSR letter sent to the Secretary-General the day before, drawing attention to the fact that the Secretary-General had considered it possible to communicate information to the members of the Security Council on an *ex post facto* basis, and without the prior consultation of the members, concerning the adoption of measures in connexion with the problem of Bahrain, which related to a type of situation that could lead to complications in international relations.

Under the United Nations Charter, the USSR letter continued, questions and decisions of this type were within the jurisdiction of the Security Council. The statement in the Secretary-General's note that actions such as this by the Secretary-General "have become customary in United Nations practice" could not serve to justify those actions, the USSR said, for it was widely known that this illegal practice had been forced upon the United Nations in the past by certain powers contrary to and in violation of the Charter.

In this connexion, the USSR said that it con-

sidered it necessary to emphasize, as it had done in letters dated 27 August 1966<sup>1</sup> and 19 March 1969,<sup>2</sup> that under the United Nations Charter decisions on matters connected with action by the United Nations relating to the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by the Security Council.

On 6 April 1970, the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council his reply to the USSR communication. The reply, dated 4 April 1970, stated that the Secretary-General's position on the subject of the exercise of his good offices had been made clear in his letter dated 7 March 1969 to the President of the Security Council, relating to his decision to send a representative to Equatorial Guinea.<sup>3</sup> He had then stated that during his tenure as Secretary-General he had taken similar action in the past, without prior consultation with the Security Council, and that it was not his purpose on that occasion to establish any precedent of prior consultation.

The letter went on to say that the Secretary-General felt it might be useful to call attention to one aspect of that question: from time to time, States Members of the United Nations approached the Secretary-General directly and asked for the exercise of his good offices on a delicate matter; they explained they did so because they felt that a difference between them might be capable of an amicable solution if dealt with at an early stage quietly and diplomatically and that, therefore, it would be inadvisable to take the particular matter before the Security Council or to consult its members individually.

If the proposals submitted to him were fully consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and in no way impinging upon the authority of the Security Council or any other organ of the United Nations, the letter continued, the Secretary-General then felt obligated to assist Member States in the manner requested, for to do otherwise would be to thwart a commendable effort by Member States to abide by a cardinal principle of the Organization, namely, the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The good offices mission in Bahrain, the Secretary-General added, entailed only fact-finding, and a report would be presented to

the Security Council in due course so that any substantive action would be taken at that time and only by the Security Council.

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General arrived in Bahrain on 30 March 1970 and remained there until 18 April. On 30 April, the Secretary-General transmitted the report of his Personal Representative to the Security Council.

In his report, the Personal Representative, after setting forth his terms of reference and the background information concerning his task, described the activities and the method adopted by him in carrying out his mission.

In his consultations, he had decided not to select representatives but to receive representatives of all organizations and institutions that to the best of his knowledge existed in Bahrain and appeared to offer a cross-section of the active community. To fill any remaining gap and to establish to his own satisfaction the thoroughness of the coverage, he had visited some villages as well as some organizations whose representatives had already been to see him. It was announced upon his arrival, and subsequently repeated thereafter in all local communications media, that individuals had a right to free and ready access to his mission.

The Personal Representative stated he was confident that the method he had followed had been appropriate and sufficient to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain on the question at issue, and he believed that the number of persons whose views had been presented to him had been adequate.

He added that the information received from larger organizations which represented a cross-section of the Bahraini society were effectively supplemented by representatives of smaller organizations whose interests were sectoral and limited. His outside visits provided him with checks and samples of opinion that were valuable in verifying his conclusions.

The Personal Representative indicated that most of the replies to his inquiries had given credit to the Governments concerned for asking the Secretary-General to use his good offices

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 163.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 146.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

and had expressed explicitly the hope that, as a result of ascertaining the wishes of the people of Bahrain, the cloud of the Iranian claim would be removed permanently. This hope, he said, was never accompanied by bitterness or hostility. The Bahrainis he met were virtually unanimous in wanting a fully independent sovereign State, with a great majority adding that this should be an Arab State.

Marginal to these common characteristics of most of the replies, the Special Representative reported, there had been a variety of viewpoints expressed, mainly in interviews with individuals. Some were in favour of a special relationship with Iran as a means of guaranteeing the independence of Bahrain, while others wished for the same reason that the present special relationship with the United Kingdom should continue. A union or association with Iran was favoured by some individuals and was also supported in the few written communications that were received.

In conclusion, the Personal Representative said his consultations had convinced him that the overwhelming majority of the people of Bahrain wished to gain recognition of their identity in a fully independent and sovereign State free to decide for itself its relations with other States.

In forwarding that report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General had added that with its submission the Secretary General's responsibilities in the exercise of his good offices with regard to Bahrain had been fully discharged.

On 4 May, Iran requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider the report of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General. A similar request was received from the United Kingdom on 5 May.

The Security Council met on 11 May to consider the question of Bahrain, and, at their request, invited the representatives of Iran, Pakistan and Southern Yemen to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

On the same day, the Council endorsed the Personal Representative's report and welcomed his conclusions and findings, in particular that the overwhelming majority of the people of Bahrain wished to gain recognition of their identity in a fully independent and sovereign

State free to decide for itself its relations with other States.

The Council took this action with the unanimous adoption of resolution 278(1970), following consultations among Council members. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following the adoption of the resolution, several members spoke.

The representative of Iran, after outlining the reasons that had led to his Government's bringing this case to the United Nations, said it had always been his Government's wish that the solution of that question be one acceptable to the inhabitants of Bahrain.

With the decision taken by the Council, he added, the long-standing dispute between Iran and the United Kingdom had come to an end, both sides having agreed to defer to the wishes of the inhabitants of Bahrain, as ascertained by the Secretary-General.

The Council, he concluded, had endorsed the report, and Iran was abiding by that outcome. Iran wished the people of Bahrain well and looked forward to a future of co-operation and close relations with them. He was certain that the basic human rights of persons of Iranian origin would be fully respected and safeguarded.

The representative of the United Kingdom referred to the agreement reached on Bahrain as a classic example of how disputes could be settled peacefully. A deeply rooted dispute that could have led to suspicion, mistrust and perhaps disruption, to the detriment of the people directly concerned, had been peacefully settled, thanks to a number of convergent and favourable factors. He praised the Secretary-General, the Shah of Iran and the people of Bahrain. He also paid tribute to the Secretary-General's Personal Representative for the thoroughness of his inquiries and the fairness of his conclusions.

Southern Yemen was gratified to note that the Arab character of Bahrain had been reaffirmed in the report.

Pakistan's representative, referring to the validity of the consultations held, said that as long as ascertainment was conducted under the aegis of the United Nations, the precise method of consulting popular opinion depended upon the circumstances of each case. In the present case, he said, there was no room for doubt that

the conclusions reached in the report were the same as those that would have been reached in a plebiscite.

In this connexion, France expressed the view that a sounding out of public opinion could not have the legal value of a democratic consultation and that it was justified in the present case because of the objective to be achieved. As for the procedure followed in the action of the Secretary-General, the French representative added that there was no reason why one could not depart from customary means, since the Security Council had the final say in considering and endorsing the conclusions of the inquiry.

On the same point, the USSR stated that it maintained the position set out in its note of 2 April 1970 to the Secretary-General (described above). The USSR said that it firmly supported the just demand of the people of Bahrain for complete independence and sovereignty.

All the other speakers—China, Colombia, Finland, Nepal, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syria, the United States and Zambia—among other things welcomed the decision of the Security Council and expressed congratulations and best wishes to the people of Bahrain.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL., meeting 1536.

S/9726. Note by Secretary-General dated 28 March 1970.

S/9737. Letter of 3 April 1970 from USSR (transmitting letter dated 2 April 1970 from Permanent Mission of USSR to Secretary-General).

S/9738. Letter of 6 April 1970 from Secretary-General (transmitting reply dated 4 April 1970 to Permanent Mission of USSR).

S/9772. Note by Secretary-General dated 30 April 1970 (transmitting report of Personal Representative in charge of Good Offices Mission, Bahrain).

S/9779. Letter of 4 May 1970 from Iran (request to convene Council).

S/9783. Letter of 5 May 1970 from United Kingdom (request to convene Council).

S/9784, S/9788, S/9793. Letters of 7 and 11 May 1970 from Iran, Southern Yemen and Pakistan (request to participate in Council's discussion).

S/9792. Draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 278(1970), as proposed following consultations among Council members (S/9792), adopted unanimously by Council on 11 May 1970, meeting 1536.

The Security Council,

Noting the communication from the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 28 March 1970,

Noting also the statements made by the representatives of Iran and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in their letters to the Secretary-General of 9 and 20 March 1970, respectively,

1. Endorses the report of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, which has been circulated to the Security Council, under cover of a note from the Secretary-General, on 30 April 1970;

2. Welcomes the conclusions and findings of the report, in particular that "the overwhelming majority of the people of Bahrain wish to gain recognition of their identity in a fully independent and sovereign State free to decide for itself its relations with other States".

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV P.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 9.

#### THE QUESTION OF OMAN

The question of Oman was taken up on 29 October 1970 by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The question had been referred for consideration to the Sub-Committee on Oman, established by the Special Committee in 1968.<sup>4</sup>

On the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, the Special Committee decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper on Oman prepared by the United Nations Secretariat. The Special Committee further decided that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connexion, it

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 296.

would consider the item at its next session, in 1971.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly considered the question of Oman at its twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970.

On 14 December 1970, the Assembly, concerned about the situation in Oman and recalling its resolution of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>5</sup> deplored the refusal of the United Kingdom to implement relevant resolutions of the Assembly concerning the territory.

The Assembly also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Oman to self-determination and to the natural resources of their territory, urged the United Kingdom to implement the Declaration on the granting of independence and recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should study the possibilities of extending assistance to meet the educational, technical and health requirements of the people of the territory. It requested the Secretary-General to intensify the wide dissemination of information about conditions in the territory and asked the Special Committee on the situation with regard to implementation of the Declaration to follow closely developments concerning the colonial situation in the territory and to report thereon to the Assembly at its 1971 session.

These decisions were among those embodied in resolution 2702 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 70 to 17, with 22 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 57 to 16, with 19 abstentions, on the basis of a text sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,<sup>6</sup> Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion, which took place mainly in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, the representative of the United Kingdom said that Oman was a sovereign State, as was confirmed in a cable of 26 September 1970 from the Prime

Minister of Oman to the Secretary-General. (This communication was not circulated to the Fourth Committee. It was considered on 19 November 1970 by the Sub-Committee on Petitions of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Sub-Committee decided to circulate it as a petition.) The question of Oman therefore no longer came within the purview of the Fourth Committee, the representative of the United Kingdom said.

A number of Members—among them Algeria, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Morocco and Yemen—rejected the United Kingdom's arguments on Oman. They called for compliance with resolutions of the General Assembly and for the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

Zambia said that the question of self-determination and independence for the people of Oman was as urgent as in the case of any other territory.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Romania were among those that saw the situation in Oman as illustrating all the features of a colonial situation.

Iraq observed that the territory was linked to the United Kingdom by an agreement which prevented the population from fully exercising its right of self-determination.

Albania, Algeria, the Byelorussian SSR, Syria and the USSR saw the situation in Oman as an example of a colonialist policy pursued for the purpose of maintaining the presence of foreign monopolies. They said that foreign economic interests exploited the natural resources of the territory and appropriated most of the profits without regard for the rights of the indigenous inhabitants.

The representative of Cyprus believed that the presence of the United Nations in Oman was necessary to ensure that the people achieved genuine independence.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV).

<sup>6</sup> On 4 December 1970, Southern Yemen advised the United Nations that on 30 November 1970, it had changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 737, 775.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 187, 188.

Fourth Committee, meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1913-1915, 1917.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.

Plenary Meeting 1928.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I B 9.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Chapter XIII. (Part B: Decision of Special Committee.)

A/C.4/L.982. Algeria, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritania, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Iraq, Kenya, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria and Uganda, approved by Fourth Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1917, by roll-call vote of 57 to 16, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Israel, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, United States.

Abstaining: Barbados, Brazil, Burma, China, France, Greece, India, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

A/C.4/L.984, A/C.5/1357. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Fourth Committee in A/8242. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/8242. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2702(XXV), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8242, adopted by Assembly on 14 December, meeting 1928, by recorded vote of 70 to 17, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma,\* Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, United States.

Abstaining: Barbados, Brazil, China, France, Greece, Guyana, India, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

\* Subsequently the delegation of Burma advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Oman,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Concerned about the situation in the Territory of Oman,

Deploping the refusal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the Territory,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 2238(XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2302(XXII) of 12 December 1967, 2424 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2559 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Oman to self-determination and to the natural resources of their Territory, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

4. Recommends that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should study, with-



in the scope of their activities and in co-operation with the regional organization concerned and through it, the possibilities of extending assistance to meet the educational, technical and health requirements of the people of the Territory;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declara-

tion on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the wide dissemination of information about conditions in the Territory;

6. Requests the Special Committee to follow closely developments regarding the colonial situation in the Territory and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

## COMPLAINT BY SOUTHERN YEMEN

In a note verbale of 11 June 1970 to the Secretary-General, the representative of Southern Yemen alleged that British fighter planes based in Muscat and Oman, in co-operation with Saudi Arabian planes, had committed numerous violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Southern Yemen. Attached to the note verbale was a map and a list giving dates and locations of the 14 alleged air space violations.

The United Kingdom both denied the charges and described them as unfounded in a letter of 25 June 1970 to the Secretary-General. The letter said that an investigation by the

British authorities had shown without doubt that no Royal Air Force fighter aircraft had flown over the locations in question or anywhere near Southern Yemen on the dates alleged. The letter added that no Royal Air Force fighter aircraft were based in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

A denial made in a letter dated 10 August 1970 from Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General stated that no Royal Saudi Arabian Air Force fighter planes had flown over any air space other than that of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/9839. Note verbale of 11 June 1970 from Southern Yemen.  
S/9851. Letter of 25 June 1970 from United Kingdom.

S/9908. Letter of 10 August 1970 from Saudi Arabia.  
A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 25.

## CHAPTER XIV

## THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

During 1970, the Secretary-General submitted two reports to the Security Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus. On the basis of the Secretary-General's recommendation, the Council, noting the consent of the Cyprus Government, on each occasion (9 June and 10 December) unanimously decided to extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFIGYP) for a period of six months.<sup>1</sup>

Major-General Dewan Prem Chand of India continued to command the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in 1970. Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall of Mexico continued as the

Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus throughout the year.

On 19 February 1970, the representative of the USSR transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement by the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) concerning the situation in Cyprus. The statement said there was evidence of increased activity by the terrorist organization known as the "National Front" and by other reactionary forces associated with the Greek military regime and serving the interests

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 150-69, for information on the establishment of UNFIGYP.

of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. These activities were an integral part of a general plan, long under development in certain circles of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), to solve the Cyprus problem by military means, the statement continued. The anti-State forces wished to create a pretext for NATO intervention in the affairs of the island. The TASS statement called for the removal of foreign military bases from Cyprus and urged a peaceful solution of the island's problems without foreign interference of any kind.

On 24 and 25 February, respectively, the representatives of Greece and Cyprus transmitted to the Secretary-General the comments of their Governments regarding the TASS statement. The Greek Government stated that the alleged connexion between Athens and terrorist elements on the island was not worthy of a denial. It recalled that the Prime Minister of Greece had taken an unequivocal stand against those illegal activities and had expressed moral support for the Cypriot Government. The TASS statement was an attempt to exploit the current fluid situation in Cyprus' neighboring area in order to hinder efforts being made towards a peaceful solution, the Greek Government said.

The Cypriot Government stated it did not share the view that Greek officers were involved in any activities against the Republic of Cyprus, as alleged in the TASS statement.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (9 JUNE 1970)

In his report to the Security Council on the United Nations Peace-keeping Operation in Cyprus for the period from 2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970, the Secretary-General said that the calm that had characterized the situation for some time had been disturbed by a series of violent actions culminating in the attempt on the life of Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, on 8 March. The tension had been further increased by the murder, one week later, of a former Minister of the Interior. As a result of the firm measures taken by the Government of Cyprus and the restraint shown by the Turkish community, however, the harm that had been done to the normalization process had been minimized.

The Secretary-General stated that the dis-

turbances were unlikely to encourage rapid progress in the inter-communal talks, which were being held in Nicosia, Cyprus, between leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. He reiterated his concern at the lack of progress in the two-year-old talks and said it would be unrealistic, in the circumstances, to expect an early solution of the basic problems of Cyprus. The Secretary-General still believed, however, that the elements necessary for a political settlement existed and that a compromise solution could be worked out which would include both political and economic components and would protect the legitimate interests of the two communities.

After appealing to both sides to continue the inter-communal talks, the Secretary-General stated that he and his Special Representative remained available to render any assistance the parties might desire. He also expressed the hope that, irrespective of recent tensions in the island, the Turkish Cypriot leadership would respond to the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus and of the Commander of the United Nations Force to lessen the areas of confrontation and to accelerate the normalization process.

The Secretary-General said that although reductions in both the strength and the cost of UNFICYP had been put into effect during the period under review, the financial situation was increasingly serious. Unless additional contributions were received, there would be a deficit of approximately \$7.5 million by 15 June 1970.

In view of the prevailing situation, the Secretary-General recommended the extension of UNFICYP for a further six-month period, until 15 December 1970.

On 9 June 1970, the Security Council considered the Secretary-General's report and decided to extend the stationing of UNFICYP. As on other occasions, the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

As a result of prior consultations, the Council had before it a draft resolution, which it adopted unanimously. The Council thereby reaffirmed its previous decisions on the Cyprus question and urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue

determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the current auspicious climate and opportunities. The stationing of UNFICYP, for a further period of six months ending 15 December 1970, was extended in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution would make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

These Council decisions were embodied in resolution 281(1970). (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate, the representative of Cyprus said the Secretary-General's report indicated that the inter-communal situation had remained calm and that co-operation was continuing in the economic, agricultural and public-service fields. However, there had been no change in respect of freedom of movement, which meant that Greek Cypriots were still prevented from travelling to Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas, a matter of serious concern to the Government.

It was also regrettable that progress in the inter-communal talks had been slow. The question of local administration was proving to be the most intractable issue. The Cypriot Government was inclined to make concessions, but it could not go beyond the framework of a unitary State in a way that would destroy the integral unity of the island. While there was no intention or wish to derogate from the rights of Turkish Cypriots as equal citizens, neither cantonization nor federalization was acceptable to the Cypriot Government. Both parties had agreed that there should be a new and determined effort in the talks to reach a just, workable and enduring solution, the representative of Cyprus said.

Turkey's representative noted with regret and disappointment the deterioration of the situation in Cyprus over the previous six months. The Turkish Cypriot community had shown restraint during this period. Nevertheless, in view of the violence and terrorism of March, the prominent use of the theme of enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece) and the recovery by Greek Cypriot authorities of illegally held weapons and ammunition, the concern of the Turkish community should be understandable.

The balance sheet of "normalization" of the situation continued to leave much to be desired, the Turkish representative said. The Greek community should refrain from using normalization as a pretext for depriving the Turkish community of its present constitutional rights and for endangering its security. The Turkish community had always been ready to match every act of constructive and co-operative goodwill.

Although it was regrettable that the inter-communal talks had not as yet produced sufficient results towards an agreed solution, the determination of the leaders of the two communities and of the Governments most directly concerned constituted an element of hope, the Turkish representative stated. A successful outcome, he said, depended on realism, a constructive approach and a statesman-like attitude.

The representative of Greece expressed regret at the slow pace of the inter-communal talks, although he recognized the difficulties that the talks encountered. All sides agreed on the principle of the independence and unity of the Cypriot State, he said. The difficulties lay in the complex details of the proposals that the negotiators had before them. On its part, the Greek Government was dedicated to a viable solution concerning the joint existence of the two parties of the population of Cyprus.

Greece condemned the recent acts of violence in the island but said that they were in large measure the result of the uncertainty in which the Greek Cypriot population had lived for many years. It was reassuring to learn from the Secretary-General's report that the relations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots during the past six months had marked slow but definite progress. If the Turkish Cypriots had shown more understanding in the questions of confrontation and of freedom of movement, there would have been an even greater relaxation of tension.

The representatives of Sierra Leone, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zambia, in supporting the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP, viewed the United Nations presence as a factor for calm and stability on the island. The representative of the United Kingdom said the United Nations Force in Cyprus was the most impressive peace-keeping operation in the

history of the United Nations, and one in which the Organization could feel justifiable satisfaction and pride.

The United States representative expressed disappointment at the lack of progress in the inter-communal talks, which, he said, were still the best way to reach a solution. He also urged that Member States be approached with a view to securing additional contributions.

The representative of France wondered whether the continued presence of the United Nations Force fully corresponded to the objectives with which it was charged—namely, to contribute to a return to normal conditions. He feared that the continued presence of the Force might crystallize a dangerous situation and serve as a pretext for the indefinite postponement of any final settlement between the parties directly involved.

The USSR reaffirmed its position that the solution of the internal problems of Cyprus was a matter for the Cypriots themselves. The increased tension in the island, as a result of the subversive activities of international imperialist forces and their agents, threatened not only the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus but the peace and security of the Eastern Mediterranean region as a whole, the USSR stated. More than six years had elapsed since the armed forces first appeared on Cyprus. Such a situation could not be regarded as normal. Expressing the hope that the United Nations Force could be withdrawn by the end of the current six-month period, the USSR said that it was not raising the question of the Force's withdrawal, in view of the position of the Government of Cyprus and with the understanding that the system of financing the Force would be continued on a voluntary basis.

Poland also questioned the prolongation of the stay of the United Nations Force on the island.

On 15 October 1970, the representative of Turkey transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a message from Fazil Kuchuk, Vice-President of Cyprus, concerning President Makarios' appointment of a Greek Cypriot as Minister of Health. Mr. Kuchuk regarded the action as violating article 46 of the Constitution of Cyprus, which provided that appointments to the

Council of Ministers were to be made jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

This was only one of a series of unconstitutional and unilateral actions taken by the Greek Cypriot administration during recent months, Mr. Kuchuk said. The Turkish community considered the actions as provocative and as casting doubt on the good faith of the Greek Cypriot side in undertaking the inter-communal talks, which were passing through a delicate phase.

CONSIDERATION BY  
SECURITY COUNCIL  
(10 DECEMBER 1970)

In his report to the Security Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 2 June to 1 December 1970, the Secretary-General said that the situation then prevailing in Cyprus was one of "negative stability": quiet on the surface but strained, abnormal and fraught with the serious danger inherent in the continuing close confrontation of well armed and trained forces. He felt that with the passing of time the situation could become the way of life of all Cypriots, thus perpetuating the need for UNFIGYP's presence on the island.

Moreover, no significant advance had been made towards a return to normal conditions, the Secretary-General said. The parties had not responded positively to the urgings of his Special Representative and the Force Commander to reduce military confrontations in sensitive areas. He remained convinced, however, that there were a number of helpful measures that both sides could take without endangering their political and security positions. For instance, a number of suggestions made to the Turkish Cypriot leadership, if agreed to, could, at minimum risk, generate an atmosphere of greater confidence and contribute significantly to the improvement in the living conditions of their community. On the Government side, the Secretary-General would welcome a determined move to solve the long-standing problem of displaced persons. An encouraging exception to the present immobility was the increased co-operation between the two communities in the economic field.

The Secretary-General regretted that there

was not as yet any real prospect of a long-term settlement. Nevertheless, the talks should continue, for they remained the sole available method to achieve agreement between the two communities and to dissipate suspicions and tensions. What was needed was a new dynamism and direction in the negotiations. Both parties had realized, he felt, that any resort to force in resolving the Cyprus problem would only worsen the conflict. He reiterated his belief that the elements necessary for a political settlement in Cyprus existed and that a compromise solution could be worked out, including the crucial issue of local government.

In view of the prevailing situation, the Secretary-General recommended the extension of UNFICYP for a further six-month period, until 15 June 1971. As on previous occasions, he drew attention to the serious situation concerning the financing of the operation and the substantial deficit in the UNFICYP budget. This situation was obviously related to the unsatisfactory method of financing UNFICYP by voluntary contributions, he said.

On 10 December 1970, the Security Council discussed the report of the Secretary-General with the participation, as previously, of the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

On the same day, the Council urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the current auspicious climate and opportunities. The Council also extended once more the stationing of UNFICYP for a further period of six months ending 15 June 1971, in the expectation that by then progress towards a final solution would make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

The Council's decisions were based on prior consultations and were embodied in resolution 291(1970), adopted unanimously. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the Council's discussion, the representative of Cyprus expressed the hope that the process of normalization, in respect of the opening of roads and the return of the Turkish Cypriots to their homes, would be approached by the other side in a constructive spirit, thereby creating a new climate of confidence for the

inter-communal talks. He praised the increased co-operation between the two communities in the economic and agricultural fields, notably during the recent drought. However, that hopeful trend had not reversed the policy of the Turkish Cypriot leadership towards a separate economy.

The inter-communal talks, he stated, provided the only course for solving differences and eventually reaching an over-all agreement. The fundamental disagreement between the parties seemed to be over local government. This was a new element in the talks and had proved to be the most difficult problem in respect both of its meaning and of its application. The objective of the Cyprus Government continued to be an independent unitary State in which all Cypriots would enjoy equal rights.

The representative of Turkey said that recent events of violence had had a negative impact on endeavours for strengthening the confidence between the two communities. Turkey was also concerned by the distribution to the Greek Cypriot police of arms from the stocks imported in 1966 and by the refusal of access, on 13 June 1970, of the UNFICYP Civilian Police patrol to the Limassol docks, where military stores were unloaded. An agreement on arms imports had been in operation since 1964. Turkey could not accept any change in the implementation of that agreement.

The Turkish representative said there were more than 20,000 persons on the island who had been displaced since 1963 and whose return to their ancestral locations was an important aspect of any return to normal conditions.

In their inter-communal talks, the Turkish community had directed itself to the re-establishment of an independent, sovereign and unitary State based on local autonomy, not self-government, he said. He hoped that the door would open to that just and equitable solution.

Greece's representative stated that "positive stability" could be established in Cyprus only by a positive conclusion to the negotiations between the two parts of the population. The rate of these negotiations should be speeded up as quickly as possible. Military confrontations should also be reduced and if possible eliminated.

There were some encouraging events included in the Secretary-General's report, such as co-

operation between Greek and Turkish Cypriot farmers. Greece supported any steps for increasing co-operation between the two communities, especially in the fields of the economy, the settlement of displaced persons and the restoration of freedom of movement. All of these measures would lead to the creation of an atmosphere of confidence which would greatly assist the negotiators in their delicate and difficult task.

The representatives of Finland, Sierra Leone, Syria, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zambia supported the continuation of UNFIGYP'S presence as necessary to the maintenance of peace in Cyprus. While regretting the lack of progress in the situation, as indicated in the Secretary-General's report, they welcomed encouraging signs, including those of increased co-operation between the two communities. The best hope for a settlement lay in the inter-communal talks.

France, although supporting the extension of UNFIGYP'S mandate, once again indicated its misgivings at the perpetuation in Cyprus of a precarious and threatening situation. Despite the constant efforts of the United Nations Force, the gulf between the two communities on the island was widening every day. A political solution between the parties concerned was a matter of urgency, and was in no way beyond reach. France hoped that the parties would respond positively to the appeals of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Commander of the Force for reduction of the direct and dangerous military confrontations in various critical areas of the island.

The representative of the USSR stated that the question of Cyprus should be settled by peaceful means in the interests of the people of Cyprus and in the interests of reducing tension

in that part of the world. He repeated that all foreign troops on the island should be withdrawn and that foreign bases should be eliminated. While sharing the concern expressed by the Secretary-General at the lack of progress in the talks, he expressed the hope that they would achieve success.

On the question of the financing of UNFICYP, the representative of the United States said that, while his Government was prepared to pay its part, it nevertheless believed that no single Member should bear a disproportionate share of the cost. He expressed the hope that present contributors and others would respond to the Secretary-General's appeal for additional pledges.

Finland said that the reliance on voluntary contributions was unacceptable in principle and unsatisfactory in practice. Peace-keeping operations based on decisions the Security Council had taken on behalf of all Member States should be paid for by all. This principle should be upheld in any future agreement on the financing of peace-keeping operations.

Zambia also felt that the system of financing such an important peace-keeping effort through insufficient and uncertain voluntary contributions from Member States was unsatisfactory and unrealistic. It expressed the hope that the Security Council would take corrective measures in this regard.

The representative of the USSR said his Government had agreed to the further extension of the Force on the understanding that its renewal had been in conformity with the Security Council resolution on 4 March 1964,<sup>2</sup> which provided for voluntary financing.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N. 1964, p. 165, text of resolution 186(1964).

#### THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

(Contingents by country of origin, as at 31 December 1970)

Military		Civilian Police	
Austria (Hospital Unit)	55	Australia	50
Canada	577	Austria	45
Denmark	296	Denmark	40
Finland	288	Sweden	40
Ireland	428		
Sweden	285	Total	175
United Kingdom	1,078		
Total	3,007	Grand Total	3,182

## THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

The following table lists pledges to the UNFICYP Special Account for the period 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1971.

GOVERNMENT	TOTAL PLEDGES (in U.S. dollar equivalents)	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL PLEDGES (in U.S. dollar equivalents)
Australia	1,419,875	Mauritania	2,041
Austria	1,000,000	Morocco	20,000
Belgium	<b>1,583,676</b>		400
Botswana	500	Netherlands	921,000
Cambodia*	600	New Zealand	42,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	20,000	Niger	2,041
Cyprus	582,600	Nigeria	<b>10,800</b>
Denmark	1,725,000	Norway	1,615,471
Federal Republic of Germany	9,500,000	Pakistan	14,800
Finland	525,000	Philippines	3,000
Ghana	11,667	Republic of Korea	16,000
Greece	9,250,000	Republic of Viet-Nam	4,000
Guyana	2,473	Sierra Leone	11,900
Iceland	8,000	Singapore	3,500
Iran	26,000	Sweden	2,620,000
Ireland	50,000	Switzerland	1,495,000
Israel	26,500	Thailand	2,500
Italy	2,919,778	Trinidad and Tobago	2,400
Ivory Coast	60,000	Turkey	1,839,253
Jamaica	14,800	United Kingdom	26,970,476
Japan	640,000	United Republic of Tanzania	7,000
Laos	1,500	United States	52,100,000†
Lebanon	1,297	Venezuela	3,000
Liberia	8,270	Zambia	<b>38,000</b>
Libya	30,000		
Luxembourg	45,000	Total Pledges	117,212,028
Malawi	5,590		
Malaysia	7,500		
Malta	1,820		

\* On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† Maximum -amount pledged. The ultimate contribution will be dependent on contributions of other Governments.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- S/9655. Letter of 19 February 1970 from USSR.  
 S/9659. Letter of 17 February 1970 from Secretary-General to Governments containing further appeal for voluntary contributions for financing of United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)  
 S/9664. Letter of 24 February 1970 from Greece.  
 S/9667. Letter of 25 February 1970 from Cyprus.

## CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (9 JUNE 1970)

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1543.

- S/9814 and Corr.2. Report by Secretary-General, dated 1 June 1970, on United Nations Operation in Cyprus (for period 2 December 1969-1 June 1970).  
 S/9828-S/9830. Letters of 8 June 1970 from Cyprus, Turkey and Greece (requests to participate in Council discussions).  
 S/9831. Draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 281(1970), as prepared following consultations among Council members, S/9831, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 June 1970, meeting 1543.

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 1 June 1970 that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 June 1970,

Noting also from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 186(1964) of 4 March, 187(1964) of 13 March, 192(1964) of 20 June, 193(1964) of 9 August, 194(1964) of 25 September and 198(1964) of 18 December 1964, 201(1965) of 19 March, 206(1965) of 15 June, 207(1965) of 10 August and 219(1965) of 17 December(1965), 220

(1966) of 16 March, 222(1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238(1967) of 19 June and 244(1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254(1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December (1968) and 266(1969) of 10 June and 274(1969) of 11 December 1969, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

2. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

3. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186(1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1970, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

S/9849. Letter of 23 June 1970 from Secretary-General to Governments containing further appeal for voluntary contributions for financing of UNFICYP.

S/9964. Letter of 15 October 1970 from Turkey.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (10 DECEMBER 1970)

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1564.

S/10005 and Corr.1. Report by Secretary-General, dated 2 December 1970, on United Nations Operation in Cyprus (for period 2 June-1 December 1970).

S/10033-S/10035. Letters of 8 and 9 December 1970 from Cyprus, Turkey and Greece (requests to participate in Council discussions).

S/10036. Draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 291(1970), as prepared following consultations among Council members, S/10036, adopted unanimously by Council on 10 December 1970, meeting 1564.

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 2 December 1970 that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 December 1970,

Noting also from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 186(1964) of 4 March, 187(1964) of 13 March, 192(1964) of 20 June, 193(1964) of 9 August, 194(1964) of 25 September and 198(1964) of 18 December 1964, 201(1965) of 19 March, 206(1965) of 15 June, 207(1965) of 10 August and 219(1965) of 17 December 1965, 220(1966) of 16 March, 222(1966) of 16 June and 231(1966) of 15 December 1966, 238(1967) of 19 June and 244(1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254(1968) of 18 June and 261(1968) of 10 December 1968, 266(1969) of 10 June and 274(1969) of 11 December 1969 and 281 (1970) of 9 June 1970, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

2. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

3. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186(1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1971, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter II.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 2.

### CHAPTER XV

## QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

### REVIEW OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

An item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was placed on the agenda of

the General Assembly's 1970 session (which opened on 15 September), on the basis of a decision previously taken by the Assembly on



12 December 1969<sup>1</sup> at its twenty-fourth session.

During the debate on the subject, which took place in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee in 1970, a number of representatives—including those of Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Japan and Zambia—spoke in favour of a review of the United Nations Charter.

Others, among them France, Greece, Lebanon, Turkey and the United States, urged caution in considering the possibility of a review of the Charter.

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR stressed that strict observance of the purposes and principles of the Charter was the key to ensuring the effectiveness of the United Nations. They considered that there was no need for a review of the Charter.

On 4 December 1970, the Sixth Committee

approved, by a roll-call vote of 69 to 12, with 12 abstentions, a draft resolution on the matter, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines, as amended, orally, by Nigeria.

The text was subsequently adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 11 December 1970, by a recorded vote of 82 to 12, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 2697 (XXV).

The Assembly thereby asked the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him, before July 1972, their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter, and to submit a report containing these views and suggestions to the Assembly in 1972. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 264, text of resolution 2552 (XXIV).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 187.

Sixth Committee, meetings 1238-1244.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1413.

Plenary Meetings 1843, 1926.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Four, Chapter IV G.

A/8053. Need to consider suggestions regarding review of Charter of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/L.817. Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.817/Rev.1. Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Japan, Nicaragua, Philippines: revised draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.817/Rev.2. Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Philippines: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Nigeria, adopted by Sixth Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 1244, by roll-call vote of 69 to 12, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines,

Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Chile, Finland, Iran, Khmer Republic, Norway, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Yemen.

A/C.6/L.818. Lebanon: amendments to 4-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.817.

A/C.5/1350, A/8224. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/8219. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8219. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2697 (XXV), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8219, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1926, by recorded vote of 82 to 12, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal,

Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Chile, Finland, Iran, Khmer Republic, Norway, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 992(X) of 21 November 1955 and 2285(XXII) of 5 December 1967 on the procedure of reviewing the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 2552(XXIV) of 12 December 1969 entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations",

Having heard the different views expressed during the consideration of the item at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him, before 1 July 1972, their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing the views and suggestions of Member States communicated to him pursuant to paragraph 1 above;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations".

## ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

### ADMISSIONS IN 1970

During 1970, one State—Fiji—was admitted to United Nations membership, bringing the total number of Member States to 127.

The admission of Fiji was recommended by the Security Council to the General Assembly on 10 October 1970. The Council took this action by adopting, unanimously, resolution 287 (1970), which was sponsored by Sierra Leone, the United Kingdom and Zambia.

The General Assembly acted on this recommendation on 13 October 1970, when it decided, by acclamation, to admit Fiji to United Nations membership. Its decision was contained in resolution 2622(XXV), which was sponsored by Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India,

Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

### COMMUNICATIONS ON APPLICATIONS

On 23 December 1970, the Secretary-General transmitted, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, a letter dated 10 December 1970 from Bhutan applying for membership in the United Nations. The Secretary-General was asked to arrange for the application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1554.

S/9957. Letter of 10 October 1970 from Fiji.

S/9959. Sierra Leone, United Kingdom, Zambia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 287(1970), as proposed by 3 powers, S/9959, adopted unanimously by Council on 10 October 1970, meeting 1554.

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Fiji for admission to the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that Fiji be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 189.

Plenary Meetings 1860, 1863.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, September 1970, Chapter X, para. 163.

A/8092. Letter of 2 October 1970 from United Kingdom (request for inclusion in agenda of item

entitled: "Admission of new Members to the United Nations").

A/8118. Application of Fiji for admission to United Nations. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting letter of 10 October 1970 from Fiji (S/9957)).

A/8119. Letter of 10 October 1970 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly (transmitting text of resolution 287 adopted by Council on 10 October 1970, meeting 1554).

A/L.595. Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2622 (xxv), as proposed by 28 powers,

A/L.595, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 13 October 1970, meeting 1863.

The General Assembly,

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

Having considered the application for membership of Fiji,

Decides to admit Fiji to membership in the United Nations.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/10050. Letter of 10 December 1970 from Bhutan.

A/8275. Application of Bhutan for admission to membership in United Nations. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting letter of 10 December 1970 from Bhutan (S/10050)).

### THE QUESTION OF MICRO-STATES

In 1970, a Security Council Committee of Experts, especially set up for the purpose the previous year,<sup>2</sup> submitted an interim report on questions arising from the emergence of a growing number of independent States, very small in area and population and lacking human and economic resources, which might seek United Nations membership.

The Committee of Experts, consisting of all members of the Security Council, held a number of closed meetings during 1969 and 1970.

In its interim report, submitted to the Security Council on 15 June 1970, the Committee pointed out that several of its members had not yet made statements on the substantive aspects of the question; therefore the Committee could not yet formulate specific recommendations for submission to the Council.

Annexed to the Committee's report were the text of a proposal submitted by the United States and the text of a working paper submitted by the United Kingdom.

The United States proposal concerned the creation of a category of "associate membership" or "associate status," by which a recipient State would: (a) enjoy the rights of a Member in the General Assembly except to vote or hold office; (b) enjoy appropriate rights in the Security Council upon the taking of requisite action by the Council; (c) enjoy appropriate rights in the Economic and Social Council and in its appropriate regional commissions and other sub-bodies, upon the taking of requisite

action by the Council; (d) enjoy access to United Nations assistance in the economic and social fields; and (e) bear the obligations of a Member except the obligation to pay financial assessments.

The admission to such associate membership, according to the United States proposal, would be effected in accordance with the same procedure provided by the Charter for the admission of Members, and States that opted for associate membership would submit to the Secretary-General a declaration of willingness to abide by the principles of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter.

The United Kingdom working paper suggested an arrangement whereby a State could voluntarily renounce certain rights (in particular, voting and election in certain United Nations bodies) but otherwise enjoy all the rights and privileges of membership. It was suggested that this arrangement (which would not require amendment of the Charter) might be embodied in a declaration to be made by a new State at the time of its application for admission.

It was noted in the working paper that the purpose of any arrangement should be to meet the needs of very small States that wished to be Members of the United Nations but would find difficulty in meeting all the financial and

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 260-62.

administrative obligations involved. The first aim of the proposal was to respect the sovereignty and independence of the States concerned and it also aimed to enable them to enjoy the general benefits of membership.

The United Kingdom observed in its working paper that if, as a voluntary exercise of its sovereignty, as part of its request for membership, a State renounced the exercise of certain rights of membership in a manner acceptable to the Organization and its other Members, this would not be contrary to the provision of Article 2 (1) of the Charter, which notes that the

Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all Members.

In its discussions, the Committee of Experts also had heard a suggestion by France to reactivate the Security Council's Committee on the Admission of New Members.

The Committee of Experts reported that a preliminary exchange of views had taken place about the legal nature, the applicability and the implications of the proposals that had been put forward. However, no conclusions were reached or recommendations made concerning those proposals.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV S.  
A/8002. Report of Security Council to General Assem-

bly, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 10.  
S/9836. Interim report dated 15 June 1970 of Committee of experts established by Security Council at its 1506th meeting.

#### CHAPTER XVI

### OTHER POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

#### QUESTION OF PERIODIC MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 3 March 1970, the members of the Security Council received an informal memorandum from Finland on the question of initiating periodic meetings of the Council in accordance with Article 28 (2) of the Charter, which states that the Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative.

Preliminary consultations took place on the question during March, and, in a note of 20 April 1970, the President of the Council, in his capacity as the representative of Finland, proposed that consultations be undertaken with a view to having the question considered by the Council. On 5 June, Finland requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened for this purpose.

On 12 June 1970, the Council included the Finnish note in its agenda, and the President of the Council stated that as a result of the

consultations that had been held, he had been authorized to make a statement expressing the consensus of the Council.

According to the consensus, the members of the Council considered that the holding of periodic meetings, at which each member of the Council would be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative, could enhance the authority of the Council and make it a more effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The date and other practical aspects of the first such meeting would be considered later in consultations. It was also understood that periodic meetings would provide members with an opportunity for a general exchange of views on the international situation, rather than for dealing with any particular question, and that such meetings would normally be held in private.

The provisional agenda of periodic meetings would be drawn up by the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Council members and in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure.

#### FIRST PERIODIC MEETING

The first periodic meeting of the Security Council, held in private on 21 October 1970, dealt with an agenda item entitled "Review of the international situation."

The meeting was presided over by the Foreign Minister of Spain and was attended by the Foreign Ministers of China, Colombia, Finland, France, Nepal, Nicaragua, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, by the Deputy Foreign Minister of Syria, and by the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burundi, Sierra Leone and Zambia.

The Council issued a communique on that day reporting that at the periodic meeting the Secretary-General had delivered a statement on the international situation, after which representatives of member States had had a general exchange of views on current issues affecting international peace and security and had pledged their full support for seeking peaceful solutions to outstanding international disputes in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

The communique noted that members of the Council also had consulted on how to contribute to a peaceful political settlement in the Middle East, and they reaffirmed their conviction that the Council's resolution of 22 November 1967<sup>1</sup> (which, among other things, affirmed that a lasting peace in the Middle East should include the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from

territories occupied in the 1967 conflict) should be supported and carried out in all parts.

With regard to the problems of southern Africa, the communique stated that members had reaffirmed their determination to continue their search for practicable means in conformity with the Charter to enable the peoples of that area to exercise their right to self-determination and to enjoy their fundamental human rights. Burundi, Sierra Leone and Zambia reserved their position on this subject.

The communique also reported that members of the Council had declared that the capability of the Council to act effectively for the maintenance of international peace and security should be further strengthened, and they had agreed that the holding of periodic meetings was an important step in that direction.

They also agreed to examine possibilities for further improvements in the methods of work of the Security Council in promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter.

In view of the primary responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the communique noted, members of the Council had emphasized the importance of reaching early agreement on guidelines for future peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter.

The date of the next periodic meeting of the Council would be determined through consultations.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL., meeting 1544.

S/9759. Note by President of Security Council of 20 April 1970 (annexing Finnish memorandum on question of initiating periodic meetings of Security Council).

S/9824. Letter of 5 June 1970 from Finland (request to convene Council).

S/9835. Consensus expressed by President following consultations with Council members, approved by Council on 12 June 1970, meeting 1544.

"The members of the Security Council have considered the question of initiating periodic meetings in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the

Charter. They consider that the holding of periodic meetings, at which each member of the Council would be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative, could enhance the authority of the Security Council and make it a more effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. As to the date and other practical aspects of the first such meeting, these will be considered later in consultations.

"It is understood that periodic meetings, the purpose of which would be to enable the Security Council to discharge more effectively its responsibilities under the Charter, would provide members with an opportunity for a general exchange of views on the international situation, rather than for dealing with any particular question, and that such meetings would

normally be held in private, unless it were otherwise decided.

"The provisional agenda of periodic meetings shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the members of the Council and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the provisional rules of procedure."

#### FIRST PERIODIC MEETING

SECURITY COUNCIL., meeting 1555.

S/9965. Note by Secretary-General, dated 19 October 1970.

S/PV.1555. Official final communique of first periodic meeting of Security Council, 21 October 1970, meeting 1555, issued by Secretary-General in place of verbatim record.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV T.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter X, para. 164.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 12.

### STATUS OF THE GERMAN-SPEAKING ELEMENT IN THE PROVINCE OF BOLZANO (BOZEN)

**On** 14 July 1970, Austria and Italy sent letters to the Secretary-General concerning the dispute between them on the status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen). Referring to a General Assembly resolution of 31 October 1960<sup>2</sup> and to one of 28 November 1961,<sup>3</sup> which urged the two Governments to resolve the disagreements between them on this issue, the letters reported on various measures the two Governments had taken towards this objective.

They stated that, after talks between them from 1961 to 1968, the Italian Government, on 3 December 1969, had announced to the Italian Parliament a programme of legislative measures concerning the status of the German-speaking population of Bolzano (Bozen).

For its part, the Austrian Government had

declared to the Austrian National Council that, as soon as the measures announced by the Italian Government had been carried out, it would consider the dispute on this subject terminated.

The two Governments had also negotiated an agreement designed to apply Chapter I of the European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes to disputes concerning the interpretation and implementation of bilateral agreements between them that might have existed prior to the entry into force of the Convention.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 179, text of resolution 1497 (XV).

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 144, text of resolution 1661 (XVI).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/7927. Letter of 14 July 1970 from Italy.

A/7928. Letter of 14 July 1970 from Austria.

# Economic and Social Questions

## CHAPTER I

### THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

On 24 October 1970, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Development Decade, starting from 1 January 1971, and adopted an International Development Strategy for the Decade. The Strategy was the result of two years of work by a Preparatory Committee set up by the General Assembly in 1968<sup>1</sup> and assisted by the Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Planning and other United Nations bodies.

The International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade was referred to in the Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations. (See pp. 116-17.) Governments were urged to give their full support to its implementation in order to realize the fundamental objectives of the Charter.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 338-39, text of resolution 2411 (XXIII).

### THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

#### DECISIONS LEADING TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY STATEMENT

In the course of discussions leading to the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had before them reports of the Council's Committee for Development Planning, the Assembly's Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as well as a preliminary version of the World Economic Survey, 1969-1970.

#### REPORTS BEFORE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY

##### COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Early in 1970, the Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Planning met to prepare guidelines and proposals for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Committee examined the performances of

the developing countries, the developed market economies and the centrally planned economies during the First United Nations Development Decade, the 1960s.

The Committee noted in its report that, despite the gains recorded in investment and savings of the developing countries, there had been marked differences in the rates of growth and that the average increase in gross domestic product was below that of the developed market economies and of the net material product of the centrally planned economies.

Developed countries had made further progress in science and technology and in trade and co-operation, but their contribution towards achieving the objectives of the First United Nations Development Decade had fallen short of expectations, according to the report. Despite the growth of international development finance institutions, the net flow of financial resources to developing countries as a percentage of gross national product had declined.

In its report, the Committee proposed that a general declaration of intent and commitments

be adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, which was to open on 15 September 1970. This declaration would enunciate broad commitments to be made by both developed and developing countries with the object of furthering the development process. Each country might then supplement the general declaration with a more specific unilateral declaration of its own intentions.

The Committee went on to define what it considered to be the basic objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the national and international measures necessary to achieve those objectives. It believed it would be possible for developing countries as a group to achieve during the 1970s an average annual rate of expansion of between 6 and 7 per cent in gross product, that is of 3.5 to 4.5 per cent per capita. This would require an average annual increase of 4 per cent in agricultural production and of 8 per cent or more in manufacturing output, and an expansion of at least 7 per cent per annum in import capacity.

It was pointed out by the Committee for Development Planning that economic and social progress involved not only increasing production but also expanding employment and educational opportunities and improving the distribution of income. Among its recommendations, the Committee stressed the reform of the socio-economic structure and institutions of developing countries to further the process of modernization and the mobilization of internal resources.

The Committee also called for the expansion of the net flow of financial resources from developed market economies to developing countries so as to reach 1 per cent of the gross national product of the former by 1972. It called for the regulation of international trade in products with unstable markets and the liberalization of imports from developing countries, and it advocated more technical assistance and the application of science and technology to resolve the problems of developing countries.

It was further recommended by the Committee that the centrally planned economy countries should increase their imports from developing countries and expand technical assistance. Developing countries should expand trade and other forms of economic and technological co-operation among themselves.

#### PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

In 1970, a draft of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was prepared by the General Assembly's Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which met between 24 February and 13 March and between 11 and 28 May. (For membership of Preparatory Committee, see APPENDIX III. As in 1969, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Poland and the USSR did not participate in the work of the Committee.) The Committee's draft was intended to serve as a basic document for deliberations in the Economic and Social Council and in the General Assembly.

The draft consisted of a preamble and sections on goals and objectives for the Decade, policy measures to be implemented, the need for review and appraisal of performance as well as objectives and policies, and the mobilization of public opinion.

By the preamble of the draft strategy, Governments would undertake to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Charter by agreeing to implement a set of policy measures designed to accelerate economic and social progress, recognizing that this could be accomplished only by the efforts of the countries concerned and by sustained international co-operation.

The objectives of the draft strategy included an average annual rate of growth in the gross product of the developing countries of at least 6 per cent during the Decade, implying a corresponding rate of per capita growth of 3.5 per cent on the basis of an annual increase in population of 2.5 per cent. According to the draft, the over-all expansion in agricultural production would need to be 4 per cent a year, and in industry, 8 per cent.

Among the other recommended goals were an average increase of 0.3 per cent a year in the ratio of gross domestic savings to gross product, a rise of slightly less than 7 per cent in imports and of slightly more than 7 per cent in exports. Qualitative and structural improvements in the economy were also envisaged.

Proposed policy measures were set out under several headings: (1) international trade; (2) economic co-operation and regional integration



among developing countries; (3) financial resources for development; (4) invisible earnings including shipping; (5) special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries; (6) special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries; (7) science and technology; (8) human development; (9) expansion and diversification of production; and (10) plan formulation and implementation.

As concerned international trade, the draft urged international action with respect to commodity agreements and the establishment of general principles on pricing policy. Developed countries would aim to eliminate or reduce obstacles to imports of primary products from developing countries. They would also give increased attention to aiding developing countries in accelerating the diversification of their economies and in solving problems arising from the competition to natural products of synthetics and substitutes and surplus disposal.

The developing countries' exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures would be expanded and diversified by, *inter alia*, the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential access to developed countries. Efforts would be made to reduce restrictive business practices that were unfavourable to the exports of developing countries.

With regard to financial resources for development, the draft stipulated that developing countries bore the main responsibility for financing their development and outlined the measures to be taken to mobilize their domestic financial resources. Developed countries would endeavour to devote annually to external aid 1 per cent of their gross national product. It was proposed but not agreed that each developed country would try its best to provide annually 0.75 per cent of its gross national product in the form of official development assistance. Softening and harmonization of the conditions of assistance were called for, as well as untying of aid. Multilateral assistance would be increased, and arrangements to forecast and forestall debt crises would be improved.

Policies to promote foreign private investment were recommended for both developing and developed countries.

The International Bank for Reconstruction

and Development was called upon to pursue its efforts to set up a scheme of supplementary financing, and a proposal was made, although not agreed upon, to give serious consideration to establishing a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme of Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional development finance for the benefit of all developing countries.

No agreement was reached by the Preparatory Committee on a text on shipping, but certain recommendations were made with regard to insurance and tourism. Special measures were urged in favour of the least developed among the developing countries to be implemented at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels, with the assistance of developed countries. (See pp. 330-32 below.)

Special measures were also called for in favour of land-locked developing countries, attention being paid to the need for financial and technical assistance to develop the transport and communications structures of these countries.

With regard to science and technology, the proposed objective was to reduce the disparity in these fields between developed and developing countries. The latter would endeavour to attain, by the end of the Second Development Decade, a minimum annual expenditure on research and development of 0.5 per cent of their gross product, concentrating especially on appropriate technologies and applied research.

Developed countries would commit themselves to increase substantially their aid in direct support of science and technology in developing countries during the Decade. Quantitative targets were proposed but not agreed upon. Developed and developing countries and competent international organizations would draw up and implement a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries.

Policy measures for human development were prescribed in the field of population growth, employment strategy, education, health and nutrition, housing and related community facilities, the environment, and the participation of women, children and youth in the development process.

With respect to the expansion and diversifi-

cation of production in developing countries, the draft strategy envisaged policies that would be carried out in a global context, with a view to achieving an optimal international division of labour. Appropriate strategies for agriculture and industry were outlined, including the roles to be played by developed countries, by regional groupings and by international organizations. Expansion of the basic infrastructure of developing countries was also the subject of recommendations.

Developing countries would establish and strengthen planning mechanisms and improve public administration, having recourse to international assistance where necessary.

The draft international development strategy also referred to subsequent review and appraisal of both objectives and policies and to mobilization of public opinion in the interest of the Second Development Decade effort. (See pp. 315-16 and pp. 316-17 below.)

There were other portions of the draft on which the Preparatory Committee was unable to reach agreement. These included the target dates for implementation of specific policy measures, notably in the fields of trade and aid. Some representatives felt the time-tables proposed were too short, and others could accept no time-table at all.

There were also differences of opinion on the subject of a specified date for the implementation of a target for net official financial resource transfers.

Agreement was not reached on the question of the need for developed countries to evolve programmes for the adaptation and adjustment of industries and workers affected by increased imports of manufactures from developing countries. It was proposed that, should interpretation of the policy measures be necessary, account should be taken of previous agreements and decisions reached by relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, but there was disagreement with respect to the inclusion of this provision in the draft.

A draft was not submitted for some sections, notably those on the policies to be undertaken by the centrally planned economy countries and on measures in the field of shipping.

Decisions on the aspects on which agreement had not been reached were left to the General

Assembly, where the draft was to be finalized.

#### UNCTAD TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The contribution of UNCTAD to the preparatory work for the Second United Nations Development Decade was outlined in a decision of 16 February 1970 by its Trade and Development Board. (See also pp. 384-85.)

The Board's decision covered aspects of international trade and finance on which agreement had been reached. Agreement was not reached on some matters, including target dates for the implementation of certain measures, the volume of aid, and recommendations in respect of shipping, for which no text at all was included. In some cases, alternative texts or amendments were submitted.

At meetings held from 19 August to 24 September 1970, the Trade and Development Board took further decisions concerning UNCTAD'S contribution to the Second Development Decade. On 7 September, the Board adopted a text on shipping and ports, and on 15 September it decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the role of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe in the fields of trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration.

On the issues that still remained unresolved, the Board invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to transmit the draft texts on which it had been unable to reach agreement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order that these might be available for reference by the General Assembly when it considered the international development strategy.

#### WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

A preliminary version of the World Economic Survey, 1969-1970, "The Developing Countries in the 1960s: The Problem of Appraising Progress" was also before the Economic and Social Council during its discussions of the international development strategy.

Drawing upon the experience of economic and social development in the 1960s, this study attempted to measure progress not only in terms of its nature and pace but also in terms of the efficiency of the policies pursued. For this purpose, the process of development was broken down into various components: the production

and supply of goods and services; levels of living; the growth of productive capacity; the state of economic balance; and changes in both internal and external environment in which development takes place. In each case, the problem of devising quantitative and qualitative indicators of performance was examined.

Among the criteria that might be applied in evaluating performance were the declared intentions of each country, bench-marks of earlier performance, recorded achievements of other countries in comparable situations, and averages or minimum targets designated on an international basis.

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council discussed the draft international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in July of 1970.

Many representatives expressed regret that the Eastern European members had not taken part in the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee.

Representatives of these countries, although expressing reservations with respect to the draft international strategy, declared their willingness to continue to expand their co-operation with the developing countries on the basis of practical and economically sound proposals, with regard both to their own potential and to that of the developing countries.

Many speakers emphasized the need to ensure the transfer to developing countries of net financial resources from developed countries equivalent to 1 per cent of their gross national product, and several emphasized the importance of establishing a subsidiary target of 0.75 per cent of the gross national product as the official component of such transfers.

A number of representatives of developed countries indicated approval of the targets, but others pointed to their Governments' inability to meet the targets by 1972 as suggested by the developing countries, or by any other specific date.

Representatives of the centrally planned economy countries of Eastern Europe expressed the opinion that the 1 per cent target should not be applied to that group of countries.

On measures relating to international trade, the need for enlarging the access to the markets of developed countries for the goods produced in developing countries was stressed. It was suggested by representatives of developing countries that tariff and non-tariff barriers on imports from those countries should be removed within a specified period.

Particularly important, it was stated, was the need to adopt a system of generalized, non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by developing countries. The importance of concluding international agreements for major primary commodities entering international trade, so as to stabilize their prices at remunerative levels, was also emphasized.

Four papers presenting the views of various groups of countries were discussed by the Council.

One, submitted by a group of developing countries, reaffirmed their position with regard to policy measures relating to international trade, financial resources for development, and science and technology. It included specific dates for the implementation of certain measures.

Another paper, on population policy, submitted by the United States, proposed that the development strategy should note that in developing countries where development efforts could be impaired by high rates of population growth, national policies aimed at moderating population growth on a voluntary basis should be regarded as among the important aspects of development strategy.

A third paper, on the subject of the contribution of the centrally planned economy countries of Eastern Europe in the field of trade, noted that these countries would extend their full support within the framework of their socio-economic system to the developing countries' efforts for trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among themselves.

The Council also discussed a joint statement by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the USSR. The statement, originally issued in connexion with the adoption by the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD of its programme of contributions to the Second Devel-

opment Decade (see above), noted, among other things, that these countries would support measures for the Decade's programme that corresponded to the following goals and objectives: to promote the expansion and normalization of international trade and the development of economic co-operation among all States, irrespective of their social and economic systems, on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage; to contribute to the overcoming and abolition of the consequences of colonialism and the policy of neo-colonialism in the field of international trade, and to the elimination of discriminatory practices and the normalization of international trade on the basis of the principles governing international trade relations and trade policies, approved by UNCTAD; and to contribute to the conversion of foreign trade into an effective instrument of independent national economic development, so that it could adequately support and stimulate a fuller utilization of the domestic resources of the developing countries in the interests of those countries themselves.

On 31 July 1970, the Council affirmed that the completion of an international draft strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade would require, among other things, decisions about:

- (a) proposals concerning target dates for the transfer of resources from developed to developing countries and proposals on the target for the official component of such transfers;
- (b) proposals concerning target dates for the terms and conditions of assistance;
- (c) proposals on the question of a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme of Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional development finance to developing countries;
- (d) shipping;
- (e) proposals on target dates in the field of international trade;
- (f) adjustment assistance measures;
- (g) restrictive business practices;
- (h) proposals on assistance by developed countries to developing countries in the field of science and technology; and
- (i) proposals relating to the contribution of centrally planned economy countries of Eastern Europe to the Second Development Decade.

The Council also stressed that an international development strategy would gain considerably in significance if a specific time were set for the implementation of the policy measures for achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade.

Further, the Council considered that the strategy for the Decade should provide for ways and means of dealing not only with existing problems of development but also with those that might arise in the implementation of policy measures. It urged Governments to give consideration at the appropriate political level to the issues listed above, in order that these might be resolved in time for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, due to open on 15 September 1970.

The Council requested the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD to continue its efforts to reach agreement on those issues within its competence that remained unresolved.

Also, the Council recommended that the General Assembly take priority measures in order to reach final agreement on a draft in time for the development strategy to be adopted and the Second Development Decade to be launched at the commemorative (twenty-fifth anniversary) meeting of the General Assembly on 24 October 1970. With this end in view, the Council urged Governments to consider representation at a high political level during the final phase of work on the draft strategy.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1556 A (XLIX) which was adopted with resolution 1556 B (XLIX), concerning appraisal of the implementation of the strategy (see p. 315 below), without vote and subject to the reservations and observations made during the debate. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

A draft text had been approved by the Council's Economic Committee on 30 July 1970, by a vote of 24 to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the Economic Committee's discussions of the draft resolution, an amendment was submitted by the USSR. It proposed

the deletion of both the paragraph affirming that the completion of a draft strategy would require decisions concerning a number of listed subjects and the paragraph stressing that a strategy would gain in significance if a specific time-limit were set for the implementation of policy measures. In their stead would appear a paragraph affirming that the satisfactory solution of the difficulties connected with the elaboration of the text of the strategy was an indispensable condition for fulfilment of the Decade's objectives.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 13 votes against to 2 in favour, with 10 abstentions.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A draft proposal for the international development strategy, based on the document prepared by the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, was submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session by the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, the Khmer Republic,<sup>2</sup> Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

This proposal was considered mainly in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

Various amendments to the draft proposal (some of which were incorporated into the final revision) were introduced by Australia,

France, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, but these were later withdrawn.

Extensive negotiations were carried out both in the Second Committee and by a working group of the Committee in an effort to arrive at agreement on the unresolved issues in the draft. The result was a revised text which in turn evoked a number of formal statements, explanations of positions, reservations, observations and interpretations.

On 16 October 1970, the Second Committee approved the revised text without a vote, taking into account the statements of Members made both before and after its adoption.

On 24 October 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted, without vote, resolution 2626 (XXV) on an International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

#### TEXT OF STRATEGY

The text of the International Development Strategy was similar to the draft text approved by the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade (see pp. 306-8 above), but it contained specific provisions relating to the various issues on which the Preparatory Committee had been unable to reach agreement.

The target dates in the final draft were somewhat more flexible than those originally suggested. With regard to the reduction of duties and other barriers to imports of primary products by developed countries and of non-tariff barriers affecting trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of interest to developing countries, the final version of the document stipulated that efforts would be made with a view to achieving results by 31 December 1972.

With respect to the transfer of financial resources to developing countries, developed countries should endeavour to attain the target of 1 per cent of their gross national product by 1972, where possible, otherwise not later than 1975. The proposed target for official

<sup>2</sup> On 28 December 1970, Cambodia informed the Secretary-General that on 7 October 1970 it had changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

resource transfers was reduced from 0.75 to 0.7 per cent of gross national product, and countries would try to reach it by the middle of the Decade.

Agreement was also reached on the softening and harmonizing of the terms and conditions of assistance.

Whereas, with regard to science and technology, the draft of the Preparatory Committee proposed a target for aid by the developed countries to the developing countries of 0.05 per cent of the gross national product of the former and another target (5 per cent of total research and development expenditure) for outlays on work specifically relating to the developing countries, the final document left consideration of target setting until the first biennial review.

With respect to Special Drawing Rights, whereas the original draft stated that the establishment of a link with development finance would be considered by 1972 at the latest, the final text provided only for an examination of the question before the allocation of Special Drawing Rights in 1972.

On the subject of the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment of manufactured exports of developing countries in the markets of developed countries, for which arrangements had been drawn up in UNCTAD, the final text of the Strategy stated that preference-giving countries were determined to seek the necessary legislative or other sanction with the aim of implementing the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971.

A paragraph was agreed upon concerning the need for developed countries to adapt industries adversely affected by imports of manufactures from developing countries: adjustment measures would be considered early in the 1970s. Efforts would be made to identify restrictive business practices affecting the trade and development of developing countries, with a view to achieving remedial measures before 31 December 1972. Action would be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries early in the Decade.

It was agreed that the implementation of policies relating to trade in primary products should take into account the resolutions, decisions

and agreements of the relevant international and inter-governmental organizations. In the section on special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries, it was stipulated in the final text that their implementation should take into account the relevant decisions and resolutions of UNCTAD.

Clauses were included on the need to protect the national sovereignty of developing countries, both in connexion with the use of external aid and in connexion with efforts to expand and diversify production.

A section on shipping was inserted in the final document, including a detailed listing of items and policies on which action should be taken.

The final document also contained texts relating to the role to be played by the socialist countries of Eastern Europe in the International Development Strategy.

A paragraph was also added to the preamble outlining the political issues on which the success of international development activities depended.

This paragraph also called for a close link between the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade and pointed out that disarmament would release resources that could be used for economic and social development. (For information on the implementation of this provision, see pp. 405-8.)

(For full text of resolution 2626 (XXV) containing the International Development Strategy, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

A joint formal statement on the international development strategy was submitted to the General Assembly on 16 October 1970 by the following 88 developing countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, the Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Joint formal statements were also submitted on the same day by the following groups of countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Chad, Laos, Mali, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda and Zambia (land-locked countries); Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR; Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua; and France on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC).

In addition, 40 individual formal statements were submitted by Members.

The joint statement of the 88 developing countries noted, among other things, that while the development strategy was not an adequate expression of their aspirations, it was the best reflection of the current stage of mankind's collective conscience in one of the most crucial areas of the organization of human society. This statement stressed the importance of definite target dates for the implementation of the policy measures. It referred to the scheme of Special Drawing Rights (see pp. 335-36 below) and noted the importance of the creation of a link between those reserve assets and development financing.

The 10 land-locked countries, although expressing general agreement with the strategy, stated that it did not meet their needs. They said, among other things, that they would have little chance to participate in development without adequate guarantee for their right of free access to the sea, and they noted that adequate financial and technical assistance should be provided to them.

The formal statement of the five Latin American States expressed approval of the strategy and, among other things, specifically stressed the necessity of establishing time-limits

for the transfer of resources from the developed to the developing countries.

The French statement on behalf of EEC noted the position of its members on the question of price policies and the liberalization of trade in respect of commodities. Specifically, EEC members said they could not agree to the wording of a paragraph in the international development strategy which stated that no new tariff and non-tariff barriers would be raised nor would existing ones be increased by developed countries against imports of primary products of particular interest to developing countries. Instead, the members of EEC would be guided by the terms of an UNCTAD decision on the commodity price policies, taken on 18 September 1970. (See p. 378 below.)

The position of the eight Eastern European countries concerning the Second Development Decade was set forth at length in a document in which they noted their support in principle of United Nations measures that contributed to the elimination of the difficult social and economic conditions in which hundreds of millions of people were living.

Among other things, the eight-power statement listed the following measures as necessary to real progress in social and economic development: the implementation of radical social and economic reforms to eliminate obstacles hampering the development of productive forces; the perfection of budget and tax legislation to bring about a radical change in the system for the distribution of national wealth; the creation and consolidation of the State and co-operative sectors of the economy; the provision of mass consumption goods for the population; the adoption of effective legislation regulating the activities of foreign private capital; the adoption of measures to prevent effectively any capital drain; the annulment of all inequitable economic treaties, agreements and individual commitments which restricted national sovereignty; the creation of conditions for the training of national, highly skilled personnel; and the introduction of State-wide planning in the economic and social fields.

The eight-power statement noted that the sponsoring countries intended to continue their policy of extending comprehensive assistance to young independent States in order that they

might overcome the economic consequences of colonialism., develop an independent national economy and speed up their rates of economic development. In particular, they were prepared to arrange for the liquidation of credits through purchases of goods and to expand support in the matter of training national personnel and rendering technical assistance.

In the individual formal statements made by Members, explaining positions, reservations, observations and interpretations of the draft strategy, a number of developed countries referred to the targets and time-tables with regard to international trade and aid.

Several countries, including Canada and New Zealand, expressed reservations concerning the time-limits for the implementation of the quantitative targets for financial resource transfers. Australia, Austria and Italy were unable to commit themselves to either quantitative targets or target dates. Japan and the United Kingdom could not accept any targets with regard to official aid. France found the quantitative target for official aid too high.

The United States said it had been re-examining its aid policy and was unable to accept the time-limits or the target date for official aid; nor could it give any assurance that the 1 per cent total aid target would be met, although it felt that the flow of private resources would respond to mutually beneficial investment policies in developing countries.

Some developing countries had observations to make concerning these paragraphs. Algeria, for instance, felt that the official assistance target should be net not only of amortization (as it had been) but also of interest payments. Chile interpreted the text of the strategy to mean that all developed countries, including those with centrally planned economies, were under an obligation to try to ensure that the targets were fulfilled.

The question of a quantitative target for aid in connexion with science and technology was considered important by the developing countries. However, the setting of such targets was seen as impractical by some developed countries, notably Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

There was also a divergence in the positions of developed and developing countries on the

linking of aid and Special Drawing Rights, the developing countries generally being in favour of such a link.

On the provisions relating to barriers against imports of primary products, many developed countries—including Australia, Canada, Denmark, the members of EEC, Japan and New Zealand—stressed that acceptance of the relevant paragraphs of the text would be conditioned by the UNCTAD decision on commodity price policies, taken on 18 September 1970.

The United States felt that there might be exceptional circumstances that would make it impossible to give effect to the recommendations against increasing existing trade barriers.

The United Kingdom considered that it could not go beyond the commitments relating to tariff and non-tariff barriers it had made in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and also felt that the setting of target dates was inappropriate and unrealistic in this context.

With regard to the adaptation of industries affected by imports of manufactures from the developing countries, a number of developed countries expressed reservations.

Australia could not commit itself because of the early stage of its industrial development. Belgium felt that specific measures could be adopted only in specific cases. Denmark stated that it had no legislative authority to take such action. France's acceptance was without prejudice to the free recourse to saving clauses contained in other international agreements. The United Kingdom could not agree to work out a specific programme of such measures, nor did it agree to a time-table in this connexion.

The United States proposed to provide adjustment assistance only where enterprises were threatened by increased imports.

As a developing country, on the other hand, Chile was disappointed that there was no mention of promoting a broader and more dynamic international division of labour.

There were other reservations by individual countries on different paragraphs of the text of the development strategy. In very general terms, the developed countries tended to emphasize that the strategy was not a legal commitment, while the developing countries tended to feel that commitment on the part of Governments was the keystone of its success.



## DISCUSSION

Many of the points of view presented in the formal statements were again presented during the discussion in the General Assembly; this discussion, however, was very general.

While the representatives of some developing countries expressed disappointment at the fact that the development strategy did not contain more definite and firmer commitments and a stricter time-table, they felt it reflected the reality of the moment.

Most speakers felt this was the first attempt at development planning on an international scale, and as such it had inevitable shortcomings reflecting not only the lack of preparation of many developing countries for modifying their economic and social structure but also the difficulties that some of the developed countries faced with regard to implementation of certain of the policy measures.

The success of the strategy would depend on the spirit in which it was implemented and on the amount of political will which developed countries brought to bear in the task of global development, most thought.

The representatives of many developed countries said that the interpretative statements did not lessen the validity of the acceptance of the principles incorporated in the strategy. Although not of a legally binding nature, the strategy, they felt, was a clear-cut expression of the highly moral and political commitment of the Governments of United Nations Member States to pursue very far-reaching policy objectives.

The discussion brought out differences of opinion concerning the relative importance of the various areas of development effort. Some Members expressed the belief that the heart of the strategy lay in its provisions on trade and aid; others stressed disarmament and the resources that would free to be used in economic and social activities.

While some Members thought the strategy revealed considerable progress in the recognition of a unified approach to development encompassing economic and social factors, others felt that this interdependence was glossed over or implied only obliquely. Some attached major importance to narrowing the disparity between developed and developing countries in science and technology.

REVIEW AND APPRAISAL  
OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGYDECISION OF ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In conjunction with its discussion and action on an international development strategy (see pp. 309-11 above), the Economic and Social Council noted that after the adoption of the strategy, it would be appropriate to prescribe the procedure to be followed in evaluating the progress made in its implementation. The Council noted further that it would be called upon to assume responsibility for assisting the General Assembly in the task of over-all review and appraisal and therefore would have to organize its work in keeping with this new responsibility.

The Council expressed its readiness to assume responsibility for assisting the Assembly in the task of review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the strategy on the basis of reviews and appraisals at national, regional and sectoral levels, the comments and recommendations made by the Committee for Development Planning, and appropriate documentation and reports prepared by the Secretary-General.

It also decided to elaborate, in the light of the relevant decisions of the Assembly and at the earliest possible opportunity after the launching of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the detailed procedure for such review and appraisal.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1556B(XLIX), adopted by the Council on 31 July 1970 together with resolution 1556 A (XLIX). (See p. 310 for legislative details.) (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In addition to the draft resolution that was approved, there had been before the Council's Economic Committee another draft resolution on review and appraisal, sponsored by France, and withdrawn. With differences in wording, it conveyed the ideas that were expressed in the text that was adopted.

## DECISIONS OF ASSEMBLY

On 19 November 1970, the General Assembly, recalling its decision to carry out the over-all appraisal of the progress made in implementing

the International Development Strategy (a decision that was included in the Strategy itself), took note of the Economic and Social Council's resolution of 31 July 1970 on review and appraisal.

The Assembly requested organizations of the United Nations family to continue to review progress in their respective sectors according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary. It also invited the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1971 outlining the details of a system of over-all appraisal, with a view to enabling the Assembly to consider and decide upon the matter at its 1971 session.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2641 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly, without objection, on the recommendation of its Second Committee. The Committee had approved the text, without objection, on 10 November 1970, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sudan, the United States and Yugoslavia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The question of review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy was also referred to by the General Assembly in a decision of 15 December 1970, embodied in resolution 2725 (XXV), on the subject of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (See pp. 384-85 for further details.)

#### MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

Early in 1970, a report on the mobilization of public opinion in developed and developing countries in support of the Second United Nations Development Decade was issued by the Secretary-General.

In the report, he observed that information activities for the launching of the Second Development Decade on the national and international levels were linked, and that contacts had therefore been established between officials of both national and international information services.

It was suggested in the report that Heads of State or Government of United Nations

Member States should personally issue a message to their peoples on the day of the launching of the Second Development Decade, and that the message might explain the purposes of the Decade.

The report went on to say that the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (see pp. 107-15) and the proclamation of the Second Development Decade at about the same time could pose a problem in terms of publicity and that modifications in the normal procedures of the General Assembly would be entailed to handle the problem. The information services of the United Nations family were devising a special programme, in conjunction with the twenty-fifth anniversary, that would reflect the solemnity and the human appeal inherent in the purposes of the Second Development Decade.

When the Economic and Social Council met in March of 1970, it took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mobilization of public opinion and requested him to take account of the comments and reservations expressed in the Council in carrying out his mandate with regard to mobilizing public opinion concerning the Decade.<sup>3</sup>

The Council also requested the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to consider the views of the Council on the question of mobilizing public opinion.

Finally, the Council asked the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations to take into account in its deliberations the decisions of the Preparatory Committee on the procedure for the launching of the Decade.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1477 (XLVIII), adopted by the Council on 27 March 1970 by 23 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a text sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The mobilization of public opinion for the Second Development Decade was also discussed

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 289-90, text of resolution 2567 (XXIV).

at the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970.

On 24 October 1970, when the Assembly adopted, without vote, the International Development Strategy for the Decade (see pp. 311-12), it noted in an operative paragraph that an essential part of the work during the Decade would consist of the mobilization of public opinion in both developing and developed countries in support of the Decade's objectives and policies.

It was further stated therein that Governments of the more advanced countries would continue and intensify their endeavour to deepen public understanding of the interdependent nature of the development efforts during the Decade—in particular of the benefits accruing to them from international co-operation for development—and of the need to assist the developing countries in accelerating their economic and social progress.

Also, the efforts which developing countries themselves were making to meet the require-

ments of their economic and social progress needed to be more clearly and more generally made known in developed countries. Similarly, Governments of the developing countries would continue to make people at all levels aware of the benefits and sacrifices involved and to enlist their full participation in achieving the objectives of the Decade.

By another decision, taken on 11 December 1970 (resolution 2685 (XXV)), the General Assembly recalled that the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade had called for a close link between the United Nations Disarmament and the Development Decades.

In this connexion, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose measures for the mobilization of public opinion in support of the link between disarmament and development and thus encourage intensified negotiations aimed at progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective control. (See pp. 405-7 for further details.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

##### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

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E/4916. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1556A(XLIX), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4916, adopted without vote by Economic and Social Council on 31 July 1970, meeting 1722.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and those of the General Assembly on an international development strategy for the 1970s,

Having considered item 3 of the agenda of its forty-ninth session entitled "Second United Nations Development Decade,"

Having noted that a draft strategy for the Second Development Decade has not yet been completed,

Having noted further that there are still certain difficulties in the choice of an agreed basis to ensure the participation of all member Governments in the preparation of such a strategy,

1. Decides to transmit to the General Assembly documents A/7982, TD/B/299 and E/4776;

2. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to the comments and observations made in the Council on the subject and reflected in its report and in its relevant summary records;

3. Deeply appreciates the contribution made by the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the preparation of a draft of an international development strategy;

4. Expresses its concern that it has not so far been possible to reach agreement on a number of substantive issues, particularly in relation to certain important policy measures in the field of international trade and aid;

5. Affirms that the completion of such a draft strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade will require, *inter alia*, a solution to the following issues:

(a) Proposals regarding target dates for the transfer of resources from developed to developing countries and proposals regarding the target for the official component of such transfers;

(b) Proposals regarding target dates concerning terms and conditions of assistance;

(c) Proposals regarding the question of a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme of special drawing rights and the provision of additional development finance to developing countries;

(d) Shipping;

(e) Proposals regarding target dates in the field of international trade;

(f) Adjustment assistance measures;

(g) Restrictive business practices;

(h) Proposals regarding assistance by developed countries to developing countries in the field of science and technology;

(i) Proposals relating specifically to the contribution of centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe to the Second Development Decade;

6. Stresses that an international development strategy will gain considerably in significance if implementation of the policy measures for achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade is, to the greatest extent possible, given a specific time dimension;

7. Considers that the strategy for the Decade should not only provide for dealing with existing problems of development, but also with problems which may arise during the course of the implementation of policy measures;

8. Urges Governments to give consideration at the appropriate political level, *inter alia*, to the issues mentioned in operative paragraph 5 above, in order that these may be resolved in time for the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

9. Requests the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its efforts at its tenth session to

reach agreement on those issues within its competence which still remain unresolved;

10. Recommends that the General Assembly should arrange for the Second Committee to begin its work in the first week of the twenty-fifth session of the Assembly and that the Committee should take up the subject of an international development strategy from the beginning of its meetings and as the only priority item, in order to reach final agreement on a draft in time for the strategy to be adopted and the Decade to be launched at the commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on 24 October 1970;

11. Further urges Governments to consider representation at a high political level during the final phase of work on a draft strategy at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly in order to facilitate the completion of this work with a view to the adoption of the strategy and the launching of the Decade on 24 October 1970.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 187.

Second Committee, meetings 1309-1315.

Plenary Meetings 1871, 1883.

A/7962 and Corr.1. Report of Preparatory Committee for Second United Nations Development Decade on its 5th session, 24 February-13 March 1970.

A/7982. Report of Preparatory Committee on its 6th session, 11-28 May 1970.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II B.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter I and Annex IV.

A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970: Part One (TD/B/299), Chapter I and Annex I; Part Two, Chapter II.

A/8041. Letter of 13 August 1970 from Sweden (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Second United Nations Development Decade: social policy and planning in national development").

A/8074. Letter of 21 September 1970 from Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR and USSR.

A/C.2/L.1101. Note by Secretary-General (containing texts of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1556(XLIX) and 1494(XLVIII)).

A/C.2/L.1104 and Corr.1 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Mada-

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RESOLUTION 2626(xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8124, adopted without vote by Assembly on 24 October 1970, meeting 1883.

The General Assembly

1. Proclaims the Second United Nations Development Decade starting from 1 January 1971;
2. Adopts the following International Development Strategy for the Decade:

#### A. PREAMBLE

(1) On the threshold of the 1970s, Governments dedicate themselves anew to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations twenty-five years ago to create conditions of stability and well-being and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic and social progress and development.

(2) The launching in 1961 of the First United Nations Development Decade marked a major worldwide endeavour to give concrete substance to this solemn pledge. Since then attempts have continued to be made to adopt specific measures and to fashion and employ new institutions of international co-operation for this purpose.

(3) However, the level of living of countless millions of people in the developing part of the world is still pitifully low. These people are often still undernourished, uneducated, unemployed and wanting in many other basic amenities of life. While a part of the world lives in great comfort and even affluence, much of the larger part suffers from abject poverty, and in fact the disparity is continuing to widen. This lamentable situation has contributed to the aggravation of world tension.

(4) The current frustrations and disappointments must not be allowed to cloud the vision or stand in the way of the development objectives being really ambitious. Youth everywhere is in ferment, and the 1970s must mark a step forward in securing the well-being and happiness not only of the present generation but also of the generations to come.

(5) The success of international development activities will depend in large measure on improvement in the general international situation, particularly on concrete progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, on the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and occupation of territories of any State and on the promotion of equal political, economic, social and cultural rights for all members of society. Progress towards general and complete disarmament should release substantial additional resources which could be utilized for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular that of developing countries. There should, therefore, be a close link between the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade.

(6) In the conviction that development is the essential path to peace and justice, Governments reaffirm their common and unswerving resolve to seek a better and more effective system of international co-operation whereby the prevailing disparities in the world may be banished and prosperity secured for all.

(7) The ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and bestow benefits on all. If undue privileges, extremes of wealth and social injustices persist, then development fails in its essential purpose. This calls for a global development strategy based on joint and concentrated action by developing and developed countries in all spheres of economic and social life: in industry and agriculture, in trade and finance, in employment and education, in health and housing, in science and technology.

(8) The international community must rise to the challenge of the present age of unprecedented opportunities offered by science and technology in order that the scientific and technological advances may be equitably shared by developed and developing countries, thus contributing to accelerated economic development throughout the world.

(9) International co-operation for development must be on a scale commensurate with that of the problem itself. Partial, sporadic and half-hearted gestures, howsoever well intentioned, will not suffice.

(10) Economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community. It is also a process in which the benefits derived by the developing countries from the developed countries are shared by the world as a whole. Every country has the right and duty to develop its human and natural resources, but the full benefit of its efforts can be realized only with concomitant and effective international action.

(11) The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, as stressed in the Charter of Algiers, but however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of developed countries.

(12) Governments designate the 1970s as the Second United Nations Development Decade and pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to pursue policies designed to create a more just and rational world economic and social order in which equality of opportunities should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation. They subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Decade and resolve to take the measures to translate them into reality. These aims and measures are set out in the following paragraphs.

#### B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

(13) The average annual rate of growth in the gross product of the developing countries as a whole during the Second United Nations Development Decade should be at least 6 per cent, with the possibility of attaining a higher rate in the second half of the Decade to be specified on the basis of a comprehensive mid-term review. This target and those derived from it are a broad indication of the scope of convergent efforts to be made during the Decade at the national and international levels; it should be the responsibility of each developing country to set its own target for growth in the light of its own circumstances.

(14) The average annual rate of growth of gross product per head in developing countries as a whole during the Decade should be about 3.5 per cent with the possibility of accelerating it during the second half of the Decade in order at least to make a modest beginning towards narrowing the gap in living standards between developed and developing countries. An average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent per head will represent a doubling of average income per head in the course of two decades. In countries with very low incomes per head, efforts should be made to double such incomes within a shorter period.

(15) The target for growth in average income per head is calculated on the basis of an average annual increase of 2.5 per cent in the population of developing countries, which is less than the average rate at present forecast for the 1970s. In this context, each developing country should formulate its own demo-

graphic objectives within the framework of its national development plan.

(16) An average annual rate of growth of at least 6 per cent in the gross product of developing countries during the Decade will imply an average annual expansion of:

- (a) 4 per cent in agricultural output;
- (b) 8 per cent in manufacturing output.

(17) For attaining the over-all growth target of at least 6 per cent per annum, there should be an average annual expansion of:

- (a) 0.5 per cent in the ratio of gross domestic saving to the gross product so that this ratio rises to around 20 per cent by 1980;
- (b) Somewhat less than 7 per cent in imports and somewhat higher than 7 per cent in exports.

(18) As the ultimate purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life, it is essential to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting both social justice and efficiency of production, to raise substantially the level of employment, to achieve a greater degree of income security, to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare, and to safeguard the environment. Thus, qualitative and structural changes in the society must go hand in hand with rapid economic growth, and existing disparities—regional, sectoral and social—should be substantially reduced. These objectives are both determining factors and end-results of development; they should therefore be viewed as integrated parts of the same dynamic process and would require a unified approach:

(a) Each developing country should formulate its national employment objectives so as to absorb an increasing proportion of its working population in modern-type activities and to reduce significantly unemployment and underemployment;

(b) Particular attention should be paid to achieving enrolment of all children of primary school age, improvement in the quality of education at all levels, a substantial reduction in illiteracy, the reorientation of educational programmes to serve development needs and, as appropriate, the establishment and expansion of scientific and technological institutions;

(c) Each developing country should formulate a coherent health programme for the prevention and treatment of diseases and for raising general levels of health and sanitation;

(d) Levels of nutrition should be improved in terms of the average caloric intake and the protein content, with special emphasis being placed on the needs of vulnerable groups of population;

(e) Housing facilities should be expanded and improved, especially for the low-income groups and with a view to remedying the ills of unplanned urban growth and lagging rural areas;

(f) The well-being of children should be fostered;

(g) The full participation of youth in the development process should be ensured;

(h) The full integration of women in the total development effort should be encouraged.

## C. POLICY MEASURES

(19) The above goals and objectives call for a continuing effort by all peoples and Governments to promote economic and social progress in developing countries by the formulation and implementation of a coherent set of policy measures. Animated by a spirit of constructive partnership and co-operation, based on the interdependence of their interests and designed to promote a rational system of international division of labour, and reflecting their political will and collective determination to achieve these goals and objectives, Governments, individually and jointly, solemnly resolve to adopt and implement the policy measures set out below.

(20) The policy measures should be viewed in a dynamic context, involving continuing review to ensure their effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments, including the far-reaching impact of rapid advance in technology, and to seek new areas of agreement and the widening of the existing ones. Organizations of the United Nations system will appropriately assist in the implementation of these measures and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development.

## 1. International trade

(21) All efforts will be made to secure international action before 31 December 1972, including, where appropriate, the conclusion of international agreements or arrangements on commodities mentioned in resolution 16(II) of 26 March 1968, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session, in accordance with the procedure agreed upon at that session, and on the basis of a time-table for the consideration of those matters to be drawn up by the Conference.

(22) Commodities already covered by international agreements or arrangements will be kept under review with a view to strengthening the working of such agreements or arrangements and to renewing, where appropriate, agreements or arrangements due to expire.

(23) All possible resources for the pre-financing of buffer stocks, when necessary, will be considered while concluding or reviewing commodity agreements incorporating buffer stock mechanisms.

(24) Efforts will be made to reach agreement, before the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on a set of general principles on pricing policy to serve as guidelines for consultations and actions on individual commodities. As one of the priority aims of pricing policy, particular attention will be paid to securing stable, remunerative and equitable prices with a view to increasing the foreign exchange earnings from exports of primary products from the developing countries.

(25) No new tariff and non-tariff barriers will be raised nor will the existing ones be increased by developed countries against imports of primary products of particular interest to developing countries.

(26) Developed countries will accord priority to

reducing or eliminating duties and other barriers to imports of primary products, including those in processed or semi-processed form, of export interest to developing countries through international joint action or unilateral action with a view to ensuring that developing countries have improved access to world markets and to market growth for products in which they are presently or potentially competitive. Achievement of this objective will be sought through the continuance and intensification of intergovernmental consultations with the aim of reaching concrete and significant results early in the Decade. Efforts will be made with a view to achieving these results before 31 December 1972.

(27) Implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 25 and 26 above should take into account the resolutions, decisions and agreements which have been or may be reached in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development or in other relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations of the United Nations system.

(28) Developed countries will give increased attention within the framework of bilateral and multilateral programmes to supplementing the resources of the developing countries in their endeavour to accelerate the diversification of their economies with a view to the expansion of the production and exports of semi-manufactures and manufactures, as well as of semi-processed and processed commodities, broadening the patterns of exports in favour of commodities with relatively dynamic demand conditions and increasing food production in food deficient countries. Specific funds for diversification will be one of the features of commodity arrangements wherever considered necessary.

(29) Appropriate action, including the provision of finance, will be taken, as far as practicable, to initiate intensive research and development efforts designed to improve market conditions and cost efficiency and to diversify the end uses of natural products facing competition from synthetics and substitutes. In their financial and technical assistance programmes, developed countries and the international organizations concerned will give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance to developing countries producing natural products which suffer serious competition from synthetics and substitutes, in order to help them to diversify into other areas of production including processing of primary products. Where natural products are able to satisfy present and anticipated world market requirements, in the context of national policies no special encouragement will be given to the creation and utilization of new production, particularly in the developed countries, of directly competing synthetics.

(30) The machinery for consultation on surplus disposal which existed during the 1960s will be widened and reinforced in order to avoid or minimize possible adverse effects of disposals of production surpluses or strategic reserves, including those of minerals, on normal commercial trade, and to take account of the interest of both surplus and deficit countries.

(31) Special attention will be given to the expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, particularly for enabling them to attain increased participation, commensurate with the needs of development, in the growth of international trade in these commodities.

(32) Arrangements concerning the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment to exports of developing countries in the markets of developed countries have been drawn up in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and considered mutually acceptable to developed and developing countries. Preference-giving countries are determined to seek as rapidly as possible the necessary legislative or other sanction with the aim of implementing the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971. Efforts for further improvements of these preferential arrangements will be pursued in a dynamic context in the light of the objectives of resolution 21(II) of 26 March 1968, adopted by the Conference at its second session.

(33) Developed countries will not, ordinarily, raise existing tariff or non-tariff barriers to exports from developing countries, nor establish new tariff or non-tariff barriers or any discriminatory measures, where such action has the effect of rendering less favourable the conditions of access to the markets of manufactured and semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries.

(34) Intergovernmental consultations will be continued and intensified with a view to giving effect early in the Decade to measures for the relaxation and progressive elimination of non-tariff barriers affecting trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of interest to developing countries. Efforts will be made with a view to implementing such measures before 31 December 1972. These consultations will take into account all groups of processed and semi-processed products of export interest to developing countries.

(35) Developed countries, having in mind the importance of facilitating the expansion of their imports from developing countries, will consider adopting measures and where possible evolving a programme early in the Decade for assisting the adaptation and adjustment of industries and workers in situations where they are adversely affected or may be threatened to be adversely affected by increased imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries.

(36) Developing countries will intensify their efforts to make greater use of trade promotion as an instrument for the expansion of their exports both to developed countries and to other developing countries. For this purpose, effective international assistance will be provided.

(37) Restrictive business practices particularly affecting the trade and development of the developing countries will be identified with a view to the consideration of appropriate remedial measures, the aim being to reach concrete and significant results early in the Decade. Efforts will be made with a view

to achieving these results before 31 December 1972.

(38) The socialist countries of Eastern Europe will take duly into consideration the trade needs of the developing countries, and in particular their production and export potential, when quantitative targets are fixed in their long-term economic plans, adopt appropriate measures designed to maximize and diversify imports of primary commodities from developing countries and undertake measures so that imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries constitute a growing element in their total imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. They will promote the diversification of the structure and geographical basis of their trade with developing countries in order that the largest possible number of developing countries derive the maximum benefit from this trade. Socialist countries of Eastern Europe will take the necessary action fully to implement, by the beginning of the Decade, and in any case not later than 1972, recommendations contained in section II of resolution 15(II) of 25 March 1968, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session. As no uniform method of introducing multilateralism in payments relations between developing countries and socialist countries is practical at this time, it is considered desirable that elements of flexibility and multilateralism be progressively introduced or extended in such payments arrangements by appropriate consultations among the countries concerned, taking into account specific circumstances and patterns of trade.

## 2. Trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries

(39) The developing countries will continue their efforts to negotiate and put into effect further commitments for instituting the schemes for regional and subregional integration or measures of trade expansion among themselves. They will, in particular, elaborate mutually beneficial and preferential trade arrangements which foster the rational and outward-looking expansion of production and trade, and avoid undue injury to the trading interests of third parties, including third developing countries.

(40) The developed market economy countries will, through the extension of financial and technical assistance or through action in the field of commercial policy, support initiatives in regional and subregional co-operation of developing countries. In this connexion, they will specifically consider what help can be given to any concrete proposals that may be put forward by developing countries. In the efforts of developing countries to carry out trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among themselves, the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will extend their full support within the framework of their socio-economic system.

## 3. Financial resources for development

(41) Developing countries must, and do, bear the main responsibility for financing their development.



They will, therefore, continue to adopt vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of the whole range of their domestic financial resources and for ensuring the most effective use of available resources, both internal and external. For this purpose, they will pursue sound fiscal and monetary policies and, as required, remove institutional obstacles through the adoption of appropriate legislative and administrative reforms. They will pay particular attention to taking, as appropriate, the necessary steps to streamline and strengthen their systems of tax administration and undertake the necessary tax reform measures. They will keep the increase in their current public expenditure under close scrutiny with a view to releasing maximum resources for investment. Efforts will be made to improve the efficiency of public enterprises so that they make an increasing contribution to investment resources. Every effort will be made to mobilize private savings through financial institutions, thrift societies, post office savings banks and other savings schemes and through expansion of opportunities for saving for specific purposes, such as education and housing. The available supply of saving will be channelled to investment projects in accordance with their development priorities.

(42) Each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide by 1972 annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its gross national product at market prices in terms of actual disbursements, having regard to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital. Those developed countries which have already met this target will endeavour to ensure that their net resource transfers are maintained and envisage, if possible, an increase in them. Those developed countries which are unable to achieve this target by 1972 will endeavour to attain it not later than 1975.

(43) In recognition of the special importance of the role which can be fulfilled only by official development assistance, a major part of financial resource transfers to the developing countries should be provided in the form of official development assistance. Each economically advanced country will progressively increase its official development assistance to the developing countries and will exert its best efforts to reach a minimum net amount of 0.7 per cent of its gross national product at market prices by the middle of the Decade.

(44) Developed countries members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development will exert their best efforts to reach as soon as possible, and in any case before 31 December 1971, the norms set out in the Supplement to the 1965 Recommendation on Financial Terms and Conditions adopted by the Development Assistance Committee on 12 February 1969, designed to soften and harmonize the terms and conditions of assistance to developing countries. Developed countries will consider measures aimed at the further softening of the terms and will endeavour to arrive at a more precise assessment of the circumstances of the individual developing countries and at

a greater harmonization of terms given by individual developed countries to individual developing countries. Developed countries will consider, in the further evolution of their assistance policy and with a view to attaining concrete and substantive results by the end of the Decade, the specific suggestions contained in decision 29(II) of 28 March 1968, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session, and made in other international forums for further softening of the terms and conditions of aid.

(45) In the light of the relevant decision of the Conference at its second session, financial assistance will, in principle, be untied. While it may not be possible to untie assistance in all cases, developed countries will rapidly and progressively take what measures they can in this respect both to reduce the extent of tying of assistance and to mitigate any harmful effects. Where loans are tied essentially to particular sources, developed countries will make, to the greatest extent possible, such loans available for utilization by the recipient countries for the purchase of goods and services from other developing countries.

(46) Financial and technical assistance should be aimed exclusively at promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries and should not in any way be used by the developed countries to the detriment of the national sovereignty of recipient countries.

(47) Developed countries will provide, to the greatest extent possible, an increased flow of aid on a long-term and continuing basis and by simplifying the procedure of the granting and effective and expeditious disbursement of aid.

(48) Arrangements for forecasting and, if possible, forestalling debt crises will be improved. Developed countries will help in preventing such crises by providing assistance on appropriate terms and conditions, and developing countries by undertaking sound policies of debt management. Where difficulties do arise, the countries concerned will stand ready to deal reasonably with them within the framework of an appropriate forum in co-operation with the international institutions concerned, drawing upon the full range of the available methods including, as may be required, measures such as arrangements for rescheduling and refinancing of existing debts on appropriate terms and conditions.

(49) The volume of resources made available through multilateral institutions for financial and technical assistance will be increased to the fullest extent possible and techniques will be evolved to enable them to fulfil their role in the most effective manner.

(50) Developing countries will adopt appropriate measures for inviting, stimulating and making effective use of foreign private capital, taking into account the areas in which such capital should be sought and bearing in mind the importance for its attraction of conditions conducive to sustained investment. Developed countries, on their part, will consider adopting further measures to encourage the flow of private capital to developing countries. Foreign private invest-

ment in developing countries should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the development objectives and priorities established in their national plans. Foreign private investors in developing countries should endeavour to provide for an increase in the local share in management and administration, employment and training of local labour, including personnel at the managerial and technical levels, participation of local capital and reinvestment of profits. Efforts will be made to foster better understanding of the rights and obligations of both host and capital-exporting countries, as well as of individual investors.

(51) In the context of the search for appropriate means for dealing with the problem of disruption of development arising from adverse movements in the export proceeds of developing countries, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been requested to pursue its efforts at working out a scheme of supplementary financing. The Bank is invited to give further consideration to the adoption of supplementary financial measures at the earliest practical opportunity.

(52) As soon as adequate experience is available on the working of the scheme of Special Drawing Rights, serious consideration will be given to the possibility of the establishment of a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme and the provision of additional development finance for the benefit of all developing countries. The question will, in any case, be examined before the allocation of Special Drawing Rights in 1972.

#### 4. Invisibles, including shipping

(53) The objective is to promote, by national and international action, the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade and to minimize the net outflow of foreign exchange from those countries arising from invisible transactions, including shipping. In pursuance of the objective, action should be taken, *inter alia*, in the following areas, by Governments and international organizations and, where necessary, appropriately involving liner conferences, shippers' councils and other relevant bodies:

(a) The principle that the national shipping lines of developing countries should be admitted as full members of liner conferences operating in their national maritime trade and have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of cargoes generated by their foreign trade should be implemented in the Decade.

(b) Further, Governments should invite liner conferences to consider favourably, fairly and on equal terms applications of the national shipping lines, in particular of developing countries, for admission as full members to way-port trades related to these countries' own foreign trade, subject to the rights and obligations of conference membership, as provided in section II, paragraph 4, of resolution 12 (IV) of 4 May 1970 adopted by the Committee on Shipping.

(c) In order that the developing countries may

have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of maritime cargoes, and recognizing the need to reverse the existing trend whereby the share of the developing countries in the world merchant fleet has been declining instead of increasing, developing countries should be enabled to expand their national and multinational merchant marines through the adoption of such measures as may be appropriate to permit their shipowners to compete in the international freight market and thus contribute to a sound development of shipping.

(d) It is also necessary that further improvements be made in the liner conference system, and all unfair practices and discrimination where such exist in liner conference practices should be eliminated.

(e) In the determination and adjustment of liner freight rates, due consideration should be given, as is commercially possible and/or appropriate, to:

- (i) The needs of developing countries, in particular their efforts to promote non-traditional exports;
- (ii) The special problems of the least developed among the developing countries, in order to encourage and promote the import and export interests in these countries;
- (iii) Port improvements leading to a reduction of the cost of shipping operations in ports;
- (iv) Technological developments in maritime transport;
- (v) Improvements in the organization of trade.

(f) Governments of developed countries members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should, upon request made by developing countries within the framework of their over-all development priorities, duly consider extending, directly or through international institutions, financial and technical assistance, including training, to developing countries to establish and expand their national and multinational merchant marines, including tanker and bulk carrier fleets, and to develop and improve their port facilities. Within assistance programmes, special attention should be paid to projects, including training projects, for developing the shipping and ports of the least developed among the developing countries and for reducing their maritime transport costs.

(g) The terms and conditions on which bilateral aid and commercial credit are available for the purchase of ships by developing countries should be kept under review in the light of relevant resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, namely, Conference resolution 12 (II) of 24 March 1968 and resolution 9 (IV) of 4 May 1970 adopted by the Committee on Shipping.

(h) Freight rates, conference practices, adequacy of shipping services and other matters of common interest to shippers and shipowners should be the subject of consultation between liner conferences and shippers and, where appropriate, shippers' councils or equivalent bodies and interested public authorities. Every effort should be made to encourage the institution and operation of shippers' councils, where appropriate, or equivalent bodies and the establishment of effective consultation machinery. Such machinery

should provide for consultation by liner conferences well before publicly announcing changes in freight rates.

(i) In view of the common interest of member countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, shippers and shipowners in improving ports, thus lowering the cost of maritime transport and permitting reductions in freight rates, a concerted national and international effort should be evolved in the course of the Decade to promote the development and improvement of port facilities of developing countries.

(j) Maritime transport costs, the level and structure of freight rates, conference practices, adequacy of shipping services and related matters should continue to be kept under review within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and additional measures to attain the objective set out in this field should be considered within the work programme of the permanent machinery of the Conference.

(54) Reduction in the cost of insurance and re-insurance for developing countries, especially the foreign exchange cost, will be brought about by appropriate measures, bearing in mind the risks involved, to encourage and assist the growth of national insurance and reinsurance markets in developing countries and the establishment to this end, where appropriate, of institutions in these countries or at the regional level.

(55) Developing countries will expand their tourist industry through the building of tourist infrastructure, adoption of promotional measures and relaxation of travel restrictions. Developed countries will assist in this endeavour. They will try to avoid exchange restrictions on the travel of their residents to developing countries and, where restrictions do exist, to remove them as soon as practicable and to facilitate such travel in other ways.

#### 5. Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

(56) While it is the objective of the Decade to achieve the rapid economic and social progress of all developing countries, special measures will be taken to enable the least developed among them to overcome their particular disabilities. Every possible effort will be made to ensure the sustained economic and social progress of these countries and to enhance their capacity to benefit fully and equitably from the policy measures for the Decade. Wherever necessary, supplementary measures will be devised and implemented at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. Organizations and bodies of the United Nations system will consider initiating early in the Decade special programmes to alleviate the critical development problems of the least developed among the developing countries; developed countries will assist in the implementation of these programmes.

(57) Concerted efforts will be made early in the Decade by developed countries and international organizations through their programmes of technical

assistance and through financial aid, including grants and/or exceptionally soft loans, to meet the needs of the least developed among the developing countries and designed to enhance their absorptive capacity. In particular, attention will be paid to overcoming their problem of the scarcity of indigenous technical and managerial cadres, to building the economic and social infrastructure, to the exploitation by these countries of their natural resources and to assisting them in the task of formulating and implementing national development plans.

(58) Special measures will be taken early in the Decade by national and international organizations to improve the capacity of the least developed among the developing countries to expand and diversify their production structure so as to enable them to participate fully in international trade. Moreover, in the field of primary commodities, special consideration will be given to commodities of interest to these countries and, in concluding commodity agreements, the interest of these countries will receive due attention. In the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures, measures in favour of developing countries will be so devised as to allow the least developed among developing countries to be in a position to derive equitable benefits from such measures. Particular consideration will be given to the question of including in the general system of preferences products of export interest to these countries. Special attention will also be paid by developed countries and international organizations to the need of these countries to improve the quality of their production for export as well as of marketing techniques in order to enhance their competitive position in world markets. These countries, in co-operation with other developing countries, will intensify their efforts for subregional and regional co-operation, and the developed countries will facilitate their task through technical assistance and favourable financial and trade policy measures.

#### 6. Special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries

(59) National and international financial institutions will accord appropriate attention to the special needs of land-locked developing countries in extending adequate financial and technical assistance to projects designed for the development and improvement of the transport and communications infrastructure needed by these countries, in particular of the transport modes and facilities most convenient to them and mutually acceptable to the transit and land-locked developing countries concerned. All States invited to become parties to the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States of 8 July 1965 which have not already done so, will investigate the possibility of ratifying or acceding to it at the earliest possible date. Implementation of measures designed to assist the land-locked countries in overcoming the handicaps of their land-locked position should take into account the relevant decisions and resolutions which have been or may be adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

## 7. Science and technology

(60) Concerted efforts will be made by the developing countries, with appropriate assistance from the rest of the world community, to expand their capability to apply science and technology for development so as to enable the technological gap to be significantly reduced.

(61) Developing countries will continue to increase their expenditure on research and development and will endeavour to attain, by the end of the Decade, a minimum average level equivalent to 0.5 per cent of their gross product. They will endeavour to inculcate, among their people, an appreciation of the scientific approach which will influence all their development policies. The research programme will be oriented to the development of technologies that are in line with the circumstances and requirements of individual countries and regions. They will put particular stress on applied research and seek to develop the basic infrastructure of science and technology.

(62) Full international co-operation will be extended for the establishment, strengthening and promotion of scientific research and technological activities which have a bearing on the expansion and modernization of the economies of developing countries. Particular attention will be devoted to fostering technologies suitable for these countries. Concentrated research efforts will be made in relation to selected problems the solutions to which can have a catalytic effect in accelerating development. Assistance will also be provided for building up and, as appropriate, for expanding and improving research institutions in developing countries, especially on a regional or subregional basis. Efforts will be made to promote close co-operation between the scientific work and staff of the research centres in developing countries and between those in developed and developing countries.

(63) Within the framework of their individual aid and technical assistance programmes, developed countries will substantially increase their aid for the direct support of science and technology in developing countries during the Decade. Consideration will be given to the question of setting a target equivalent to a specified percentage of the gross national product of developed countries at the time of the first biennial review, taking fully into account the relevant factors. Moreover the developed countries will, in their research and development programmes, assist in seeking solutions to the specific problems of developing countries and for this purpose will endeavour to provide adequate resources. Serious consideration will be given during the first biennial review to the question of setting a specified target in this field. Developed countries will make all efforts to incur in developing countries a significant proportion of their research and development expenditure on specific problems of developing countries. In co-operation with the developing countries, developed countries will continue to explore the possibility of locating some of their research and development projects in

developing countries. Private foundations, institutions and organizations will be encouraged to provide further assistance for expanding and diversifying research activities of benefit to developing countries. In relation to their aid and investment policies, developed countries will assist developing countries in identifying technologies which are appropriate for their circumstances and in avoiding the utilization of scarce resources for inappropriate technologies.

(64) Developed and developing countries and competent international organizations will draw up and implement a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries, which will include, inter alia, the review of international conventions on patents, the identification and reduction of obstacles to the transfer of technology to developing countries, facilitating access to patented and non-patented technology for developing countries under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, facilitating the utilization of technology transferred to developing countries in such a manner as to assist these countries in attaining their trade and development objectives, the development of technology suited to the productive structures of developing countries and measures to accelerate the development of indigenous technology.

## 8. Human development

(65) Those developing countries which consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development will adopt measures which they deem necessary in accordance with their concept of development. Developed countries, consistent with their national policies, will upon request provide support through the supply of means for family planning and further research. International organizations concerned will continue to provide, when appropriate, the assistance that may be requested by interested Governments. Such support or assistance will not be a substitute for other forms of development assistance.

(66) Developing countries will make vigorous efforts to improve labour force statistics in order to be able to formulate realistic quantitative targets for employment. They will scrutinize their fiscal, monetary, trade and other policies with a view to promoting both employment and growth. Moreover, for achieving these objectives they will expand their investment through a fuller mobilization of domestic resources and an increased flow of assistance from abroad. Wherever a choice of technology is available, developing countries will seek to raise the level of employment by ensuring that capital-intensive technology is confined to uses in which it is clearly cheaper in real terms and more efficient. Developed countries will assist in this process by adopting measures to bring about appropriate changes in the structures of international trade. As part of their employment strategy, developing countries will put as much emphasis as possible on rural employment and will also consider undertaking public works that harness manpower which would otherwise remain unutilized. These coun-

tries will also strengthen institutions able to contribute to constructive industrial relations policies and appropriate labour standards. Developed countries and international organizations will assist developing countries in attaining their employment objectives.

(67) Developing countries will formulate and implement educational programmes taking into account their development needs. Educational and training programmes will be so designed as to increase productivity substantially in the short run and to reduce waste. Particular emphasis will be placed on teacher-training programmes and on the development of curriculum materials to be used by teachers. As appropriate, curricula will be revised and new approaches initiated in order to ensure at all levels expansion of skills in line with the rising tempo of activities and the accelerating transformations brought about by technological progress. Increasing use will be made of modern equipment, mass media and new teaching methods to improve the efficiency of education. Particular attention will be devoted to technical training, vocational training and retraining. Necessary facilities will be provided for improving the literacy and technical competence of groups that are already productively engaged as well as for adult education. Developed countries and international institutions will assist in the task of extending and improving the systems of education of developing countries, especially by making available some of the educational inputs in short supply in many developing countries and by providing assistance to facilitate the flow of pedagogic resources among them.

(68) Developing countries will establish at least a minimum programme of health facilities comprising an infrastructure of institutions, including those for medical training and research to bring basic medical services within the reach of a specified proportion of their population by the end of the Decade. These will include basic health services for the prevention and treatment of diseases and for the promotion of health. Each developing country will endeavour to provide an adequate supply of potable water to a specified proportion of its population, both urban and rural, with a view to reaching a minimum target by the end of the Decade. Efforts of the developing countries to raise their levels of health will be supported to the maximum feasible extent by developed countries, particularly through assistance in the planning of health promotion strategy and the implementation of some of its segments, including research, training of personnel at all levels and supply of equipment and medicines. A concerted international effort will be made to mount a world-wide campaign to eradicate by the end of the Decade, from as many countries as possible, one or more diseases that still seriously afflict people in many lands. Developed countries and international organizations will assist the developing countries in their health planning and in the establishment of health institutions.

(69) Developing countries will adopt policies consistent with their agricultural and health programmes in an effort towards meeting their nutritional require-

ments. These will include development and production of high-protein foods and development and wider use of new forms of edible protein. Financial and technical assistance, including assistance for genetic research, will be extended to them by developed countries and international institutions.

(70) Developing countries will adopt suitable national policies for involving children and youth in the development process and for ensuring that their needs are met in an integrated manner.

(71) Developing countries will take steps to provide improved housing and related community facilities in both urban and rural areas, especially for low-income groups. They will also seek to remedy the ills of unplanned urbanization and to undertake necessary town planning. Particular effort will be made to expand low-cost housing through both public and private programmes and on a self-help basis, and also through co-operatives, utilizing as much as possible local raw materials and labour-intensive techniques. Appropriate international assistance will be provided for this purpose.

(72) Governments will intensify national and international efforts to arrest the deterioration of the human environment and to take measures towards its improvement, and to promote activities that will help to maintain the ecological balance on which human survival depends.

#### 9. Expansion and diversification of production

(73) Developing countries will take specific steps to augment production and improve productivity in order to provide goods and services necessary for raising levels of living and improving economic viability. While this will be primarily their own responsibility, production policies will be carried out in a global context designed to achieve optimum utilization of world resources, benefiting both developed and developing countries. Further research will be undertaken, by the international organizations concerned, in the field of optimal international division of labour to assist individual countries or groups of countries in their choice of production and trading structures. Depending on the social and economic structure and particular characteristics of individual countries, consideration will be given to the role which the public sector and co-operatives might play in augmenting production.

(74) Full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade. Developing countries will take steps to develop the full potential of their natural resources. Concerted efforts will be made, particularly through international assistance, to enable them to prepare an inventory of natural resources for their more rational utilization in all productive activities.

(75) Developing countries will formulate, early in the Decade, appropriate strategies for agriculture—including animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry—

designed to secure a more adequate food supply from both the quantitative and qualitative viewpoints, to meet their nutritional and industrial requirements, to expand rural employment and to increase export earnings. They will undertake, as appropriate, reform of land tenure systems for promoting both social justice and farm efficiency. They will adopt the necessary measures for providing adequate irrigation, fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds and suitable agricultural implements. They will also take steps to expand the infrastructure of marketing and storage facilities and the network of agricultural extension services. They will make increasing provision for the supply of rural credit to farmers. They will encourage co-operatives for the organization of many of these activities. They will adopt appropriate agricultural pricing policies as a complementary instrument for implementing their agricultural strategies. Developed countries will support this endeavour by providing resources to developing countries for obtaining the essential inputs, through assistance in research and for the building of infrastructure and by taking into account in their trade policies the particular needs of developing countries. International organizations will also provide appropriate support.

(76) Developing countries will take parallel steps to promote industry in order to achieve rapid expansion, modernization and diversification of their economies. They will devise measures to ensure adequate expansion of the industries that utilize domestic raw materials, that supply essential inputs to both agriculture and other industries, and that help to increase export earnings. They will seek to prevent the emergence of unutilized capacity in industries, especially through regional groupings wherever possible. Developed countries and international organizations will assist in the industrialization of developing countries through appropriate means.

(77) Developing countries will ensure adequate expansion of their basic infrastructure by enlarging their transport and communication facilities and their supplies of energy. As appropriate, they will seek to achieve this purpose through regional and subregional groupings. International financial and technical assistance will be extended in support of their endeavour.

#### 10. Plan formulation and implementation

(78) Developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade. They will ensure that their development plans are both realistic and ambitious enough to have an impact on the imagination of the people, internally consistent, and widely understood and accepted. Every effort will be made to secure the active support and participation of all segments of the population in the development process. They will pay special attention to the orientation and organization of their public administration at all levels for both the effective formulation and implementation of their develop-

ment plans. Where necessary, they will seek international assistance in carrying out their planning tasks.

#### D. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF BOTH OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

(79) Appropriate arrangements are necessary to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade—to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the factors which account for them and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed. Such reviews and appraisals will be carried out at various levels, involving both developing and developed countries, keeping in view the need for streamlining the existing machinery and avoiding unnecessary duplication or proliferation of review activities.

(80) At the national level, each developing country will, where appropriate, establish evaluation machinery or strengthen the existing one and, whenever necessary, seek international assistance for this purpose. Particular attention will be devoted to improving and strengthening national programming and statistical services.

(81) For appraisals at the regional level, regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in co-operation with regional development banks and subregional groupings, and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system, will assume the main responsibility.

(82) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the specialized agencies of the United Nations will continue to review progress in their respective sectors according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary.

(83) An over-all appraisal of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy will be made by the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the above-mentioned reviews and of comments and recommendations, within the framework of a specific mandate, by the Committee for Development Planning. In order to assist in this task, the Secretary-General will prepare and submit appropriate documentation and reports. The over-all appraisal will be made biennially, the second biennial appraisal being in the nature of a mid-term review.

#### E. MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

(84) An essential part of the work during the Decade will consist of the mobilization of public opinion in both developing and developed countries in support of the objectives and policies for the Decade. Governments of the more advanced countries will continue and intensify their endeavours to deepen public understanding of the interdependent nature of the development efforts during the Decade—in par-

ticular of the benefits accruing to them from international co-operation for development—and of the need to assist the developing countries in accelerating their economic and social progress. The efforts which developing countries themselves are making to meet the requirements of their economic and social progress need to be more clearly and more generally made known in developed countries. Similarly, Governments of the developing countries will continue to make people at all levels aware of the benefits and sacrifices involved and to enlist their full participation in achieving the objectives of the Decade. The mobilization of public opinion has to be the responsibility mainly of national bodies. Governments may give consideration to the establishment of new national bodies or to strengthening the existing ones designed to mobilize public opinion, and, as a long-term measure, to give increasing development orientation to the educational curricula. Considering that leadership can make a significant contribution to the mobilization of public opinion, the formulation of concrete aims by the competent authorities is indispensable. The role of the organizations of the United Nations system will be to assist the various national information media, in particular by supplying adequate basic information from which these media may draw both substance and inspiration for their work. There is also an urgent need for increasingly co-ordinating the information activities already being undertaken by many organizations within the United Nations system. The information stemming from international sources will be aimed primarily at strengthening the sense of interdependence and partnership implicit in the concept of the Decade.

#### REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**—49TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 510-513, 516, 518, 521, 522.  
Plenary Meetings 1696-1704, 1707, 1722.

[For documentation, see above, pp. 317-18, under INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.]

E/4916. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution B.  
E/AC.6/L.418 and Rev.1. France: draft resolution and revision.

RESOLUTION 1556 (XLIX), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4916, adopted without vote by Council on 31 July 1970, meeting 1722.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, after the adoption of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, it will be appropriate to prescribe the procedure to be followed in evaluating the progress made in its implementation,

Considering further that the Council will be called upon to assume responsibility for assisting the General Assembly in the task of the over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the strategy and, therefore, will have to organize its work in keeping, *inter alia*, with this new responsibility,

1. Expresses its readiness to assume responsibility for assisting the General Assembly in the task of the over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the strategy on the basis of reviews and appraisals at national, regional and sectoral levels, of the comments and recommendations made within the framework of a specific mandate by the Committee for Development Planning, and of appropriate documentation and reports prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. Decides to elaborate, in the light of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at the earliest possible opportunity after the launching of the Decade, the detailed procedure for such over-all review and appraisal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Second Committee, meetings 1316, 1317, 1338.  
Plenary Meeting 1912.

A/8003. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter I.  
A/C.2/L.1117. Argentina, Brazil, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Greece, Kenya, Madagascar and United States, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without objection by Second Committee on 10 November 1970, meeting 1338.  
A/8124/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (Part II).

RESOLUTION 2641 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8124/Add.2, adopted without objection by Assembly on 19 November 1970, meeting 1912.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions contained in section D, entitled "Review and appraisal of both objectives and policies," of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that the International Development Strategy should be viewed in a dynamic context, involving continuing review to ensure its effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments,

1. Recalls its decision to carry out the over-all appraisal of the progress made in implementing the International Development Strategy;

2. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1556B(XLIX) of 31 July 1970;

3. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, the United

Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut and other organizations of the United Nations family to continue to review progress in their respective sectors according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the bodies and organizations of the United Nations family and after ascertaining the views of the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session a report outlining the details of a system of over-all appraisal, with a view to enabling the General Assembly to give consideration to this matter and take a final decision thereon at its twenty-sixth session.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Towards Accelerated Development: Proposals for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Report of the Committee for Development Planning (ST/ECA/128). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.A.2.

International Development Strategy. Action Programme of the General Assembly for the Second United Nations Development Decade (ST/ECA/139). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.A.2.

#### MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1661-1663.

E/4784 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1303. Brazil, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Argentina.

RESOLUTION 1477(XLVIII), as proposed by 11 powers, E/L.1303, and as amended by sponsors, adopted by Council on 27 March 1970, meeting 1663, by 23 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

### OTHER ASPECTS OF SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

#### QUESTIONS CONCERNING LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

#### REPORTS BEFORE ASSEMBLY

In response to a General Assembly decision of 13 December 1969,<sup>4</sup> the question of identifying the least developed countries was discussed by the Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Planning.

The Committee suggested that developing countries be grouped according to their per

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 1357 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, and in the light of General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in carrying out the mandate given him under the above-mentioned resolutions, to take account of the comments and reservations made in the Council at its forty-eighth session;

2. Further requests the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to take into consideration at its sixth session the views expressed in the Council on the mobilization of public opinion regarding the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. Requests the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations to take into account in its future deliberations the decisions of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on the procedure for the launching of the Decade.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
General Committee, meeting 187.  
Second Committee, meetings 1309-1315.  
Plenary Meetings 1871, 1883.

RESOLUTION 2626(XXV) (operative para. 84), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8124, adopted without vote by Assembly on 24 October 1970, meeting 1883.

(See pp. 328-29.)

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter G.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI L.

capita gross domestic product, supplemented by other appropriate variables to be applied in border-line cases. These variables were two major adjustment criteria: literacy rate and the share of gross domestic product originating in manufacturing; and a minor adjustment criterion, the average rate of growth of real gross

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 290, text of resolution 2564 (XXIV).



domestic product over the preceding five years.

"Hard core" countries would be the least developed by reference to all the selected criteria. A second group would include those falling below a defined cut-off point in some selected development indicator. A third group would include countries outside the two groups mentioned above but qualifying as least developed within a given region.

The report of the Committee included a provisional list of "hard core" least developed countries selected according to those criteria. The report also included a chapter on measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among developing countries.

The Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) also discussed measures to be taken in favour of the least developed countries and unanimously adopted a resolution on 13 February 1970 requesting that the relevant committees and bodies of UNCTAD submit concrete proposals to the Board on the effective measures that might be taken within their fields of competence.

On 16 September 1970, the Trade and Development Board decided to set up an ad hoc group of experts, designated in their personal capacity, to assist in all matters concerning the special measures in favour of the least developed among developing countries.

#### DECISIONS OF ASSEMBLY

By the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which was adopted on 24 October 1970 (see pp. 311-12), the Assembly called for special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries.

The Assembly observed that every possible effort would be made to ensure the sustained economic and social progress of the least developed countries and to enhance their capacity to benefit fully and equitably from the strategy for the Second Development Decade. Wherever necessary, supplementary measures would be devised and implemented at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels.

It was noted that among the concerted efforts to be made early in the Decade by developed countries and international organiza-

tions, particular attention would be paid to overcoming the problem in these countries of the scarcity of indigenous technical and managerial cadres, to building the economic and social infrastructure, to the exploitation by these countries of their natural resources, and to assisting them in the task of formulating and implementing national development plans.

Another general policy measure in the Strategy, having to do with the least developed countries, was the recommendation that the production structures of the least developed countries should be expanded and diversified so as to enable these countries to participate fully in international trade.

Special consideration would be given to these countries with regard to primary commodities and semi-manufactures and manufactures. Special attention would also be paid by developed countries and international organizations to the need of these countries to improve the quality of their production for export and of marketing techniques in order to enhance their competitive position in world markets.

Finally, these countries, in co-operation with other developing countries, would intensify their efforts for sub-regional and regional co-operation, and the developed countries would facilitate their task through technical assistance and favourable financial and trade policy measures.

These decisions were among those embodied in resolution 2626 (XXV), which set forth the International Development Strategy. (For text, see pp. 319-29, and in particular p. 325.)

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly affirmed the urgency of identifying the least developed countries in order that they might benefit from the special measures in their favour, particularly those incorporated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The Assembly also invited the Economic and Social Council, UNCTAD, and other relevant bodies to accord priority to the question of identifying those countries, and the Secretary-General was requested to report to the General Assembly at its 1971 session on the progress that had been made in this regard.

In this connexion, the Assembly noted an UNCTAD decision on the creation of a generalized

system of preferences, which contained a section concerned with special measures in favour of the least developed among developing countries. (See pp. 387-88.)

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2724(XXV), adopted without objection by the Assembly on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text by acclamation on 2 December 1970, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Mali, Sudan and Upper Volta and orally amended by Australia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### ROLE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

In a decision taken on 11 December 1970, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation of the contributions made by the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut towards the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

It requested those bodies to continue and to further intensify their efforts in helping to promote trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among their member countries as a concrete step towards the attainment of the goals of the Second Development Decade; and it requested them to make suitable arrangements for appraising and evaluating progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy. These decisions were among those contained in resolution 2687 (XXV).

(For further details, see pp. 435-36.)

#### UNIFIED APPROACH TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

During 1970, both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly endorsed the principle of a unified approach to develop-

ment planning, envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The Council, on 26 May 1970, endorsed the principle of the unified approach and requested the United Nations bodies to be charged with the implementation of the strategy of the Second Development Decade to give serious consideration to the role of the Commission for Social Development in the continuing appraisal of the progress of this implementation.

These were among the decisions embodied in the Council's resolution 1494(XLVIII) on social policy and planning in national development. (For further details, see pp. 583-84.)

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly endorsed the Council's resolution of 26 May. It requested those bodies responsible for the implementation of the International Development Strategy as well as for the various social and economic long-term plans and programmes worked out in the context of the Decade and for the review and appraisal of objectives and policies during the Decade, to aim at the most effective integration of policy measures across the different sectors, based, *inter alia*, on the principles and guidelines embodied in the unified approach.

The Assembly also requested the Economic and Social Council to ensure that the contribution of the Commission for Social Development to the aspects of the International Development Strategy related directly to matters within the Commission's competence. It stressed the need, in the context of the objectives of the Decade, for financial and technical assistance to support initiatives leading to the achievement of a unified approach to development.

These decisions, among others, were embodied in resolution 2681 (XXV). (For further details, see pp. 584-85.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### QUESTIONS CONCERNING LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

TD/B/288. Report of Group of Experts on special measures in favour of least developed among developing countries.

TD/B/316. Special measures in favour of least developed among developing countries. Report by Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

E/4776 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 6th session, 5-15 January 1970, Chapter II.

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1327, 1332-1335, 1357. Plenary Meeting 1931.

A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970. Part One: Chapter II A and Annex II (resolution 65(IX)); Part Two: Chapter IX and Annex I (resolution 68(X)); Part Three: Annex I (resolution 75(S-IV)).

A/C.2/L.1135 and Rev.1.2. Sudan: draft resolution and revisions, co-sponsored orally by Mali and Upper Volta, and orally amended by Australia, approved by acclamation by Second Committee on 2 December 1970, meeting 1357.

A/8259. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2724(xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8259, adopted without objection by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1931.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its support for resolution 24(II) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 26 March 1968, in which the Conference invited international bodies responsible for particular measures to benefit developing countries generally to design the form of, and elaborate on, the special measures which might be taken in favour of the least developed countries, and to identify such countries,

Reaffirming further its support for the request which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made to the Secretary-General of the Conference, in resolution 24(II), to continue studies relative to the identification of the least developed countries and to examine the various approaches to this problem,

Recalling its resolution 2564(XXIV) of 13 December 1969, in which it affirmed the need to alleviate the problems of the least developed among the developing countries with a view to enabling them to draw full benefits from the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting with appreciation that the Committee for

Development Planning is engaged in examining questions relating to the least developed among the developing countries, including criteria for identifying such countries, on the basis of a report prepared by one of its working groups,

Recalling further the proclamation by the General Assembly, at the closing meeting of its commemorative session on 24 October 1970, of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to begin on 1 January 1971,

Taking into account Trade and Development Board resolution 68(X) of 16 September 1970,

Noting further decision 75(S-IV) adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth special session on the generalized system of preferences, particularly section V of the agreed conclusions of the Special Committee on Preferences annexed to the decision, which concerns the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

1. Affirms the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries in order to enable the countries so identified to benefit as early as possible from the special measures in their favour adopted in the various forums, particularly those incorporated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and international bodies responsible for measures designed to benefit developing countries to accord a high priority to the question of the identification of the least developed among the developing countries and, taking into account relevant studies, including that of the Committee for Development Planning, requests them to consider this matter intensively and extensively during 1971;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress made towards the identification of the least developed among the developing countries.

## CHAPTER II

# THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

## RECENT TRENDS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

Recent trends in the world economic situation were reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1970 session, held from 6 to 31 July, on the basis of the World Economic Survey, 1969-1970, the regional surveys for Africa, Asia and the Far East, Europe, and Latin America, and special studies on selected development problems in the Middle East.

The World Economic Survey, 1969-1970 (The Developing Countries in the 1960s: The Problem of Appraising Progress) discussed the problem of establishing a system of indicators to be used in measuring progress during the decade of the 1970s. (See above, pp. 305-9.)

The World Economic Survey also examined recent developments in the world economy.

The Survey reported that the world production of goods and services had expanded by about 5.3 per cent in 1969, slightly less than in 1968, but at a rate roughly equivalent to the average for the decade. The aggregate growth rate of the developed market economies and the centrally planned economies declined during the period, whereas that of the developing countries showed a slight increase.

The rates of increase of both industrial and agricultural production slackened in 1969. The rate of industrial growth (about 7.2 per cent) was above the average for the decade, but agricultural output grew by only 0.8 per cent, compared to an average of nearly 3 per cent between 1960 and 1967. The sluggishness in agricultural growth reflected static or reduced production in the developed market economies and in the centrally planned economies.

Internal inflationary pressures were present in many countries, the Survey noted. The problem of maximizing growth while maintaining reasonable internal stability remained unsolved as the world entered the Second United Nations Development Decade. (For details about the Second Development Decade, see pp. 305-17.)

According to the Survey, international trade continued to be a dynamic factor in the world economy in 1969, despite a slight deceleration in keeping with the decline in total production rates. Prices were about 4 per cent above the

1968 figure on the average, both for primary commodities and for manufactured goods.

The Survey showed that on the whole, trade in 1969 contributed to moderating some of the most critical deficits and surpluses in the world market. But the difficulties experienced by deficit countries in curbing inflation with a minimum loss in employment and production made it important to prevent a squeeze in international liquidity from precipitating a sequence of defensive actions and retaliations. According to the Survey, this gave special significance to such measures as the provision of short- or medium-term loans to countries under particular strain. It also added to the importance of the decision, taken in 1969, to create a new type of international liquidity in the form of the Special Drawing Rights facility of the International Monetary Fund.<sup>1</sup>

Discussion in the Economic and Social Council on the world economic situation, which was opened by the United Nations Secretary-General on 6 July 1970, ranged over the state of the world economy, the effectiveness of the First United Nations Development Decade, the different factors to be taken into account in an international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the role of the Economic and Social Council in that strategy, problems of the environment and emergency action in case of natural disasters.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 269-72.

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Plenary Meetings 1696-1704, 1707.

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E/4841 and Add.1,2. World economic survey, 1969. Part One: Developing countries in 1960s: problem of appraising progress. Introduction and Chapter I: Production and supply; Chapter II: Levels of living; Chapter III: Productive capacity.  
E/4872/Summary. Salient features of world economy, 1969. World economic survey, 1969. Part Two: Current economic developments. Summary.  
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E/4839. Studies on selected development problems in various countries in Middle East, 1970. Summary.  
A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II A 1.  
A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter I.

## REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1970 was considered by the Economic and Social Council at meetings held on 12 and 13 November 1970.

Introducing the report, the Managing Director of the Fund observed that the previous fiscal year had been a particularly eventful one in the international monetary field. There had been some progress in the adjustment of international payments, he said, because the external position and prospects of several European countries had shown marked improvement, and this had helped to bring about a period of calm in the financial markets. However, inflationary pressures in the industrial countries remained strong and widespread, and the deficit in the United States balance of payments continued to cause uncertainty in the field of international payments.

With regard to the Fund's activities, the Managing Director reported that the major events of the previous fiscal year had been the first allocation of Special Drawing Rights, which had been created in 1969,<sup>2</sup> and the agreement reached on substantial increases in quotas. The Special Drawing Rights had been fully accepted as an effective reserve asset, he said, and the way had been opened to effect the appropriate growth of international liquidity through a rational process of international consultation that should contribute to a smoother adjustment process and help to improve the volume and terms of development assistance.

The Managing Director went on to say that the Fund had been considering modifications of the Special Drawing Rights facility, including changes such as would be involved in establishing a link of some kind between the issuance of new Special Drawing Rights and the financing of economic development.

During 1970, he said, the Executive Directors of the Fund had expressed their conviction that the basic principles of the par value system were sound and should be maintained and strengthened. He noted that the Fund's annual consultations with its members, which initially had concerned the elimination of restrictive practices, had been expanded to include analyses of the over-all economic situation and policies of the country, taking into account prospective international economic development.

The Fund had also been concerned with the practice of tying aid which caused distortions in the allocation of resources, discriminatory treatment of imports, and reductions in the real contribution of foreign aid, he said. He noted that the majority of donor countries had expressed support for the principle of untying bilateral and multilateral aid. On the question of foreign debt management, the Managing Director stated that the Fund had increased its efforts to develop appropriate systems and techniques for the management of external debt. The Fund had also taken steps to provide emergency financial assistance in this regard.

He observed, further, that a number of developing countries had drawn attention to actions by industrial countries relating to specific commodity trade which had the effect of reducing the developing countries' export-earning capacity. The Fund was concerned with the matter because its basic function was to assist member countries in dealing with their balance-of-payment problems; it was therefore conducting a detailed review of the international aspect of commodity problems and policies.

The Managing Director concluded by emphasizing that the Fund was concerned about widespread inflationary pressures in the industrial countries. He said a concerted effort by all countries was required to combat inflation.

In the discussion, the representatives of several countries—among them Argentina, Ceylon, India, Jamaica and Yugoslavia—spoke of the importance of establishing a link between the allocation of Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional development finance.

Although the establishment of such a link was supported by others, it was also noted, by Japan for example, that it would be desirable to establish the credibility of Special Drawing Rights as a truly reliable reserve asset.

The establishment of such a link would merely aggravate inflation, France thought; moreover, it would give some countries a pretext to refrain from increasing their development assistance. This view did not mean, however, France said, that it was opposed to certain developed coun-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 269-72.

tries availing themselves of the Special Drawing Rights to set up special development assistance programmes.

The role of exchange rates in the adjustment of international payments, the need for improved management of the existing monetary system, the Fund's formula for the determination of quotas, and the provision for special financial

assistance through the financing of buffer stock systems were among the topics discussed in this connexion by members of the Council.

On 12 November 1970, the Council, on the suggestion of its President, took note with appreciation of the report of the International Monetary Fund by adopting, without vote, resolution 1560(XLIX).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1728, 1729.

E/4928. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting summary of annual report of International Monetary Fund for fiscal year ended 30 April 1970.

RESOLUTION 1560(XLIX), as suggested by Council

President, taking note with appreciation of report of International Monetary Fund, adopted without vote by Council on 12 November 1970, meeting 1729.

A/8003/Add.I. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter II A.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORM

On 24 October 1970, in the course of setting out the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the General Assembly established certain policy measures in the field of international monetary reform.

In the context of the search for appropriate means for dealing with the problem of disruption of development arising from adverse movements in the export proceeds of developing countries, the Assembly noted that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had been requested to pursue its efforts to work out a scheme of supplementary financing. The Bank was also invited to give further consideration to the adoption of supplementary financial measures at the earliest practicable opportunity.

The Assembly also noted as a policy measure that as soon as adequate experience was available on the working of the scheme of Special Drawing Rights, serious consideration would be given to the possibility of establishing a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme and the provision of additional development finance for the benefit of all developing countries. In any case, the question was to be examined before the allocation of Special Drawing Rights in 1972.

These decisions were among those embodied in resolution 2626(XXV), which outlined the International Development Strategy for the

Second United Nations Development Decade. (See page 311 for further details; pp. 319-29 for text of resolution.)

In 1970, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) also considered measures concerning international monetary reform.

On 17 September 1970, the Board adopted a declaration which, among other things, expressed the hope that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would give further consideration to the matter of supplementary financing and make available a report on it.

The Bank's representative had earlier reported that the Bank intended to defer further consideration of a scheme of supplementary financing measures because of the limited support for making financial contributions for this purpose. However, although this position met with the approval of some developed countries, the developing countries and some developed countries felt that only after a scheme had been drawn up would it be possible to consider whether its implementation would be feasible.

The issue of Special Drawing Rights was also taken up by UNCTAD in 1970. At meetings held in February 1970, the Trade and Development Board examined a report of the Expert Group on International Monetary Issues, which had met in late 1969 and had proposed that a link be

established between the Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund and development assistance.

In general, the position of the developing countries on the question was that it was essential to create the link. Developed countries were generally concerned that such a link would confuse the purpose of the Special Drawing Rights, which was to maintain adequate international liquidity.

Following discussion, the Board referred the

report of the Expert Group to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, which reported back to the Board on the matter in September 1970.

On 18 September, the Board took note of statements by the developing countries members of the Board on international liquidity and the position of these countries on the link between Special Drawing Rights and development finance.

(See also pp. 380-82.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Second Committee, meetings 1309-1315.  
Plenary Meetings 1871, 1883.

A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 24 September 1969-13 October

1970. Part One: Chapters I and II G 2; Part Two, Annex IV.

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### CHAPTER III

## UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

### THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), financed by voluntary contributions of Governments, was in 1970 the largest multi-lateral source of technical and pre-investment assistance in the world.

The Programme came into existence on 1 January 1966, following a General Assembly decision of 22 November 1965<sup>1</sup> to merge two existing assistance programmes of the United Nations: the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund. The former, established in 1950, provided short-term technical advisory services, fellowships to nationals of developing countries for study abroad, and equipment for demonstration and training purposes. The Special Fund, established in 1959, focused on large-scale pre-investment projects designed to assist developing countries in widening their productive capabilities, making more effective use of their human and natural resources and attracting investment capital.

Under UNDP, Governments of developing countries are provided, at their request, with technical and pre-investment assistance to enable them to:

- (1) carry out survey and feasibility studies to determine the economic potential and plan the productive use of natural resources such as soil, rivers, forests and minerals;
- (2) establish and strengthen permanent educational and training institutes;
- (3) create and expand research centres for the development and application of modern technology;
- (4) receive technical, training and advisory services to help build the economic and social infrastructure necessary for development.

During 1970, the UNDP Governing Council reviewed an extensive study that had been made

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 273-75, text of resolution 2029 (XX).

of the United Nations development system. The Governing Council adopted many of the principles and guidelines proposed for strengthening and reforming the United Nations development system; these were subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and approved by the General Assembly. (See below, pp. 350-55.)

The key provision of the reforms concerned the introduction of "country programming" in the United Nations development system. Under the new programming arrangements, the distinction between the Special Fund and Technical Assistance components of UNDP would be eliminated.

The main provisions of the new system of UNDP country programming were:

— For each country, UNDP programming would be carried out within the framework of "indicative planning figures"—i.e. approximations of the level of resources that UNDP might be able to make available to each Government during the programme period.

— On the basis of these indicative planning

figures each Government would decide on the projects it wished to undertake, within the context of its own national development plans, priorities or objectives.

— Formulation of the country programmes would be carried out by the Government of the recipient country, in co-operation with representatives of the United Nations system, under the leadership of the resident representative.

— In the process of country programming, efforts would be made at all levels to co-ordinate all sources of assistance in the United Nations system, so that integration of assistance could be achieved at the country level.

— Programming for inter-country projects (sub-regional, regional, inter-regional and global) would be based broadly on the same general principles as those for country programming.

The new programming arrangements were to take effect on 1 January 1971.

An account of UNDP activities in 1970 is given in the following pages.

### Activities in 1970 Under the United Nations Development Programme

During 1970, a record volume of development assistance was provided under both the Special Fund and Technical Assistance components of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Work was being carried out on some 3,500 technical co-operation projects in more than 130 countries and territories of the developing world. This involved an outlay of more than \$206 million (excluding agency overhead) of resources voluntarily contributed by participating Governments, some 17 per cent higher than in 1969. An additional \$275 million in cash or in kind came from the recipient Governments.

Expenditures in 1970 under the Special Fund component rose to \$154.9 million, 15 per cent above the 1969 level and 75 per cent of total UNDP expenditures. The increase resulted in part from the growing number of Special Fund-assisted projects that were moving into their operational phase.

Project expenditures under the Technical Assistance component of UNDP rose to \$51.3 million in 1970, 21 per cent above the level

attained in 1969. This growth reflected increasingly effective application of the new continuous programming procedures introduced in 1969.

The assistance rendered during the year reflected the priority needs of the developing world.

Under the Special Fund component, more than one third of the resources were expended in agriculture, one fifth in industry, one sixth in public utilities and one tenth each in education and multi-sector projects. Under the Technical Assistance component, about one fourth of the expenditures were in the agricultural sector. Three sectors—industry, public utilities and health—each accounted for one eighth of the resources.

All regions received increased assistance. Africa continued to take the largest share, about 40 per cent of total expenditures.

In 1970, three fifths of total expenditures under UNDP went for the provision of expert services. A total of 8,848 experts from 103 countries served in 1970 (including 1,114 experts obtained through sub-contracts).



Although most experts came from the more advanced countries (nearly three fourths were nationals from 15 countries), the number of experts recruited from developing countries continued to grow. In 1970, 1,823 nationals from developing countries were engaged in UNDP projects (compared with 1,656 in 1969), or about 20 per cent of total personnel recruited internationally.

The United Nations and its related organizations also stepped up their activities as participating and executing agencies of UNDP. Their services in implementing projects included the recruitment of experts, awarding of sub-contracts, purchase of equipment, placement of fellowship recipients, and monitoring and supervision of projects.

Four agencies executed nearly 80 per cent of total UNDP outlays during 1970. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) accounted for 33 per cent of total project expenditures, followed by the United Nations (19 per cent), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (15 per cent) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) (12 per cent).

#### PRE-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES IN 1970

Operations under the Special Fund component of UNDP rose to \$154.9 million in 1970, up from \$134 million in 1969.

The growth in expenditures resulted largely from increased activities in the following fields: agricultural and industrial production; power generation; transport and communications; primary, secondary, technical- and university-level education; control and prevention of disease, public health services and environmental sanitation; and social welfare and community development.

Of the nearly \$21 million in new expenditures in 1970, \$8 million went to agricultural projects. Agriculture (36 per cent), industry (22 per cent) and public utilities (16 per cent) together accounted for three fourths of Special Fund expenditures. The fastest growing sectors were social welfare, health and public utilities.

A total of 743 projects were under execution in 1970, 50 more than in 1969.

During 1970, 161 new projects were approved with UNDP earmarkings of \$139.3 million and

Government contributions of some \$236 million in cash and in kind. Countries in Africa received more than 36 per cent of the new projects approved during 1970, those in the Americas more than 20 per cent and in the Middle East more than 7 per cent.

The distribution of Special Fund projects approved during 1970—by agency, geographical region, and economic and social sector—is shown in the following table:

	NUMBER OF PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1970	GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKINGS (in millions of U.S. dollars)
Participating and Executing Agency		
United Nations	24	17.1
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	17	13.2
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	43	40.5
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organ- ization (UNESCO)	19	20.4
World Health Organization (WHO)	11	9.1
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	8	8.9
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	6	6.2
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	4	1.7
International Telecommuni- cation Union (ITU)	5	7.0
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	3	2.8
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	2	0.9
United Nations Industrial Development Organiza- tion (UNIDO)	17	8.7
Asian Development Bank	1	1.1
United Nations Develop- ment Programme (UNDP)	1	1.7
	161	139.3
Region		
Africa	58	46.7
The Americas	32	27.0
Asia and the Far East	43	43.6
Europe	12	9.8
Middle East	12	8.5
Inter-regional	3	2.0
Global	1	1.7
	161	139.3

Sector	NUMBER OF PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1970	GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKINGS (in millions of U.S. dollars)
Agriculture	45	43.3
Industry	45	28.9
Public utilities	28	27.6
Housing, building and physical planning		1.8
Multi-sector		5.3
Health	5	4.3
Education and science	15	16.7
Social welfare	2	0.8
Public administration and other services	11	10.6
	161	139.3

The volume of activities of participating and executing agencies in 1970 revealed certain short-term shifts: the activities of the International Civil Aviation Organization grew by nearly half and those of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and of ILO by 30 and 18 per cent, respectively. The activities of the United Nations increased by 8 per cent and of FAO by 5 per cent; UNESCO activities dropped by 2 per cent.

As a result of adjustments to the UNDP Revolving Fund approved by the Governing Council in June 1969, UNDP assistance was made available to Governments for short-term feasibility studies. The purpose of the studies, which have specific objectives and cost less than \$200,000 per project, is to facilitate early decisions on investment follow-up. Seven short-term feasibility studies, costing \$994,000, were undertaken in 1970.

Field work was completed on 101 large-scale projects in 1970. By the end of 1970, 432 projects had been completed, or 35 per cent of all large-scale projects approved by the Governing Council since the Special Fund was established in 1959.

Of the \$811 million outlay on these projects, \$453 million was contributed by recipient Governments and \$358 million by UNDP, approximately 30 per cent of total funds earmarked by the Council up to the end of 1970.

Of the 101 projects completed in 1970, 21 (mostly survey projects) were followed by a second five-year project. Additional aid totalling \$9.3 million in 1970 was given to 25 other

projects to supplement the original funds budgeted for them.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1970

In 1970, the volume of technical assistance rendered by UNDP in smaller-scale projects amounted to \$51.3 million. (Another \$1.8 million was allocated under the Revolving Fund and from restricted contributions by the Danish Government.)

Projects for individual countries continued to account for the largest part of aid provided under the Technical Assistance component. In 1970, work on 2,369 small-scale projects was carried out in 133 countries and territories. Outlays for these projects amounted to \$39.3 million, or 71 per cent of total expenditures under the Technical Assistance component. The remaining \$12 million was channelled into 382 regional and inter-regional projects.

Almost three fourths of the total of \$51.3 million was spent on the provision of expert services; the remainder went for fellowships and towards the purchase of equipment for training and demonstration purposes.

The distribution of Technical Assistance funds for the 1970 programme—by agency, geographical region, and economic and social sector—is shown in the following table:

Participating and Executing Agency	1970 ALLOCATIONS (in millions of U.S. dollars)
United Nations	9.6 <sup>a</sup>
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	5.2
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	12.0
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	8.4
World Health Organization (WHO)	6.1
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	2.2
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	0.4
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	2.0
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1.5
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	0.2
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1.1
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	2.3
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
	51.3

	1970 ALLOCATIONS (in millions of U.S. dollars)
Region	
Africa	19.3
The Americas	11.2
Asia and the Far East	12.2
Europe	2.0
Middle East	2.9
Inter-regional	3.7
	51.3
Sector	
Agriculture	12.6
Industry	6.3
Public utilities	6.5
Housing, building and physical planning	0.7
Multi-sector	3.5
Health	6.1
Education and science	8.4
Social welfare	1.9
Public administration and other services	5.3
	51.3

NOTE: Totals may not equal sums of items because of rounding.

Includes the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

<sup>b</sup> Refers to funds allocated from the Revolving Fund.

#### PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL

Under the scheme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel in the field of public administration, experts are appointed, as officials of the Governments being assisted, with the task of training nationals to take over from them as rapidly as possible.

The experts are recruited by and remain in the employ of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies participating in the scheme, which supplement the salaries paid by Governments when they are too low to attract experts of the required calibre.

In 1970, the Technical Assistance component of UNDP financed 143 operational experts, who worked in 37 countries and territories. They were drawn from the following countries and territories: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Ro-

mania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

#### EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

In 1970, as in previous years, the United Nations and its related agencies carried out some technical aid projects on the basis of extra-budgetary financing, that is, with funds other than those provided under the assessed budgets of those organizations or under allocations for the Technical Assistance component of UNDP.

In 1970, the trust funds in which the Administrator of UNDP participated at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations included the following: (1) the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (for further information, see page 462); (2) the Special Industrial Services (SIS) Trust Fund, administered jointly by the UNDP Administrator and the Executive Director of UNIDO (for further information, see page 409); (3) the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI) (see below); (4) the Swedish Funds-in-Trust for Lesotho and Swaziland, established from contributions pledged by the Government of Sweden and totalling \$1,160,000; (5) the Funds-in-Trust Programme for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, whose resources in 1970 totalled \$2,186,171; and (6) the Trust Fund for the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency Residual Assets, with resources of \$52,128.

The Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI)<sup>2</sup> is the largest fund-in-trust programme administered by UNDP. The FUNDWI programme includes capital investment, technical assistance and pre-investment projects.

By the end of 1970, FUNDWI allocations for project expenditures totalled more than \$19 million, broken down as follows: rehabilitation of the provincial infrastructure (air, land, coastal and river transport, electric power, telecommunications and meteorology), \$12.1 million; edu-

<sup>2</sup> For further information on FUNDWI, see Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 296-97.

cation and vocational training, \$3 million; commercial production of natural resources (forestry, marine fisheries and local handicrafts), \$3 million; improvement and expansion of agricultural crops and livestock, \$900,000; and public health, \$600,000. These projects were being executed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including ILO, FAO and UNESCO.

In addition, \$4 million was allocated from

FUNDWI for the West Irian Joint Development Foundation, which was established in December 1970 as an autonomous small-loan agency to encourage enterprises in West Irian through investment and technical advice. The Government of Indonesia agreed to provide the equivalent amount in local currency for this purpose.

Five plans of operation for Special Fund-type projects were signed in 1970, involving FUNDWI allocations of \$10 million.

## Finances of the United Nations Development Programme

Programmes assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are financed by voluntary contributions of countries which are members of the United Nations and/or the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In 1970, contributions pledged by 126 Governments totalled the equivalent of \$226,038,292. In addition, contributions of recipient Governments in the form of assessed local costs in support of approved projects amounted to \$11,004,783 for the Special Fund projects and \$4,569,225 for the Technical Assistance programmes. Within the total resources available and earmarkings of funds authorized by the Governing Council, allocations were issued by the Administrator totalling \$208 million.

Actual expenditures incurred in 1970 totalled approximately \$257.8 million, including costs of technical assistance contingencies, costs of preparatory assistance to Governments, pre-project activities for Special Fund programme requests, Special Industrial Services, investment feasibility studies, and administrative supporting services. In addition, the equivalent of \$6.4 million was expended from Governments' cash counterpart contributions in support of Special Fund projects.

A summary statement of total expenditures incurred in 1970 from UNDP resources is shown below:

	SPECIAL FUND	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (in U.S. dollars)	TOTAL
Project costs	160,895,081	49,627,072	210,522,153
Overhead costs	15,358,131	8,885,966	24,244,097
Sub-total	176,253,212	58,513,038	234,766,250

Administrative budget	23,083,832
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Grand total	257,850,082
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### SPECIAL FUND

In 1970, the UNDP Governing Council approved earmarkings from UNDP resources totalling \$139,261,300 to finance Special Fund programmes. Of that amount, \$129,952,900 covered the cost of 161 projects approved at the ninth and tenth sessions; \$9,308,400 was authorized to supplement the earmarkings of 25 operational projects; and \$11,140,904 was earmarked for the Administrator's contingency authority. An amount of \$180,000 was earmarked to cover costs of preparatory assistance missions not resulting in approved projects. After deduction of an amount of \$3,114,615 of earmarkings surrendered in respect of completed and cancelled projects, the net earmarkings for 1970 amounted to \$147,467,589.

Allocations issued by the Administrator in 1970 to cover project costs and pre-project activities, including preparatory assistance missions, totalled \$151.6 million.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

At its ninth session, in January 1970, the Governing Council approved earmarkings from UNDP resources totalling \$74,190,966 to cover the following costs of the Technical Assistance programme in 1970: \$53,248,000 for projects to be approved by the Administrator against country targets; \$12,057,000 for regional and inter-regional projects; and \$8,885,966 for overhead costs of the participating and executing agencies.

In addition, the Governing Council approved the individual country targets for 1971 to be applied provisionally for the years 1972, 1973 and 1974., and the distribution of the provisional estimates for 1971 resources totalling \$78,725,816 consisting of: (1) country targets—\$53,148,000; (2) Administrator's planning reserve to be used to supplement or adjust the 1971 country targets—\$4,168,000; (3) regional and inter-regional projects—\$12,504,000; and (4) overhead costs of the participating and executing agencies—\$8,905,816.

Allocations issued by the Administrator for country, regional and inter-regional projects, and overhead costs of the participating and executing agencies, totalled \$143.5 million.

#### REVOLVING FUND

At its tenth session, in June 1970, the Governing Council approved an increase in the level of the UNDP Revolving Fund from \$12 million to \$14 million for the financing under this authority of pre-project activities of an urgent nature arising from emergency situations.

Allocations issued totalled \$11,766,820 as at 31 December 1970. Of this amount, \$867,035 was for Technical Assistance contingencies, \$868,700 for Special Industrial Services activities, \$993,990 for investment feasibility studies, \$6,061,300 for Special Fund pre-project activities and \$2,975,795 for Special Fund preparatory assistance missions. The unallocated balance of the Fund as at 31 December 1970 amounted to \$2,233,180.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS

##### PLEDGED FOR 1971

At the Pledging Conference held in New York on 29 October 1970, 103 Governments announced contributions to UNDP for 1971, totalling the equivalent of \$146.4 million. Additional contributions subsequently announced by 18 Governments brought the total pledges (as recorded in the 1970 accounts) to \$239,241,505. These contributions brought to \$1,846,866,604 the cumulative amount of all Governments' contributions since 1959 to UNDP and its predecessor programmes.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1971

(As at 31 May 1971)  
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	AMOUNT	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Afghanistan	119,000	Cuba	95,000	Iran	585,000
Albania	4,000	Cyprus	18,720	Iraq	220,000
Algeria	300,000			Ireland	285,000
Argentina	700,000	Czechoslovakia	692,521	Israel	218,000
Australia	2,000,000	Denmark	16,933,333		
		Dominican Republic	18,000	Italy	3,500,000
Austria	1,600,000	Ecuador	115,000	Ivory Coast	90,000
Barbados	12,000	El Salvador	9,700	Jamaica	90,000
Belgium	2,800,000			Japan	5,760,000
Bolivia	30,000	Ethiopia	90,000	Kenya	75,000
Botswana	7,000	Federal Republic			
		of Germany	13,114,754	Khmer Republic*	21,622
Brazil	1,050,000	Fiji	10,000	Kuwait	325,000
Bulgaria	80,000	Finland	3,000,000	Laos	12,000
Burma	100,000	France	5,036,232	Lebanon	104,000
Byelorussian SSR	150,000			Lesotho	8,500
Cameroon	35,000	Gabon	43,165		
		Greece	400,000	Liberia	75,000
Canada	16,000,000	Guatemala	27,000	Luxembourg	40,000
Central African		Guyana	100,000	Madagascar	24,490
Republic	3,597	Haiti	1,000	Malawi	7,000
Ceylon	180,000			Malaysia	100,000
Chad	2,000	Holy See	5,000		
Chile	300,000	Honduras	5,000	Maldives	1,000
		Hungary	100,000	Mali	18,018
China	200,000	Iceland	31,818	Malta	8,400
Colombia	400,000	India	3,750,000	Mauritius	3,022
Costa Rica	4,000	Indonesia	120,000	Mexico	500,000

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

COUNTRY	AMOUNT	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Monaco	4,022	Philippines	500,000	Trinidad and Tobago	90,000
Mongolia	12,000	Poland	552,000	Tunisia	180,000
Morocco	250,000	Republic of Korea	220,000	Turkey	663,000
Nepal	20,000	Republic of Viet-Nam	22,000	Uganda	28,011
Netherlands	11,111,111			Ukrainian SSR	375,000
		Romania	201,667		
New Zealand	504,032	Rwanda	6,655	USSR	3,000,000
Nicaragua	28,000	Saudi Arabia	300,000	United Arab Republic	459,982
Niger	25,180	Senegal	65,000	United Kingdom	14,400,000
Nigeria	140,017	Sierra Leone	75,000	United Republic of Tanzania	84,034
Norway	6,579,868				
		Singapore	100,000		
Pakistan	1,067,000	Somalia	3,500	United States <sup>c</sup>	86,268,000
Panama	100,000	Spain	475,000	Upper Volta	5,000
Paraguay	3,000	Sudan	170,000	Uruguay	172,500
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen <sup>b</sup>	1,650	Swaziland	4,200	Venezuela	870,000
				Western Samoa	1,000
		Sweden	23,000,000		
People's Republic of the Congo	7,194	Switzerland	3,750,000	Yemen	2,000
Peru	200,000	Thailand	355,500	Yugoslavia	825,990
		Togo	5,000	Zambia	94,500

On 7 October 1970 Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its<sup>b</sup> name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The United States Government announced a total pledge of \$86,268,000 to UNDP subject to the proviso that this did not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions to the Programme, including assessed and audited local costs.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- A/8025. Consolidated status of funds of UNDP Account and its subsidiary accounts, as at 31 December 1969, and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/8236. Consolidated status of funds of UNDP Account as at 31 December 1969. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).
- A/8268. Operational activities for development. Budget estimates for administrative and programme support services of UNDP for year 1971. Report of ACABQ.
- E/4782. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 9th session, 19-30 January 1970, Chapters IV and V.

- E/4884/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 10th session, 9-30 June 1970, Chapter IV.

## 1970 PLEDGING CONFERENCE

- 1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNDP, meetings 1 and 2 (E/CONF.50/SR.1-2).

- A/CONF.50/1. Final Act of 1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNDP.
- A/CONF.50/2. Contributions pledged to UNDP for year 1971 as at 15 April 1971. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

## Decisions of Governing Council, Economic and Social Council and General Assembly

During 1970, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) held its ninth and tenth sessions, from 19 to 30 January and from 9 to 30 June respectively. It also held two special sessions, one from 16 to 26 March which dealt with a study of the capacity of the United Nations development system and one on 8 September to discuss office accommodations for UNDP at United Nations Headquarters. The Economic and Social Council

and the General Assembly also took decisions on various aspects of UNDP activities.

## CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

The main work of the Governing Council in 1970 related to the capacity of UNDP to undertake a greatly enlarged development programme, which was seen as vital to the success of the contributions to be made by the United Nations

system to the Second United Nations Development Decade beginning in 1971.

In January, March and June, the Council considered recommendations for reform and improvement of the assistance being given by the United Nations system to developing countries. The Council had before it "A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System" by Sir Robert Jackson, commissioned by the Administrator of UNDP. The purpose of the Capacity Study was to determine how the United Nations development system could be strengthened so that within the next five years it could carry out a programme at least double the size of that of 1970.

The report proposed a number of steps to revitalize the United Nations development system and suggested the restructuring of UNDP as a strong, central co-ordinating organization with a primary role in relation to the field operations of the specialized agencies carrying out UNDP-aided projects.

The United Nations was the ideal instrument for assisting developing countries, the report stated, but UNDP was not making the best use of its resources, and programming procedures did not adequately reflect the needs of developing countries. Projects, it said, were too often the result of salesmanship rather than a response to priority needs.

According to the report, the system had to be drastically overhauled so as to integrate and rationalize United Nations efforts. A United Nations development co-operation cycle was proposed, calling for an organized process in providing technical co-operation through the stages of programming, project formulation, implementation and follow-up.

Another basic tenet proposed was the country-centred approach. Under country programming United Nations development work would be synchronized with the development planning cycle of each country, covering all inputs from the United Nations system and relating closely to investment plans of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The report outlined a design for a highly integrated information system to provide accurate data for preparing and executing development co-operation.

Under the Jackson proposals, the Governing Council would approve country programmes for

a period of years instead of approving individual projects. Authority for approving projects would be delegated to the UNDP Administrator, and in the case of smaller projects to the Resident Representatives.

The detailed organizational proposals aimed at centralizing in UNDP all policy decisions affecting technical co-operation, and decentralizing authority as far as possible to the country level. Operational control of UNDP would rest in the hands of the Administrator under the guidance of the Governing Council, while the specialized agencies would perform important advisory functions in their respective fields.

Among other proposals, the report suggested establishment of a career United Nations development service and a staff college to meet the need for qualified personnel; greater use of sub-contracting in project operations; and a new system of financial procedures, carrying out the total merger of the Special Fund and Technical Assistance components of UNDP.

In June, the Governing Council approved a consensus which included a series of basic principles and guidelines for the United Nations Development Programme.

By the consensus, the Governing Council adopted the Jackson proposal for a United Nations development co-operation cycle. Central to this concept was the idea of country programming of UNDP assistance. The successive phases of the cycles were seen as programming, project formulation, appraisal and approval, implementation, evaluation and follow-up.

Under the new system of programming, each country would formulate its national development plans or, where these did not exist, national development priorities and objectives. The programming of UNDP assistance would be carried out in each country within the framework of indicative planning figures approved by the Governing Council, constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available during the programme period from UNDP.

Each UNDP country programme, formulated by the Government concerned in co-operation, at an appropriate stage, with representatives of the United Nations system, would be subject to approval by the Governing Council. The resources to be devoted to country programming

would be a specified percentage of the total resources for the current year, projected over a given period of time and including a rate of growth per annum over that period. Of the total annual resources available for programming, the Governing Council decided to set aside, until further review, 82 per cent for country programmes and a maximum of 18 per cent for assistance on a sub-regional, regional, inter-regional or global basis.

The current arrangements for "full funding," under which funds were set aside to cover the total costs of projects extending over several years, would be changed to an annual funding system in order to allow a larger portion of the unused funds to be used for programme purposes. However, an operational reserve would be maintained at a level of \$150 million.

Distinctions between the Special Fund and Technical Assistance components of UNDP would be eliminated.

While the Governing Council alone was empowered to approve projects submitted by countries to UNDP for consideration, it delegated authority to approve projects within country programmes to the Administrator for a period of three years and to approve inter-country projects other than global projects. The consensus endorsed the principle proposed in the Capacity Study that there should be the maximum possible delegation of authority to the Resident Representatives, whose role needed to be greatly strengthened and whose over-all responsibility for the UNDP programme in the country concerned should be recognized. In relation to representatives of the other United Nations organizations, the Resident Representative's role should be that of leader of the team.

By the consensus, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP would be retained, but the Council asked the Board to review its functions and relationship with the Governing Council in the light of the new system of country programming and the need for efficient implementation of projects.

On 22 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the provisions contained in the consensus of the UNDP Governing Council on the capacity of the United Nations development system. It recommended that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution whereby it would also approve these provisions (see below).

The Economic and Social Council's decision was set forth in resolution 1530(XLIX), approved by consensus of the Council on the basis of the text proposed by the UNDP Governing Council, as orally amended by the President of the Economic and Social Council. (For text, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

In this connexion, the Council—on 22 July 1970—recommended to all executing agencies of the United Nations Development Programme that they review their organizational structure at the headquarters, regional and field levels with a view to adapting this structure to their increased operational activities financed by UNDP, in the light of the relevant decisions of the Council on the capacity of the Programme. Within each agency, one organizational unit should have an over-all responsibility for the implementation of UNDP projects. Higher efficiency and speedier implementation of projects should be achieved, recruitment and deployment of field staff should be improved and administrative overhead costs for executing Programme projects should be kept as low as possible.

This decision was taken without the adoption of a resolution and was in response to a request of the UNDP Governing Council.

Further, the Council considered a request of the UNDP Governing Council that it arrange an immediate inquiry into problems of the regional and sub-regional structures within the United Nations system which had a bearing on the improvement of the capacity of the United Nations development system. It adopted a resolution by which it requested, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with other organizations of the United Nations system, a questionnaire on the various aspects of regional structure and forward it to the Governments of Member States with a request that they send their answers to their respective regional economic commissions. The Council further requested the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to prepare reports on the basis of the answers to the questionnaire and to submit them to the regional economic commissions at their next annual session.

This request was set forth in resolution 1553 (XLIX) adopted on 30 July 1970. (For details, see p. 437.)



Later in 1970 the General Assembly discussed the recommendations of the UNDP Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council on the capacity of the United Nations development system. On 11 December, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it approved the provisions concerning the United Nations Development Programme which had been decided upon by the Governing Council and declared that they should apply to UNDP activities commencing on 1 January 1971. In taking this decision, the Assembly noted the observations and reservations made in the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council and it noted too that some questions remained to be settled.

The Assembly also requested the UNDP Governing Council to prepare a draft omnibus statute for the Programme for consideration at its 1971 session.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2688 (XXV) adopted without objection on 11 December 1970.

The text had been approved by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee without objection on 18 November; it was the text recommended by the Economic and Social Council, as orally amended by Argentina and the United Kingdom.

(For text of resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### FEASIBILITY OF CREATING A VOLUNTEER CORPS

In response to a request made by the Economic and Social Council on 31 July 1969,<sup>3</sup> the Secretary-General reported in 1970 on the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development.

Recommending the establishment of such a corps, the report proposed for the purpose a central office within UNDP to provide a point of identification with the over-all activities of the United Nations system for economic and social development.

The report was first examined by the UNDP Governing Council, which expressed its willingness to consider the proposals made therein following action by the Economic and Social Council.

On 28 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend to the General

Assembly that it establish within the existing framework of the United Nations system, with effect from 1 January 1971, an international group of volunteers. To this end, the Council proposed the text of a draft resolution to the Assembly.

The Economic and Social Council's decisions were incorporated in resolution 1539 (XLIX), adopted by 21 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, and based on a proposal sponsored by Greece, India and Pakistan, as revised to take into account amendments proposed by Jamaica, the United Kingdom, the USSR and other Council members. One amendment proposed by Jamaica was withdrawn; this would have had the General Assembly stipulate that initial projects be carefully programmed so as to allow for flexibility and a minimum of bureaucratic centralization.

General Assembly discussion of the proposal for an international group of volunteers took place mainly in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text recommended by the Economic and Social Council on 26 October 1970.

Adopting this text on 7 December 1970 as its resolution 2659 (XXV), the Assembly decided to establish within the existing framework of the United Nations system, with effect from 1 January 1971, an international group of volunteers, the members of which were to be designated collectively and individually as United Nations Volunteers.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to designate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers and, in consultation with him, to appoint a co-ordinator to promote and co-ordinate recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the Volunteers in co-operation with United Nations agencies concerned and with organizations dealing with national and international voluntary service and relevant youth organizations.

Also, the Assembly asked States, organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of Volunteers'

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 305, text of resolution 1444 (XLVII).

activities. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The Assembly adopted this resolution by 91 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions. The Second Committee's approval of the text was given by 60 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

#### DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ADVISORY SERVICES

At its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered reports by the Secretary-General and by the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions on steps they had taken towards organizing interdisciplinary advisory services in development planning, plan implementation, public administration and management. These steps had been taken pursuant to a General Assembly request of 13 December 1969.<sup>4</sup>

On 30 July 1970, the Council, after (a) noting that the provision of technical assistance in the form of advisory services through sub-regional interdisciplinary teams might be a particularly useful way of assisting some developing countries to build up their own services in these fields, and (b) noting the need for careful preparation of this form of technical assistance in order to avoid duplication of services, took the following action:

(1) It took note of the experimental nature of this scheme of technical aid, as well as of the fact that two such advisory teams were to be established during the year by the regional economic commissions;

(2) It invited the Secretary-General to examine different ways of financing further projects of this nature, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;

(3) It requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council (a) on the financing of such teams; (b) on the activities of the two teams to be established by the regional economic commissions; and (c) on the extent to which maximum use had been made or would be made of the staff and services of the regional economic commissions as well as of the specialized agencies concerned.

These decisions by the Council were set forth in resolution 1552(XLIX), which was adopted, on the recommendation of the Council's Co-

ordination Committee, by a vote of 22 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The text was based on a proposal by Greece, Indonesia and the United Kingdom, and approved by the Co-ordination Committee on 27 July 1970 by 21 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### OTHER DECISIONS OF GOVERNING COUNCIL

At its ninth session, the Governing Council of UNDP approved the largest Special Fund programme to date, comprising 109 large-scale projects and 16 supplementary earmarkings at a total estimated value of \$250,262,200, of which \$95,496,300 represented Governing Council earmarkings and \$154,765,900 represented contributions by recipient Governments.

Under the Technical Assistance component, the Governing Council approved—for the year 1970—five regional and inter-regional projects each valued at \$200,000 or more over their anticipated duration. It earmarked \$75,400,966 for the Technical Assistance programme for 1970, which included \$53,148,000 for country targets and \$11,667,000 for regional and inter-regional projects, the balance being for agency overhead costs (\$8,885,966) and restoration to the Revolving Fund for 1969 contingency allocations (\$1.7 million).

The Council also approved a total budget of \$23,858,000 for administrative and programme support services for 1970.

The Governing Council also discussed the United Nations Capital Development Fund, approving the guidelines and terms for loans proposed for the Fund by the Administrator and authorizing him to consummate future transactions by executing loan agreements as and when they were ready. (See also pp. 401-2.)

At the tenth session, in June, the Governing Council approved 52 projects under the Special Fund programme and nine supplementary earmarkings amounting to an estimated total of \$111,059,000 of which \$43,765,000 represented Governing Council earmarkings and \$67,294,000 contributions by recipient Governments.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 418, text of resolution 2563(XXIV).

Under the Technical Assistance component, the Council approved—for the year 1970—21 regional and 10 inter-regional projects costing \$200,000 or more each over their anticipated duration. The Council also approved an increase of \$100,000 in the 1970 country target for Equatorial Guinea to help that country meet its essential programme needs, and an increase of \$390,000—to \$650,000—in the target of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for regional and inter-regional technical assistance projects in 1970.

The Governing Council unanimously endorsed a request by the Government of Peru that a mission of experts, drawn from all specialized agencies, be sent to Peru as soon as possible to prepare a report in conjunction with Peruvian experts on the extent of aid required following the disastrous Peruvian earthquake. The Council decided that, in addition to the activities qualifying for financing from the Revolving Fund, previously approved, pre-project activities of an urgent nature arising from the emergency situation in Peru should also be included, and that the size of the Revolving Fund be increased from the level of \$12 million to \$14 million.

The Council also adopted a resolution requesting the Economic and Social Council to recommend the establishment of an emergency

fund for disasters, to be financed by voluntary contributions of all members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The first task of this fund would be to provide Peru with resources of all kinds—including technical assistance—which were needed for the reconstruction of the devastated areas, in accordance with such projects as the Government of Peru and UNDP might prepare.

The Governing Council heard a report from the United Nations Commissioner for Technical Co-operation on the major efforts being made by the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation to seek new and improved ways of assisting developing countries, and to render its operations more efficient and effective.

Further, the Council took note of a report of the Administrator on the steps taken to initiate operations of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

At a special session on 8 September 1970, held to discuss UNDP investment towards the financing of construction costs for a proposed new office building at United Nations Headquarters, the Council decided that an amount of \$10 million be made available on the understanding that, among other things, the decision would not prejudice further consideration of the question of the location of all or part of UNDP headquarters.

#### CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1712-1714.

E/4782. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 9th session, 19-30 January 1970, Chapter VI.

E/4884/Rev.I. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 10th session, 9-30 June 1970, Chapter V.

E/4884/Rev.I, Chapter V. Draft resolution (para. 94), proposed by Governing Council of UNDP for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

RESOLUTION 1530(XLIX), as proposed by UNDP Governing Council, E/4884/Rev.I, and as orally amended by Economic and Social Council President, approved by consensus by Council on 22 July 1970, meeting 1714.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Having considered the parts of the reports of the

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system,

Noting that some questions remain to be settled within the framework of the examination of this subject,

1. Endorses the provisions drawn up by the Governing Council concerning the United Nations Development Programme;

2. Recommends the adoption by the General Assembly of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions and of the Economic and Social Council concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system,

"Noting that some questions remain to be settled within the framework of the examination of this subject,

"1. Approves the provisions annexed hereto concerning the United Nations Development Programme

and declares that such provisions shall apply to activities of the Programme commencing from 1 January 1971, taking into account the transitional measures in those provisions;

"2. Requests the Governing Council to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly, if possible at its twenty-sixth session, a draft omnibus statute for the Programme incorporating the provisions annexed hereto and appropriate provisions from past resolutions relating to the United Nations Development Programme."

[For text of Annex to this resolution see Annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) below.]

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decision, p. 17.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Second Committee, meetings 1339-1342.  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter X A and B.

A/8068. Activities of UNDP. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8069. Activities undertaken by Secretary-General. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1102. Note by Secretary-General, reproducing text of resolution 1530 (XLIX) adopted by Economic and Social Council, as orally amended by Argentina and United Kingdom, approved without objection by Second Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1342.

A/8214. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2688 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8214, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions and of the Economic and Social Council concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system,

Taking note of the observations and reservations made in the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its tenth session and in the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session,

Noting that some questions remain to be settled within the framework of the examination of this subject,

1. Approves the provisions concerning the United Nations Development Programme contained in the annex to the present resolution and declares that such provisions shall apply to activities of the Programme commencing on 1 January 1971, taking into account the transitional measures in those provisions;

2. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, if possible, a draft omnibus statute for the Programme, incorporating the provisions contained in the annex to the present resolution and appropriate provisions from past resolutions relating to the Programme.

## I. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION CYCLE

1. The formulation of the United Nations Development Programme country programme is the first phase of a process which may be called the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle. The other phases are project formulation, appraisal and approval, implementation, evaluation and follow-up. The Cycle will also include periodic reviews. The scope of the Cycle might expand as envisaged in paragraph 9 below.

## II. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

### A. General principles

2. United Nations Development Programme country programming means the programming of its assistance at the country level. It involves the identification of the role of Programme inputs in specified areas within the country's development objectives.

3. Country programming will be used as a means of achieving the most rational and efficient utilization of resources at the disposal of the Programme for its activities in order to have the maximum impact on the economic and social development of the developing country concerned.

4. Country programming will be based on individual national development plans or, where these do not exist, on national development priorities or objectives.

5. It is recognized that the Government of the country concerned has the exclusive responsibility for formulating its national development plan or priorities and objectives. Individual developing countries should be given, at their request, assistance from the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in the general field of planning and from the specialized agencies in sectoral planning.

6. The programming of Programme assistance will be carried out in each country within the framework of indicative planning figures constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from the Programme during the country programme period.

7. The country programme, based on national development plans, priorities or objectives and on the indicative planning figures, will be formulated by the Government of the recipient country in co-operation, at an appropriate stage, with representatives of the United Nations system, the latter under the leadership

of the resident representative of the Programme; it should coincide, where appropriate, with the period of the country's national development plan. The formulation of the country programme should involve:

(a) A broad identification of the needs which arise out of the country's objectives in particular sectors, within the framework of its over-all development objectives, and which might appropriately be met by Programme assistance;

(b) As precise an indication as possible of the internal inputs, Programme inputs and, wherever possible, other United Nations inputs to meet these needs;

(c) A preliminary list of projects to be subsequently worked out for financing by the Programme to implement the country programme.

8. The country programme of assistance should support activities which are meaningfully related to the country's development objectives. This implies that the assistance provided constitutes a programme which receives its coherence and balance from its relationship to these national objectives.

9. In the process of country programming, efforts should be made at all levels to co-ordinate all sources of assistance in the United Nations system, with a view to achieving integration of the assistance at the country level.

10. It will be for the Government to take into account, while preparing the country programme, other external inputs, both multilateral and bilateral.

11. The resident representative will transmit the country programme to the Administrator of the Programme who, in turn, will submit it, with his recommendations, to the Governing Council for its consideration and approval. Approval will cover the entire period of the programme, with provision for periodic reviews aimed at possible adjustments. With the agreement of the country concerned, the Administrator, in submitting the country programme for consideration and approval, will invite the attention of the Governing Council to details of any other related programme of United Nations assistance.

12. The assistance of the Programme must be sufficiently flexible to meet unforeseen needs of recipient countries or exceptional situations, which country programmes could not take into account.

#### B. Indicative planning figures

13. For the purpose, among others, of establishing the indicative planning figures, any distinctions between the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components will be eliminated. The resources to be devoted to country programming will be a specified percentage of the total resources for the current year, projected over a given period of time and including a rate of growth per annum over that period, one of the assumptions being that the resources of the Programme will increase at least at the same rate as the average of the last few years.

14. The indicative country-planning figures should not be construed as representing a commitment, but as a reasonably firm indication for the purpose of forward programming.

15. The indicative planning figures will be pro-

posed by the Administrator to Governments on the basis of the criteria and guidelines established from time to time by the Governing Council. There should be some flexibility in determining the level of resources available for indicative planning figures. After taking into account any comments which Governments may wish to make in regard to the figures, the Administrator will submit his final indicative planning figures for each country for approval by the Governing Council; wherever possible, the country programme concerned will be approved at the same time.

16. As an experimental basis for the first series of indicative planning figures, the Administrator will calculate the percentage devoted to each country of the total earmarkings of programmed resources (that is, Technical Assistance country targets plus Special Fund project earmarkings) during the five-year period from 1966 to 1970, including projects approved by the Governing Council at its eleventh session. He will apply this percentage in each case to resources estimated, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 13 above, to be available for country programming for a period of from three to five years, consistent with the period of the country's development plan or development programme, in order to obtain a preliminary indicative planning figure for each country for that period. He will scrutinize these figures in the light of existing criteria for the allocation of resources and adjust them where necessary to avoid arbitrarily projecting any exceptional present country situations, to correct any inequities due to historical circumstances and, in particular, to ensure that special consideration is given to the situation of the least developed countries and of newly independent countries whose lack of an adequate administrative infrastructure has prevented them from taking proper advantage of programme assistance.

17. The figures will be reviewed periodically by the Administrator and the Governing Council, in consultation with the Government concerned, in the light of progress in the implementation of the country programme.

#### C. Formulation, appraisal and approval of projects

18. Project formulation will be an on-going process and need not await the approval of the country programme. To ensure the soundness of project formulation, it will be carried out at the country level. Association of various kinds of expertise with the formulation of a particular project will be only at the specific request of the Government which, in the light of the expertise available locally, is in the best position to know the type of expertise required.

19. The appraisal of each project will be, to the fullest extent possible, an integral part of the process of formulation of the project. Thus smaller projects, up to a specified cost limit, will be appraised on behalf of the Programme by the resident representative with the assistance of competent technical expertise whenever necessary. Responsibility for the appraisal of larger projects will rest with the Administrator.

20. The Governing Council alone is empowered to approve projects submitted by countries to the

Programme for consideration. The Governing Council, while retaining this authority, delegates to the Administrator for three years the authority to approve projects within country programmes. Nevertheless the Council and the requesting Government reserve the right to request the Administrator to submit particular projects of whatever magnitude to the Council for its consideration and approval. The Administrator may also bring to the Council any project which, because of its policy implications or the magnitude of its impact on the country programme as a whole, deserves the consideration and approval of the Council. The Administrator will, to the maximum extent feasible, which will be determined and indicated by him to the Governing Council in due course, delegate the authority to approve projects to the resident representatives. The Governing Council will be informed as soon as possible of all project decisions completed under its delegation of authority.

### III. INTER COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

21. Intercountry programming is the programming of assistance for groups of countries on a subregional, regional, interregional or global basis. Such assistance will be provided through subregional, regional, interregional and global projects at the request of at least two Governments, taking into account the equitable distribution of resources among regions.

22. The programming of such assistance will be based broadly on the same general principles as set out above for country programming, particularly in that it will be systematically related to the development priorities of the countries concerned and, as far as possible, planned in advance over a period of years.

23. The procedures for the formulation, appraisal and approval of Intercountry projects will follow, in their relevant aspects, the same general lines as for projects within country programmes, and will be subject to criteria and guidelines established from time to time by the Governing Council. All global projects, however, will require specific approval by the Governing Council.

### IV. OVER-ALL DISPOSITION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESOURCES

#### A. Over-all disposition of resources

24. The total resources available for programming will be divided between country programming on the one hand and, on the other, Intercountry programming consisting of sub-regional, regional, interregional and global projects.

25. Initially, and until further review by the Governing Council, at least 82 per cent of the net resources available each year, after deduction of programme support costs and administrative costs, as well as resources to meet the requirements set out in paragraph 27 below, will be set aside for country programming and, at most, 18 per cent for Intercountry programming, it being understood that these proportions are intended as a planning guide.

26. Subregional, regional and interregional projects, particularly those designed by interested countries to accelerate the process of economic and social integration and to promote other forms of regional and subregional co-operation, will have the first claim on the resources for Intercountry programming. Global projects will come next in the order of priority. Subject to review by the Governing Council from time to time, the amount to be allocated for global projects should not exceed 1 per cent of the net resources available for programming.

27. It will be necessary to make provisions to meet unforeseen needs, to meet special needs of the least developed of the developing countries, and to finance unanticipated projects or phases of projects, particularly projects of the Special Industrial Services type, which could have a catalytic role in the economic development of the country concerned. At the eleventh session of the Governing Council, the Administrator will make proposals on the manner in which resources to meet such requirements, as well as to maintain under present arrangements the programme of Special Industrial Services at least at the present level, will be made available.

#### B. Full utilization of resources and financial control

28. All financial resources of the Programme are to be available at all times to the maximum possible extent for programme purposes, subject only to the maintenance on a continuous basis of an operational reserve. After provision has been made annually for programme support and administrative costs and for replenishment of the operational reserve, all resources not otherwise committed will be utilized for project activities.

29. The purpose of the operational reserve is to guarantee in all circumstances the financial liquidity and integrity of the Programme, to compensate for uneven cash inflows and to meet such other requirements as may be decided upon by the Governing Council at a subsequent stage. The Council will keep under constant review the size and composition of the reserve, basing itself on the planning of payment authorizations and expenditures for the following financial year. At the outset, and pending receipt of a more detailed analysis from the Administrator of the financial position of the Programme up to the end of 1970, the Council, as an interim measure, authorizes the establishment of an operational reserve of \$150 million in all categories of resources, the composition of which is to be determined and maintained by the Administrator in accordance with sound principles of financial management, this level to be reviewed by the Council at its twelfth session in the context of the financial review referred to above.

30. Full responsibility for proper utilization of funds of the Programme and for the exercise of financial and accounting controls will be borne by the Administrator. The Secretary-General will continue as custodian of Programme funds, but decisions regarding the Programme investment portfolio and currency management will be reached in agreement with the Administrator, subject to a full report on this

arrangement and review by the Governing Council at its twelfth session.

31. In presenting forecasts of expenditure and requests for earmarkings to the Governing Council, the Administrator will distinguish clearly among the following types of expense: (a) project costs; (b) programme support costs, including overhead and consultative services costs; and (c) administrative service costs.

#### C. Assessment of local costs

32. Specific recommendations will be made by the Administrator to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the formula to be followed for the assessment of local costs, which should make provision for simplified application of full or partial waivers of local costs, taking into account those cases where undue burdens would otherwise be placed on the recipient Government.

#### D. Agency overhead costs

33. The Administrator will consult with the participating and executing agencies and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with a view to arriving at new methods for calculating appropriate reimbursement for project implementation and for advisory services involving programming, project formulation and policy development. The prospect of entering into general compensatory arrangements for advisory services and separate specific arrangements for the reimbursement of costs in connexion with project execution will be explored. The solution worked out should not be considered as binding until it has been submitted to the Council for consideration and approval, accompanied by a report on the kinds of services to be reimbursed.

34. The Administrator will co-operate to the fullest degree in efforts to achieve common budgeting policies and accounting systems throughout the United Nations family of organizations.

### V. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE

#### A. Responsibility of the Governing Council

35. The Governing Council has over-all responsibility for ensuring that the resources of the Programme are employed with maximum efficiency and effectiveness in assisting the development of the developing countries.

36. To this end, the principal responsibilities of the Governing Council remain as stated in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In the context of the principles of country and Inter-country programming set out above and of the implementation of assistance so provided, the Governing Council will consider and approve country programmes, including indicative country-planning figures, approve certain projects included in the programmes in accordance with the provisions mentioned in paragraphs 20 and 23 above, exercise effective operational control, including periodic reviews of the country programmes, and make broad allocations of resources and control their

#### B. Responsibility of the Administrator

37. In addition to the responsibilities to be delegated to him by the Governing Council, the Administrator will be fully responsible and accountable to the Governing Council for all phases and aspects of the implementation of the Programme.

#### C. Role of United Nations organizations in implementation of country programmes

38. The role of the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of country programmes should be that of partners, under the leadership of the Programme, in a common endeavour of the entire United Nations system. Their advice should be available to the Administrator in the implementation of all projects, as appropriate, whether executed by them or not.

#### D. Selection and accountability of executing agents

39. The Administrator will consult the Government in each case on the selection of the agent by which Programme assistance to each project will be implemented.

40. The appropriate organizations of the United Nations system will, subject to this procedure, have first consideration as executing agents.

41. When necessary to ensure the maximum effectiveness of Programme assistance or to increase its capacity, and with due regard to the cost factor, increased use may appropriately be made of suitable services obtained from governmental and non-governmental institutions and firms, in agreement with the recipient Government concerned and in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding. Maximum use should be made of national institutions and firms, if available, within the recipient countries.

42. In cases where expertise or services are required which are not adequately available in kind, quantity and quality within the United Nations system, the Administrator will, in agreement with the Government concerned, exercise his authority to obtain them, while inviting, in appropriate cases, the relevant United Nations organization to provide complementary support.

43. Every executing agent will be accountable to the Administrator for the implementation of Programme assistance to projects.

44. In the selection of individual experts, institutions or firms, in the procurement of equipment and supplies and in the provision of training facilities, the principle of equitable geographical distribution consistent with maximum effectiveness will be observed.

#### E. Availability and quality of international and national project personnel

45. The Administrator should intensify efforts in co-ordination with the appropriate organs of the system and should develop suitable proposals for consideration by the Governing Council, to improve the availability, briefing, refresher training and procedures for the punctual recruitment of well-qualified international project personnel. These proposals should par-

ticularly take into account the desirability of increasing the number of personnel recruited from the developing countries. The Administrator should also pay particular attention to such factors as the personal suitability of candidates, including their motivation and adaptability; the need for realistic job descriptions and reporting dates; prompt decisions on candidates by the agencies and requesting Governments; and conditions of service that will attract and retain candidates for whose services there is world-wide demand.

46. In suitable cases, qualified nationals may be designated as project managers, assisted by international specialists.

47. Where necessary, and upon the request of the recipient Government, consideration should be given by the Programme to training suitable counterpart personnel as an integral part of a Programme-assisted project, including its planning phase, so that they will be qualified to participate in and ensure effective execution of the project.

48. Since there is no set formula for the proportions of international personnel, fellowships and equipment for a particular project and no ceiling on the ratio of the value of the equipment in relation to the total cost of a project, Programme pre-investment assistance should be sufficiently flexible so that in appropriate cases it may consist of the supply of equipment alone as part of an integrated pre-investment project. In the latter case, particular attention should be given to the availability of personnel qualified to use the equipment or to train personnel in its use in recipient countries.

#### F. Operational control and assessment of results

49. The monitoring of project assistance, in so far as it is required for the discharge by the Administrator of his responsibility for operational control, will normally be carried out at the country level by the resident representative.

50. Evaluation carried out within the United Nations system of Programme-assisted activities will only be made with the agreement of the Government concerned. This will be carried out jointly by the Government, the Programme, the United Nations agency concerned and, where appropriate, the executing agent outside the United Nations system.

51. Such evaluation shall be on a selective basis and restricted to the minimum essential for the improvement or follow-up of the projects concerned, for the needs of Governments and for the improvement of the Programme. With the agreement of the Government concerned, the results will be communicated to the Governing Council for its information.

#### G. Investment and other forms of follow-up

52. Provision for investment and other forms of follow-up to Programme-assisted projects will, when necessary, be an integral part of the programming process and of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the projects.

53. The Government in each case will be primarily responsible for all measures which should be

taken at all stages of a project to ensure effective follow-up, including follow-up investment. It will be open to the Government to seek investment assistance from all available sources. No one source of follow-up investment financing should be regarded as the only acceptable source or as a source enjoying preference over others. The Administrator will assume full responsibility within the United Nations system, as its major source of pre-investment financing, for providing assistance and advice on behalf of the United Nations system on follow-up investment, with the agreement of the Government. The Programme will develop its expertise in this matter to ensure, in consultation with the Government, early co-ordination, from the planning stage onwards, with potential bilateral and/or multilateral sources of finance for projects requiring follow-up investment.

### VI. TIMING AND TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

54. The principles set out above, and the procedures to give effect to them, will be progressively applied from the date of their approval by the competent legislative organs of the United Nations. The Administrator will undertake as soon as possible the necessary measures so that, if possible, some country programmes will be submitted in time for consideration by the Governing Council at its twelfth session in June 1971.

55. In the transitional period, to ensure continuity of action by the Programme in meeting Governments' requests for assistance, the appraisal and approval of projects will be carried out in accordance with existing procedures. These transitional measures may be extended in cases where the Government wishes to start its country programme later than 1972, on the understanding, however, that the total amount of assistance to be provided from 1 January 1972 will be consistent with the indicative planning figures and that the existing distinctions between the two components of the Programme will have been eliminated.

### VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

56. The Governing Council recognizes its responsibility for policy formulation, the determination of programme priorities, and the review of implementation in both planning and practice. The decisions of the Council on country programming and its implementation have important organizational implications. The country-programming approach implies that the Administrator will be fully accountable for the management of all aspects of the Programme. At the same time, it will be necessary to bring about, within the Programme, greater decentralization of responsibility for programming and implementation from the headquarters to the country level. The application of the twin principle of the Administrator's full accountability for the Programme and the decentralization to the country level will require certain modifications in the existing structure and pro-



cedures of the Programme. A clear definition of functions and responsibilities at all levels of the administration will therefore be necessary.

57. At the headquarters level, regional bureaux should be established to provide a direct link between the Administrator and the resident representative in all matters concerning field activities. In order to streamline channels of communication and expedite the decision-making process, the heads of these bureaux should have direct access to the Administrator. To achieve the required degree of effectiveness of management of the bureaux, they should be headed by persons with the high qualifications and rank commensurate with their important responsibilities.

58. The country-programming approach also implies that the Programme should not only concern itself with current policy formulation, but should also be able constantly to analyse the main trends in the evolution of the Programme in order to give it new directions and to explore new possibilities for making it more effective. To meet this need, a small but highly competent long-term planning staff should be established at the headquarters level under the direction of a senior official.

59. The country-programming approach also envisages more rational and effective procedures for evaluation and follow-up. This, as well as the need to maintain close relations with other collaborating organizations of the United Nations system, must be fully reflected in the organizational restructuring at the headquarters level. The Administrator is invited to take the necessary steps in this direction and to submit further proposals to the Council.

60. The strengthening of the management of the Programme at the headquarters level, in view of the reform of the system and the expectation of a growing Programme, should be achieved by securing the services of highly qualified and experienced staff with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and to the need for economy.

61. The Administrator should continue to have the authority to appoint and administer the staff of the Programme. For this purpose, he should have authority, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to frame such staff rules, consistent with the relevant principles laid down by the General Assembly, as he considers necessary to meet the special problems which arise in the service of the Programme.

62. With respect to the organization of the Programme at the country level, the resident representative will be redesignated resident director of the Programme. His appointment by the Administrator will be subject to the prior approval of the Government concerned.

63. There should be the maximum possible delegation of authority to the resident director. His role therefore needs to be greatly strengthened. In this context, his relations with the representatives of other United Nations organizations in the field are of crucial importance. The resident director should be recognized as having full over-all responsibility for the programme in the country concerned and his role in relation to the representatives of the other United

Nations organizations, where they are posted with the prior approval of the Government concerned, should be that of the leader of the team, taking into account the professional competence of these United Nations organizations and their relations with appropriate organs of the Government. This role of leadership and over-all responsibility should extend to all contacts with the governmental authorities concerned in connexion with the programme, in regard to which he will be the principal channel of communication between the Programme and the Government. The resident director should have ultimate authority on behalf of the Administrator for all aspects of the programme at the country level and should, subject to the agreement of the organizations concerned, be the central co-ordinating authority on their behalf for the other development assistance programmes of the United Nations system. In this connexion, the organizations in the United Nations system are requested to ensure that the resident directors of the Programme are consulted on the planning and formulation of development projects with which those organizations are concerned and that they are supplied with reports on the execution of those projects, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1453 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969.

64. The creation of new field offices or the enlargement of the existing ones should depend on the volume of Programme operations in the particular country and should be undertaken with due regard to the need for economy. In the strengthening of field offices, priority should be given to effective redeployment of existing staff.

65. The Inter-Agency Consultative Board should continue to be the forum for interagency consultation and co-ordination relating to the Programme. However, the Board should undertake a thorough review of its basic functions and methods of work and its relations with the Governing Council in the light of the new system of country programming of Programme assistance and the need for the efficient implementation of the country programmes.

### **FEASIBILITY OF CREATING A VOLUNTEER CORPS**

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1715, 1716, 1719, 1720.

E/4790. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4884/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 10th session, 9-30 June 1970, Chapter VIII.

E/L.1346 and Rev.1,2. Greece, India, Pakistan: draft resolution and revisions.

E/L.1347. Note by Secretary-General (attaching extract from report of Commission on Development of World Youth Assembly).

E/L.1348. Financial implications of 3-power draft resolution, E/L.1346.

E/L.1349. United Kingdom: amendment to 3-power draft resolution, E/L.1346.

E/L.1353. Jamaica: amendment to 3-power draft resolution, E/L.1346/Rev.2.

RESOLUTION 1539(XLIX), as proposed by 3 powers, E/L.1346/Rev.2, as further orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Council on 28 July 1970, meeting 1720, by 21 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1444(XLVII) of 31 July 1969, which requested the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to study the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development, and its resolutions 1353(XLV) and 1354(XLV) of 2 August 1968 concerning respectively youth participation in international co-operation and programmes of international action relating to youth,

Recalling also its resolution 1407(XLVI) of 5 June 1969 in connexion with long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development,

Noting the interest which the United Nations is increasingly showing in the participation of youth in national and international development efforts and the emphasis which the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations will give to youth generally,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General, and the views expressed by the members of the Council on this subject;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2460(XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1444(XLVII) of 31 July 1969 and also of the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development,

"Convinced that the active participation of the younger generation in all aspects of social and economic life constitutes an important factor in ensuring the increased effectiveness of the collective efforts necessary for a better society,

"Convinced also that voluntary service in development assistance activities is a rewarding form of such participation and one which can make a substantial contribution to their success by the provision of an additional source of trained manpower, provided that:

"(a) Such service is well planned and directed, utilizes volunteers recruited and serving on as wide a geographical basis as possible including in particular the developing countries, and that the necessary resources are made available;

"(b) Volunteers have the technical and personal Qualifications required for the development of recipient countries including the transfer of skills:

"(c) Volunteers are not sent to a country except at the explicit request and approval of the recipient Governments concerned,

"1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's proposals in

his report and decides to establish within the existing framework of the United Nations system, with effect from 1 January 1971, an international group of volunteers the members of which shall be designated collectively and individually as United Nations Volunteers;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To designate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers;

"(b) In consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to appoint a co-ordinator within the framework of the Programme to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the United Nations Volunteers within the United Nations system in collaboration with the United Nations agencies concerned and in co-operation with organizations concerned with national and international voluntary service and where appropriate with relevant youth organizations;

"3. Invites Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of United Nations Volunteers activities;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report through the Governing Council of the Programme and the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the experience gained from the operation of the United Nations Volunteers programme in implementing this resolution and to make such proposals as they deem advisable to enable the Volunteers to serve better the aims and ends in view."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1318-1323.

Plenary Meeting 1918.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI J.

A/C.2/255. Report of Economic and Social Council: human resources for development. Note by Secretary-General, attaching text of resolution 1539 (XLIX) adopted by Economic and Social Council, approved by Second Committee on 23 October 1970, meeting 1321, by 45 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions; approved by second vote on 26 October 1970, meeting 1322, by 60 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions. [A second vote was taken since the presence of a majority of the Committee is required.]

A/8203. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Council), draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2659 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8203, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1918, by 91 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2460(XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1444(XLVII) of 31 July 1969 and also of the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development,

Convinced that the active participation of the younger generation in all aspects of social and economic life constitutes an important factor in ensuring the increased effectiveness of collective efforts necessary for a better society,

Convinced also that voluntary service in development assistance activities is a rewarding form of such participation and one that can make a substantial contribution to their success by the provision of an additional source of trained manpower, provided that:

(a) Such service is well planned and directed, utilizes volunteers recruited and serving on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries, and the necessary resources are made available,

(b) Volunteers have the technical and personal qualifications required for the development of recipient countries, including the transfer of skills,

(c) Volunteers are not sent to a country without the explicit request and approval of the recipient Governments concerned,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's proposals contained in his report;

2. Decides to establish within the existing framework of the United Nations system, with effect from 1 January 1971, an international group of volunteers, the members of which shall be designated collectively and individually as United Nations Volunteers;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To designate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers;

(b) In consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to appoint a co-ordinator, within the framework of the Programme, to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the United Nations Volunteers within the United Nations system in collaboration with the United Nations agencies concerned and in co-operation with organizations dealing with national and international voluntary service and, where appropriate, with relevant youth organizations;

4. Invites Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the United Nations Volunteers;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report, through the Governing Council of the Programme and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the experience gained from the operation of the

United Nations Volunteers programme in implementing the present resolution and to make such proposals as they deem advisable to enable the United Nations Volunteers to serve better the aims and ends in view.

## DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ADVISORY SERVICES

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 397, 398, 405.

Plenary Meetings 1696, 1721.

E/4840/Add.1/Rev.1. Development and co-ordination of activities of organizations within United Nations system. Thirty-sixth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). (Annex II: Summary of views expressed in ACC regarding advisory teams to be organized in context of implementation of General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV).)

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III A (1).

E/4859. Report of meetings of executive secretaries of regional economic commissions held in 1970 (New York, 21-23 January 1970; Geneva, Switzerland, 29 June-4 July 1970), Chapter III.

E/4875. Regional co-operation: role of regional economic commissions in development planning. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4884/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 10th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 9-30 June 1970, para. 94.

E/AC.24/L.378. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.378/Rev.1. Greece, Indonesia, United Kingdom: revised draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 27 July 1970, meeting 405, by 21 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/4918 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 1552 (XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4918, adopted by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721, by 22 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the regional economic commissions in development planning and the relevant parts of the report of the meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions held in 1970, the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fifth session and annex II of the thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Taking account of recent discussions and decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, including in particular the consensus at its tenth session on the general principles of United Nations Development Programme country programming,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 referring to the intensification and improvement of advisory services in the fields of development planning, plan implementation, public administration and management,

Considering that the provision of such technical assistance in the form of advisory services through subregional interdisciplinary teams, at the request of the Governments concerned, may be a particularly useful way of assisting some developing countries to build up their own services in these fields,

Considering, however, the need for very careful preparation of this form of technical assistance, and for the closest consultation with the regional economic commissions and other appropriate organizations within the United Nations system, in order to avoid duplication with advisory services in these fields provided from other sources,

1. Takes note of the experimental nature of this scheme and of the two teams to be established as set out in paragraph 16 of the report of the meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions held in 1970;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to examine different ways of financing further projects of this nature;

3. Invites further the Secretary-General to pursue his consultations with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme regarding the participation of the Programme in the preparation of projects of this kind, and as one of the sources of finance;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council:

(a) On the results of his examination and consultations in accordance with operative paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

(b) On the activities of the two teams referred to in operative paragraph 1 above, paying particular attention to the way in which their activities relate to the over-all technical assistance provided through the United Nations development system;

(c) On the extent to which maximum use has been or would be made of the staff and services of the regional economic commissions, in particular the United Nations regional advisers, as well as those of the specialized agencies concerned.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter II C 1.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter VD.

Journal of Development Planning. No. 1 (ST/ECA/114). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.69.II.B.24; No. 2 (ST/EC A/129). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.A.1.

## REPORTS OF GOVERNING COUNCIL

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION**  
Plenary Meetings 1712-1714.

E/4782. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its

9th session, Headquarters, New York, 19-30 January 1970.

E/4884/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 10th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 9-30 June 1970.

**RESOLUTION 1529(xLix)**, as suggested by Council President, taking note of reports of Governing Council of UNDP on its 9th and 10th sessions, adopted without vote by Economic and Social Council on 22 July 1970, meeting 1714.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION**  
Second Committee, meetings 1339-1342.  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8214. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II, as suggested by Committee Chairman and as orally amended by United Kingdom, approved without objection by Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1342.

**RESOLUTION 2689(xxv)**, as recommended by Second Committee, A/8214, taking note with appreciation of reports of Governing Council of UNDP on its 9th and 10th sessions, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925.

## APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION**  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8029. Appointment of Administrator of UNDP. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 67.

## ELECTIONS TO UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Plenary Meetings 1670, 1677.

E/L.1299 and Add.1 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1-5. Election of 13 members of Governing Council of UNDP. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4832. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 48th session. Other decisions, p. 13.

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 24.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part III, Chapter VI.

DP/5, Vols. I and II. A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System.

Pre-Investment News. Issued monthly, January-December 1970.

Pre-investment Assistance Provided in 1970 Under the Special Fund Component  
of the United Nations Development Programme

Country or Territory	Total Expenditures (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	<i>Number of Experts</i>	Number of Fellowships	Value of Equipment Provided (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	2,837	131	23	406
Algeria	2,749	179	28	413
Argentina	1,533	73	31	214
Bolivia	973	38	11	325
Botswana	435	23	1	64
Brazil	2,821	100	53	662
Bulgaria	1,041	24	17	614
Burma	621	8	7	229
Burundi	1,623	70	22	283
Cameroon	1,264	69	10	167
Central African Republic	626	32	30	134
Ceylon	1,619	58	10	304
Chad	133	22	4	42
Chile	2,685	104	55	933
China	1,111	53	26	199
Colombia	2,743	113	41	949
Congo, Democratic Republic of	3,129	125	61	263
Costa Rica	359	14	22	51
Cuba	893	27	17	280
Cyprus	1,070	55	15	151
Czechoslovakia	366	16	12	159
Dahomey	633	23	15	155
Dominican Republic	931	34	16	211
Ecuador	846	31	11	163
El Salvador	1,152	46	12	53
Ethiopia	1,841	94	18	339
Fiji	313	18	1	73
Gabon	519	18	6	106
Ghana	2,177	94	17	367
Greece	1,133	63	18	87
Guatemala	375	20	11	92
Guinea	1,760	66	16	294
Guyana	404	13	4	42
Haiti	530	20	2	248
Honduras	560	21	8	186
Hungary	303	21	48	46
India	5,394	153	56	2,117
Indonesia	3,155	88	34	523
Iran	3,094	144	31	523
Iraq	2,023	99	37	280
Ireland	79	3	—	35
Israel	525	22	13	273
Ivory Coast	2,566	104	19	442
Jamaica	955	44	8	127
Japan	115	14	—	17

Country or Territory	Total Expenditures (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Number of Experts	Number of Fellowships	Value of Equipment Provided (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
<b>Jordan</b>	1,836	50	16	671
Kenya	2,800	115	31	424
Khmer Republic	869	52	3	107
Kuwait	225	10	3	2
Laos			5	—
Lebanon	1,140	50	17	329
Lesotho	936	19	—	16
Liberia	1,082	36	8	263
Libya	1,054	51	20	36
Madagascar	1,892	44	27	308
Malawi	485	25		68
Malaysia	2,110	84	12	610
Mali	1,530	86	36	235
Malta	288	33	1	14
Mauritania	631	10	10	242
Mauritius	457	41	2	55
Mexico	2,113	85	18	507
Mongolia	1,155	21	20	688
Morocco	2,357	121	20	241
Nepal	1,096	55	9	208
Netherlands Antilles	—	1	12	—
New Caledonia	76	2	—	28
Nicaragua	350	15	6	31
Niger	1,148	49	28	228
Nigeria	2,716	113	24	442
Pakistan	3,865	140	19	298
Panama	899	38	21	117
Papua and New Guinea	316	13	—	22
Paraguay	870	38	1	283
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	412	21	22	71
People's Republic of the Congo	1,026	49	18	82
Peru	1,902	98	72	338
Philippines	2,105	65	47	516
<b>Poland</b>	842	24	56	333
<b>Qatar</b>	—	1		
Republic of Korea	2,027	99	11	400
Republic of Viet-Nam	486	16	5	66
Romania	1,677	56	51	891
Rwanda	1,286	37	19	140
Saudi Arabia	875	34	4	99
Senegal	1,703	64	29	257
Sierra Leone	760	38	17	67
Singapore	1,472	44	10	632
Solomon Islands (British)	128	4	—	51
Somalia	1,551	63	18	170
Spain	632	67	6	182
Sudan	2,036	77	26	461
Surinam	248	4	2	87

Country or Territory	Total Expenditures (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Number of Experts	Number of Fellowships	Value of Equipment Provided (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Swaziland	272	15	1	23
Syria	1,087	58	12	149
Thailand	1,876		29	225
Togo	1,104	44	31	289
Trinidad and Tobago	290	12	2	19
Tunisia	2,049	127	28	320
Turkey	3,159	135	62	673
Uganda	1,070	56	13	101
United Arab Republic	2,675	106	46	796
United Republic of Tanzania	1,694	81	18	265
Upper Volta	891	46	12	81
Uruguay	179	9	6	13
Venezuela	1,561	77	40	123
West Irian		21		
Western Samoa	246	19	4	71
Yemen	469	30	8	59
Yugoslavia	1,060	75	46	272
Zambia	1,734	81	4	327
Regional and inter-regional projects	16,163	467		2,975
Not specified			13	
Total*	155,067	6,442	2,054	31,738

\* Totals may not equal sums of items because of rounding.

## UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The term "United Nations programmes of technical co-operation" has been used in a collective sense to describe the work carried out by the United Nations in developing countries: (a) through regular-budget financing, and (b) under the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), of which the United Nations is a participating and executing agency. The United Nations Development Programme is a co-operative venture of the United Nations and its related agencies and is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments.

### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

During 1970, obligations for the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation were \$55.3 million, as compared with \$47.9 million in 1969 and \$46.6 million in 1968.

The expenditures in 1970 were broken down as follows:

(1) "regular programme" allocations, that is, financed from the United Nations regular budget—\$5.7 million;

(2) allocations under the Technical Assistance component of UNDP—\$11.2 million;

(3) projects under the UNDP Special Fund component for which the United Nations was the executing agency—\$32.1 million;

(4) extra-budgetary operations (including the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and programmes financed from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian)—\$6.3 million.

Under the regular programme, regional and inter-regional activities accounted for 52.8 per cent of the expenditures in 1970, as compared

with 51.2 per cent in 1969 and 49 per cent in 1968. Under all programmes (the regular programme, the Technical Assistance component of UNDP and other programmes), regional and inter-regional activities accounted for 27.2 per cent in 1970, as compared with 29.9 per cent in 1969 and 27.4 per cent in 1968.

The total number of experts, excluding those working on Special Fund component projects, totalled 1,241, as compared with 1,367 in 1969. The number of experts working on Special Fund component projects reached 977 in 1970, as compared with 767 in 1969.

The number of fellowships awarded in 1970 totalled 2,344, as compared with 2,019 in 1969. This figure excluded Special Fund fellowships (which totalled 424, as compared with 167 in 1969), but included those awarded under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (territories under Portuguese administration, Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia).

The two tables which follow show the experts and fellowships provided by the United Nations during 1970 and the expenditures by field of activity.

#### EXPERTS AND FELLOWSHIPS PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1970

(E = Experts; F = Fellowships)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	REGULAR PROGRAMME		UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT		EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS		UNDP SPECIAL FUND COMPONENT		TOTAL	
	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F
Development planning, projections and policies	50	11	103	169	16	—	174	21	343	201
Public finance and financial institutions	8	12	59	54	—	—	22	2	89	68
Resources and transport	45	14	170	204	105	7	492	223	812	448
Statistics	22	19	69	145	19	6	65	58	175	228
International trade	26	12	66	199	2	—	4	2	98	213
Social development	45	69	44	124	25	75	19	3	133	271
Population	8	52	4	8	72	287	22	1	106	348
Housing, building and planning	18	18	69	77	37	—	85	45	209	140
Public administration	56	59	70	146	7	3	91	68	224	276
Narcotic drugs control	6	27	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	28
Human rights	9	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	113
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	—	—	—	1	—	412	—	—	—	412
International law	—	—	—	1	—	16	—	—	—	17
Natural disasters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Legal	1	—	7	2	1	—	3	1	12	3
Inter-sectoral	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	295	406	662	1,131	284	807	977	424	2,218	2,768

#### UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1970

(in U.S. dollars)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	REGULAR PROGRAMME	UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT	UNDP SPECIAL FUND COMPONENT	EXTRA-BUDGETARY OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL
Development planning, projections and policies	831,535	1,861,523	4,746,944	222,644	7,662,646
Public finance and financial institutions	223,618	898,225	560,226	—	1,682,069
Resources and transport	659,492	2,401,232	20,495,966	3,379,997	26,936,687
Statistics	385,088	1,191,856	956,908	164,236	2,698,088
International trade	398,420	1,027,726	143,965	63,121	1,633,232
Legal	5,216	60,031	—	25,398	90,645



FIELD OF ACTIVITY	REGULAR PROGRAMME	UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT	UNDP SPECIAL FUND COMPONENT	EXTRA- BUDGETARY OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL
Social development	1,012,945	735,903	99,932	328,480	2,177,260
Population	258,274	93,671	453,180	823,813	1,628,938
Housing, building and planning	307,760	719,473	2,484,713	349,172	3,861,118
Public administration	1,038,395	875,016	2,169,184	90,009	4,172,604
Narcotic drugs control	71,074	27,231	—	—	98,305
Human rights	216,773	—	—	2,238	219,011
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	100,000	—	—	390,666	490,666
International law	45,653	—	—	3,486	49,139
Natural disasters	141,604	—	—	—	141,604
Total	5,695,847	9,891,887	32,111,018	5,843,260	53,542,012

#### PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL

During 1970, under projects administered by the United Nations for the provision of operational assistance personnel, there were 67 officers filling posts in the following 29 countries and territories: Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Botswana, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Nepal, Nigeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Western Samoa and Zambia.

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its July 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council, in discussing the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, considered the technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General had submitted to the ninth (January 1970) session of the Governing Council a report on the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation which included a statement on its future character and role. He had submitted to the tenth (June 1970) session his annual report on the programme,

including a synopsis of the assistance provided in 1969, together with statistical data and an indication of the characteristics of the assistance provided to Governments in various regions, as well as a statement of the major efforts which had been made to render the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations more responsive to the needs of Governments.

The Economic and Social Council's action in this connexion was limited to the adoption of a resolution (1529 (XLIX)) taking note of the reports of the Governing Council.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The budget appropriations for the United Nations for the financial year 1971, approved by the General Assembly on 17 December 1970, included an appropriation of \$6,908,000 for the regular programme of technical co-operation. This sum included \$1.5 million for financial activities in the field of industrial development to be undertaken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (see below, pp. 408-19). Thus, the Assembly appropriated the sum of \$5,408,000 to finance technical co-operation activities in the fields of economic development, social development and public administration, human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control. (For text of resolution 2738A(XXV), see pp. 852-53.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/4782. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 9th session, 19-30 January 1970, Chapter VIII.  
E/4884/Rev.I. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 10th session, 9-30 June 1970, Chapter VI.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapters II C 3 and VI B.  
A/8003 and Corr.I. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter X B.

A/8069. Activities undertaken by Secretary-General.  
Note by Secretary-General.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Report of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on the Employment, Development and Role of Scientists and Technical Personnel in the Public Service of Developing Countries, Tashkent, USSR, 1-14 October 1969. Vol. II: Country Papers (ST/TAO/M/48/Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.H.5.  
Central Services to Local Authorities in Selected Eastern European Countries and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (ST/TAO/M/50). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.H.2.

Report of the Interregional Seminar on the Use of Modern Management Techniques in the Public Administration of Developing Countries, Washington, D.C., 27 October-6 November 1970. Vol. I:

Report (ST/TAO/M/52). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.H.5; Vol. II: Technical Papers (ST/TAO/M/52/Add.1-3). U.N.P. Sales Nos.: E/F/S.71.II.H.6-8.

Administration of Development Programmes and Projects: Some Major Issues. Part One: Programme Formulation and Implementation; Part Two: Some Aspects of Administration of Projects (ST/TAO/M/55). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.H.4.

Interregional Seminar on Administration of Management Improvement Services, Copenhagen, Denmark, 28 September-6 October 1970. Vol. I: Report of the Seminar and Technical Papers (ST/TAO/M/56). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.H.9; Vol. II: Country Papers and Other Papers (ST/TAO/M/56/Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.71.II.H.10.  
Public Administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade. Report of the Second Meeting of Experts, 16-26 January 1971 (ST/TAO/M/57). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.H.3.

### TECHNICAL AID RECEIVED AND PROVIDED DURING 1970 THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

The following table, based on data compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), shows the type of aid received and provided during 1970 through the United Nations and its related agencies under both components of UNDP and under the regular technical

assistance programmes of the United Nations and agencies that are financed from their respective regular budgets.

The listings and regional groupings used follow those used by the United Nations Development Programme.

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup> (in thousands of U.S. \$)		NO. OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup>				NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup>				EQUIPMENT FOR UNDP <sup>d</sup>	
			By		By		By		By		PROJECTS <sup>d</sup> (in thousands of U.S. \$)	
	UNDP*	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	country of assignment	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	nationality	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	nationality	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	host country	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	Re- ceived by	Sup- plied by
Afghanistan	3,405	750	159	38	1	2	66	55	4	1	415	48
Albania	9	27	—	1	—	—	2	14	—	—	6	—
Algeria	3,292	356	224	28	7	—	49	25	17	17	417	4
American Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Antigua	47	1	4	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Argentina	1,922	370	106	17	128	38	94	64	113	81	224	183
Australia	—	31	—	4	225	43	1	20	120	47	—	325
Austria	—	22	—	—	59	7	—	26	71	35	—	284
Bahamas	56	—	6	—	—	—	3	2	—	5	—	—
Bahrain	18	23	3	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—
Barbados	112	14	9	—	—	2	17	3	5	12	—	—
Belgium	—	17	—	—	310	45	—	16	109	94	—	297
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	1,489	221	61	10	18	11	62	50	—	—	365	131
Botswana	711	31	35	2	—	—	23	16	—	—	65	6
Brazil	3,469	1,141	142	42	55	30	96	75	32	82	695	44
British Honduras	81	48	4	4	—	—	5	8	—	—	2	6
British Solomon Is.	203	26	9	2	—	—	1	9	—	3	124	—
Brunei	—	3	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	TOTAL PROJECT		NO. OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup>				NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup>				EQUIPMENT FOR UNDP PROJECTS <sup>d</sup>	
	EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup>		By		By		By		By		of U.S. \$)	
	(in thousands		country of		nationality		nationality		host country		Re-	
	UNDP <sup>e</sup>	Reg. <sup>f</sup> Prog.	UNDP	Reg. <sup>f</sup> Prog.	UNDP	Reg. <sup>f</sup> Prog.	UNDP	Reg. <sup>f</sup> Prog.	UNDP	Reg. <sup>f</sup> Prog.	ceived by	Sup- plied by
Bulgaria	1,222	68	25	—	31	2	132	53	24	60	616	4
Burma	1,320	420	44	16	6	6	41	125	1	98	274	1
Burundi	2,025	145	95	4	—	1	47	28	—	—	300	71
Byelorussian SSR	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	1,719	204	90	9	3	2	53	284	166	275	173	51
Canada	—	16	—	—	287	65	—	8	122	109	—	424
Central African Republic	952	85	47	3	—	—	45	39	1	—	137	29
Ceylon	2,097	459	89	19	44	18	89	144	94	56	306	9
Chad	483	163	41	6	—	—	22	67	18	—	46	18
Chile	3,164	249	140	16	110	50	161	69	151	158	944	16
China	1,359	307	64	15	48	20	91	77	7	47	210	9
Colombia	3,109	261	137	12	71	30	100	71	39	95	949	—
Comoro Is.	—	11	1	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	3,647	971	145	46	—	—	115	53	—	68	272	3
Cook Is.	12	4	1	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	575	88	28	5	21	8	60	22	66	34	51	94
Cuba	1,165	235	42	13	11	1	76	37	2	—	292	2
Cyprus	1,163	128	60	6	7	1	40	23	—	21	151	40
Czechoslovakia	411	44	16	—	221	39	41	44	77	83	159	26
Dahomey	968	310	41	11	8	5	46	69	2	—	156	15
Denmark	—	8	—	—	123	25	—	11	290	170	—	826
Dominica	40	—	3	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—
Dominican Rep.	1,375	134	60	9	2	—	40	26	—	—	211	22
Ecuador	1,286	234	59	9	24	10	55	27	22	5	163	22
El Salvador	1,348	133	58	10	12	2	44	27	6	3	53	85
Equatorial Guinea	499	176	41	9	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	2,508	573	125	26	2	2	61	34	123	12	339	162
Fed. Rep. of Germany	—	29	—	—	353	55	—	16	224	185	—	3,067
Fiji	442	27	25	1	—	—	9	16	1	57	—	30
Finland	—	15	—	—	43	7	1	24	14	46	—	115
France	—	35	—	—	1,217	161	—	26	533	523	—	1,999
French Franc Area <sup>g</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	911
French Polynesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Gabon	693	188	27	10	—	—	29	51	1	7	106	—
Gambia	138	7	10	1	—	1	9	5	—	1	—	11
Ghana	2,738	281	118	12	12	6	85	63	39	30	367	35
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	64	38	4	1	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—
Grand Cayman	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greece	1,326	66	79	8	28	10	61	38	13	11	89	17
Grenada	26	28	3	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	562	222	34	11	4	6	44	26	3	24	94	12
Guinea	2,052	155	80	5	—	1	30	10	1	—	301	60
Guyana	674	155	29	7	3	2	27	24	52	1	42	—

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	TOTAL PROJECT		NO. OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup>				NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup>				EQUIPMENT FOR UNDP PROJECTS <sup>d</sup>	
	EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup>		By		By		By		By		(in thousands	
	(in thousands		country of		nationality		nationality		host country		of U.S. \$)	
	UNDP <sup>e</sup>	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	Re- ceived by	Sup- plied by
Haiti	789	43	34	1	47	11	15	8	—	1	248	131
Honduras	797	169	36	11	—	1	38	34	14	1	186	20
Hong Kong	17	39	2	—	—	—	11	7	4	32	—	12
Hungary	364	88	21	3	63	14	90	64	11	19	52	—
Iceland	40	28	1	5	24	1	2	6	1	—	12	4
India	6,758	1,333	215	72	396	81	291	290	208	438	2,183	189
Indonesia	4,052	835	139	41	3	8	145	222	19	81	533	8
Iran	3,793	439	197	15	10	16	98	97	44	93	524	319
Iraq	2,449	455	124	25	20	3	99	111	41	57	281	53
Ireland	79	7	3	—	40	9	—	21	6	14	35	20
Israel	608	131	24	6	92	16	36	34	25	29	273	19
Italy	—	25	—	—	264	37	—	37	395	125	—	799
Ivory Coast	2,866	91	121	8	—	—	49	18	42	68	442	74
Jamaica	1,223	260	59	18	14	6	29	48	12	32	128	71
Japan	115	86	14	—	133	22	16	47	117	100	17	2,215
Jordan	2,076	122	59	4	31	12	65	34	—	2	675	157
Kenya	3,335	372	146	15	8	2	81	41	160	38	425	225
Khmer Rep.	1,294	327	74	14	1	—	16	6	—	—	137	4
Kuwait	286	51	13	2	—	—	19	18	1	27	2	12
Laos	429	284	22	17	2	—	40	13	2	—	3	—
Lebanon	1,347	116	62	7	30	6	70	30	204	75	330	110
Lesotho	1,068	60	28	3	—	—	9	13	—	—	16	—
Liberia	1,410	261	50	12	—	2	33	32	15	—	266	97
Libya	1,379	128	68	7	—	—	40	26	1	1	36	3
Luxembourg	—	8	—	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	2,357	150	117	5	4	—	59	47	10	6	322	40
Malawi	832	192	35	4	—	—	32	17	2	3	68	24
Malaysia	2,507	603	107	33	1	—	72	67	57	84	610	53
Maldives	55	74	3	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—
Mali	1,987	231	106	12	2	1	83	45	17	9	243	56
Malta	428	53	46	4	1	1	9	9	2	1	14	—
Mauritania	881	153	22	7	—	1	34	23	—	—	248	56
Mauritius	735	106	55	7	5	3	30	32	1	—	55	22
Mexico	2,480	210	110	13	36	12	120	62	258	65	520	93
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	1	—
Mongolia	1,279	206	27	8	—	—	34	38	—	—	688	2
Montserrat	15	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	2,842	315	150	13	7	2	48	52	49	19	241	25
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nepal	1,748	550	89	25	1	6	123	86	56	28	209	37
Netherlands	—	15	—	—	266	33	—	18	185	207	—	928
Netherlands Antilles	32	3	2	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	76	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
New Hebrides	2	16	1	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	—	9	—	—	96	17	—	15	25	64	—	74
Nicaragua	528	158	26	6	—	1	29	12	43	—	31	10
Niger	1,495	210	70	8	3	1	54	43	5	—	229	13

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	TOTAL PROTECT EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup> (in thousands of U.S. \$)		NO. OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup>				NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup>				EQUIPMENT FOR UNDP PROJECTS <sup>d</sup>	
			By country of assignment		By nationality		By nationality		By host country		(in thousands of U.S. \$)	
	UNDP <sup>e</sup>	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	Re- ceived by	Sup- plied by
Nigeria	3,851	685	186	29	13	7	105	93	43	125	456	161
Niue	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	28	—	—	113	16	—	9	27	39	—	977
Pacific Is., Trust Terr. of	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	4,854	933	184	28	54	15	138	103	5	37	300	60
Panama	1,114	144	47	9	8	6	64	33	2	27	117	45
Papua and New Guinea	451	52	23	2	—	—	5	15	1	5	24	2
Paraguay	1,249	70	56	4	6	5	34	18	1	—	291	14
People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen	662	192	36	6	1	—	43	51	1	—	84	52
People's Rep. of the Congo	1,236	79	58	5	1	—	54	39	28	14	83	81
Peru	2,557	202	138	11	37	9	130	28	31	21	338	245
Philippines	2,718	410	102	26	38	25	154	100	173	245	520	13
Poland	1,033	87	26	1	76	31	233	91	49	95	352	6
Portugal	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	3	3	1	—	—
Portuguese Timor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	71	—	—
Qatar	—	48	1	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Rep. of Korea	2,191	517	104	25	16	8	87	67	7	45	400	21
Rep. of Viet-Nam	733	444	31	21	16	6	33	48	—	2	66	13
Reunion	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Romania	1,748	111	56	6	18	9	105	77	5	12	898	20
Rwanda	1,709	184	53	9	—	—	48	14	—	2	141	23
Ryukyu Is.	—	28	—	3	—	—	3	19	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher	24	—	1	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	38	—	2	—	—	—	7	3	1	1	—	—
St. Vincent	24	6	1	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	1,021	268	46	16	6	—	16	16	—	1	99	10
Senegal	2,078	285	88	18	8	5	76	27	182	92	281	150
Seychelles	42	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Sierra Leone	971	276	50	15	4	—	47	34	2	—	67	19
Singapore	1,638	222	52	14	4	1	51	33	38	74	632	65
Solomon Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Somalia	2,099	399	97	20	—	1	44	40	—	—	172	18
South Africa	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	70
Southern Rhodesia	50	—	1	—	4	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
Spain	719	25	76	—	99	26	43	31	117	54	182	420
Sudan	2,412	471	93	16	15	9	109	59	15	37	461	12
Surinam	313	38	8	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	87	3
Swaziland	479	54	26	2	—	—	11	16	—	—	33	—
Sweden	—	13	—	1	190	40	—	22	127	153	—	1,066
Switzerland	—	15	—	—	156	35	—	11	380	219	—	1,141
Syria	1,624	473	83	16	30	12	87	54	75	3	186	28

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE <sup>2</sup> (in thousands of U.S. \$)		NO. OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup>				NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup>				EQUIPMENT FOR UNDP PROJECTS <sup>d</sup> (in thousands of U.S. \$)	
			By country of assignment		By nationality		By nationality		By host country			
	UNDP <sup>e</sup>	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	UNDP	Reg. Prog. <sup>f</sup>	Re- ceived by	Sup- plied by
Thailand	2,409	791	123	35	10	4	139	200	256	117	233	58
Togo	1,520	330	59	12	6	4	81	90	23	83	293	35
Tonga	16	28	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—
Tortola												
Trinidad and Tobago	518	91	24	2	10	5	14	39	22	59	19	2
Trucial States	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	2,411	311	167	13	10	4	59	31	19	5	323	88
Turkey	3,761	232	165	19	22	4	199	53	66	35	678	31
Turks and Caicos Is.	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uganda	1,507	267	80	12	2	—	64	53	93	92	102	93
Ukrainian SSR	—	20	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—
USSR	—	41	—	—	180	38	—	30	395	171	—	697
United Arab Rep.	3,219	440	139	26	161	49	182	143	106	103	832	41
United Kingdom	—	23	—	—	1,321	276	—	32	700	857	—	4,562
United Rep. of Tanzania	2,213	347	119	12	—	5	60	40	54	15	275	107
United States	—	52	—	5	847	270	—	25	795	590	—	7,988
Upper Volta	1,416	183	71	7	—	—	79	27	27	58	99	8
Uruguay	344	129	18	9	40	8	58	27	12	7	38	11
Venezuela	1,945	187	97	20	19	8	84	32	29	86	123	2
Virgin Is. (U.S.)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Samoa	399	188	27	9	—	—	16	19	1	—	72	27
West Indies	—	70	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
West Irian	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen	816	415	53	17	—	—	20	55	6	1	81	74
Yugoslavia	1,255	72	90	5	182	46	86	57	103	91	322	51
Zambia	2,315	323	119	17	—	1	39	20	6	3	330	33
Stateless	—	—	—	—	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	1	—	19
Country Total	178,580	30,159	8,209	1,419	8,848	2,037	7,127	6,114	8,640	8,036	29,520	34,233
Africa	9,082	4,814	288	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	838	—
The Americas	8,992	2,843	330	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,599	—
Asia and the Far East	4,600	4,723	177	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	—
Europe	134	1,691	5	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle East	639	1,870	25	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Inter-regional	4,330	7,871	264	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	447	—
Regional Total	27,777	23,812	1,089	746	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,258	—
Grand Total	206,357	53,971	9,298	2,165	8,848	2,037	7,127	6,114	8,640	8,036	32,778	34,233

<sup>a</sup> Totals have been rounded.

<sup>b</sup> The totals for experts by country of assignment are somewhat higher than the totals shown by nationality because a number of individual experts had more than one country of assignment.

<sup>c</sup> The totals for fellowships by host country are somewhat higher than the totals shown by nationality because some fellowship awards called for study in two or more countries.

The figures given under the heading "Supplied by" are based on orders placed in the various countries during the course of 1970, whereas the figures given under the heading "Received by" refer to estimated expenditure within the year (as do the figures for "Total project expenditure"). Consequently, the totals of the two equipment columns do not correspond exactly.

Data exclude agency overhead costs.

<sup>c</sup> Refers to technical assistance activities, other than those carried out under UNDP, which were financed from regular budgetary resources of other organizations of the United Nations family.

\* Countries not specified.

## WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

During 1970, the World Food Programme (WFP), a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), increased its assistance to developing countries by making available food commodities for use in projects of economic and social development, and continued to provide relief in emergency situations.

At a pledging conference held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 23 January 1970, States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO pledged contributions to the WFP for the two-year period 1971-1972 in food commodities, cash and services to a total value of \$215.4 million. Although this amount was higher than announced at any previous pledging conference, it fell short of the target of \$300 million which had been set by the General Assembly of the United Nations<sup>5</sup> and the FAO Conference. By the end of 1970, additional pledges had brought the total for 1971-1972 to \$216.1 million; of this sum, however, only \$186.1 million was actually available, due to the operation of a matching clause in the United States pledge. (For table on pledges for 1971-1972, see pp. 372-74.)

Additional pledges were also received during 1970 for the 1969-1970 pledging period, bringing the total for that period from the \$256.1 million reached at the end of 1969 to \$261.1 million.

In addition to the above pledges, a number of Governments announced during 1970 that they would channel through WFP, in whole or in part, the food-grains which they were obliged to contribute as aid to the developing countries pursuant to the Food Aid Convention concluded as part of the International Grains Arrangement of 1967. These announcements, which covered a total value of \$39 million at the end of 1969, had increased to \$41.9 million at the

end of 1970. (For details of Food Aid Convention contributions, see table on p. 373.)

### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

As in previous years, the annual allocation of \$10 million in WFP resources placed at the disposal of the Director-General of FAO for emergency aid proved insufficient; in 1970, it was increased by the Programme's Intergovernmental Committee to \$18 million. In addition, some commodities were also made available to the Director-General for emergency assistance. As a result, during 1970 the Director-General was able to approve 27 emergency operations, at a total cost of \$19,557,600. The largest of these operations, at a cost of \$4.3 million, was for the relief of victims of the cyclone and tidal wave which struck East Pakistan in November 1970.

The main emphasis in the Programme's activities, however, continued to be on the provision of food commodities to developing countries to assist them in carrying out projects for economic and social development while combating undernourishment. During 1970, \$254,780,300 was committed to 88 development projects in 41 countries, as compared with \$335.8 million in 1969, \$208.6 million in 1968 and \$463.2 million in the entire six-year period 1963-1968. (For breakdown of commitments approved during 1970, see table on pp. 373-74.)

The decrease in the level of approvals as compared with 1969 reflected the fact that the volume of resources required for the implementation of previously approved projects reduced the reserves against which new commitments could be made. The volume of disbursements in

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 327, for text of resolution 2527 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969.

implementation of development projects—which were approved for durations of up to five years—increased from \$46.4 million in 1968 to \$71.8 million in 1969 and \$126.1 million in 1970.

The projects approved during 1970 ranged from the development of human resources by the feeding of vulnerable groups to the improvement of irrigation schemes, and included: the feeding of mothers and young children; nutritional education; feeding of primary- and secondary-school and university students; student and volunteer work programmes; dairy development; soil conservation; land reclamation, development and settlement, including the settlement of refugees; afforestation; construction of dikes, dams and roads; self-help housing; construction of community facilities through mutual-help schemes; and the establishment of food reserves.

In appraising requests for assistance and in evaluating projects, WFP relied on its two parent bodies, the United Nations and FAO, as well as on the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization. In several cases these organizations, through the United Nations Development Programme or on their own, also provided technical co-operation to the recipient Governments in the execution of projects for which WFP furnished food aid. On other projects WFP was assisted by the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Programme also co-operated on a number of projects with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and with regional development banks. In several cases, the Programme's activities were co-ordinated with those of non-governmental organizations.

#### CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its July 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the eighth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, covering the period from May 1969 to April 1970.

The annual report contained the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee's sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, held respectively from

13 to 17 October 1969 in Rome, Italy, and from 6 to 15 April 1970 at United Nations Headquarters.

The annual report also incorporated a special report on food aid and related issues during the Second United Nations Development Decade, prepared in response to a General Assembly request of 20 December 1968.<sup>6</sup>

It was recommended in the special report that the General Assembly draw the attention of member States to the advantages of channelling a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels, as well as to the fact that recent experience had demonstrated that the World Food Programme could, without a basic change in its procedures, effectively utilize resources double or more than the \$300 million agreed on as the pledging target for 1971-1972.

Other recommendations of the report concerned the avoidance by food aid programmes of harmful effects on the agriculture of developing countries and on normal commercial trade; the role of food aid generally, and of the World Food Programme in particular, in emergency relief; and the programming of WFP and other food aid assistance for economic and social development. Concerning aid-in-kind other than food aid, the report indicated that the Intergovernmental Committee did not consider it advisable at that time to make the operational changes which would probably be required if the Programme were to handle such aid, although it would re-examine its position if circumstances should change during the Second Development Decade.

On 30 July 1970, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, the Economic and Social Council took note of the eighth annual report of the Intergovernmental Committee and decided to transmit to the General Assembly the special report on food aid and related issues during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly considered the special report on food aid and related issues during the

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 468-69, text of resolution 2462 (XXIII).



Second United Nations Development Decade at its 1970 session.

On 11 December 1970, the Assembly, recognizing that the world food problem was an inseparable part of the broader problem of development, noted the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, in particular those concerning the direction of food aid through multilateral channels, the doubling or more of the target level of the Programme and improvement of the Programme's procedures.

The Assembly invited member States to take account of the relevant recommendations and observations in the report in considering the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade. It also reaffirmed that the ultimate solution to the food problem of the developing countries lay in increased production in the food-deficient developing countries, with the co-operation of the developed countries.

The Assembly then recommended to member States: (a) that food supplies in excess of commercial demand should be used to an increasing extent to meet the unsatisfied food needs of people in developing countries and to assist in their economic and social development; (b) that full consideration be given to the advantages of directing a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels; and (c) that special emphasis should be placed on using the World Food Programme when expanding multilateral food aid. In that connexion, the Assembly noted that recent experience demonstrated that the World Food Programme could effectively utilize resources up to double or more than double the target level of \$300 million for pledges for 1971-1972 without basic changes in the Programme's procedures.

The Governments were further requested, wherever possible and without prejudice to the obligations arising from existing international agreements, to endeavour to raise their cash contributions to WFP above the amounts required for transport, insurance and other operational services of the Programme so as to enable it to increase its purchases from food exporting developing countries at world market prices.

The Assembly then requested the World Food Programme's Intergovernmental Committee and its Executive Director to take appropriate action on the suggestions contained in the Committee's special report concerning the improvement of the Programme's procedures and administration and to report back in 1973.

The Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO were requested to report as soon as possible to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the evolution of the food problem in developing countries and progress made towards its solution, in accordance also with an earlier General Assembly request of 20 December 1968.<sup>7</sup>

The Assembly also noted that, pursuant to the same 1968 resolution, the Director-General of FAO had reported to the FAO Council on ways of making appraisals of prospective food deficits and food aid needs and of ensuring that sufficient foodstuffs were available to cope with unforeseen urgent situations, including through the establishment of food reserves; the Assembly invited the Director-General to report on this subject to the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible.

These decisions of the General Assembly were embodied in resolution 2682 (XXV), which was adopted by 101 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text was based on a proposal by Canada, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Turkey, amended by Argentina and France, and approved by the Committee on 27 November 1970 by a vote of 82 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

At the request of the United States, the Committee took a separate vote on the final provision of the resolution, dealing with appraisals of prospective food deficits and food aid needs and with means to insure the availability of sufficient foodstuffs to cope with unforeseen urgent situations, including through the establishment of food reserves. This provision was approved by 81 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

(See also pp. 472-75.)

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME FOR 1971-1972  
RECEIVED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1970  
(in U.S. dollar equivalents)

CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTIONS			
	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total
Algeria	—	—	30,000	30,000
Australia	1,320,000	—	330,000	1,650,000
Austria <sup>a</sup>	1,350,000	—	150,000	1,500,000
Barbados	—	—	5,000	5,000
Botswana	2,000	—	—	2,000
Brazil	250,000	—	—	250,000
Canada	23,400,000	—	6,600,000	30,000,000
Ceylon	84,034	—	—	84,034
Chile	20,028	—	—	20,028
China	504,500	—	—	504,500
Cuba	385,000	—	—	385,000
Cyprus	—	—	2,000	2,000
Denmark	10,000,000	—	5,000,000	15,000,000
Federal Republic of Germany	5,464,481	—	2,732,240	8,196,721
Gabon	—	—	1,799	1,799
Ghana	30,000	—	—	30,000
Greece	170,000	—	—	170,000
Hungary	80,000	—	—	80,000
India	500,000	—	250,000	750,000
Indonesia	25,000	—	—	25,000
Iraq	—	—	120,000	120,000
Ireland <sup>a</sup>	639,949	—	319,974	959,923
Israel	—	—	10,000	10,000
Italy <sup>a</sup>	—	—	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jamaica	—	—	10,000	10,000
Japan <sup>a</sup>	940,000	—	470,000	1,410,000
Kenya	—	—	1,401	1,401
Khmer Republic	—	—	1,000	1,000
Laos	—	—	833	833
Lebanon	—	—	5,000	5,000
Liberia	—	—	3,000	3,000
Libya	—	—	10,000	10,000
Luxembourg <sup>a</sup>	—	—	18,000	18,000
Malaysia	6,601	—	4,950	11,551
Mexico	250,000	—	100,000	350,000
Netherlands <sup>a</sup>	6,296,296	—	3,148,148	9,444,444
New Zealand	470,430	—	235,215	705,645
Niger	—	—	7,194	7,194
Norway <sup>a</sup>	3,266,601	—	1,633,301	4,899,902
Pakistan	172,800	—	—	172,800
Philippines	—	—	108,889	108,889
Republic of Korea	—	—	8,000	8,000
Republic of Viet-Nam	—	—	1,000	1,000
Saudi Arabia	40,000	—	—	40,000
Senegal <sup>a</sup>	—	—	3,597	3,597
Somalia	2,000	—	—	2,000
Sweden <sup>a</sup>	5,333,333	—	2,666,667	8,000,000
Switzerland	771,605	—	385,802	1,157,407
Syria	23,810	—	—	23,810
Thailand	30,000	—	—	30,000
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	5,000	5,000
Tunisia	15,000	—	4,000	19,000
Turkey	150,000	—	—	150,000
United Arab Republic	100,000	—	—	100,000
United Kingdom	2,239,820	—	1,119,911	3,359,731
United Republic of Tanzania	14,006	—	—	14,006

CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTIONS			
	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total
United States <sup>a</sup>	85,000,000 <sup>b</sup>	37,000,000 <sup>c</sup>	3,000,000	125,000,000
Upper Volta	—	—	1,799	1,799
Venezuela	100,000	—	—	100,000
Yugoslavia	180,000	—	—	180,000
Total	149,627,294	37,000,000	29,503,720	216,131,014

<sup>a</sup> Subject to parliamentary approval.

<sup>b</sup> The United States pledged up to \$85 million in commodities on the condition that the United States contribution would not exceed 50 per cent of the total contribution of all Governments in commodities and cash used for the purchase of commodities.

The United States was also prepared to furnish shipping services to transport all of the commodities provided by the United States. The value of this service was estimated at \$37 million for the \$85 million worth of commodities.

#### FOOD AID CONVENTION CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

(Announced as at 31 December 1970)

CONTRIBUTOR	CONTRIBUTIONS 1969		CONTRIBUTIONS 1970		CONTRIBUTIONS 1971	
	Commodities (value in U.S. dollars)	Cash (in U.S. dollars)	Commodities (value in U.S. dollars)	Cash (in U.S. dollars)	Commodities (value in U.S. dollars)	Cash (in U.S. dollars)
Argentina	—	—	635,667	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	635,667	—	—	—
Belgium	317,834	63,560	317,834	63,560	500,000	100,000
Denmark	430,000	86,000	430,000	86,000	430,000	86,000
Federal Republic of Germany	1,271,334	254,240	1,271,334	254,240	—	—
Finland	889,934	178,000	889,934	178,000	889,934	178,080
France	450,450	95,350	476,750	95,350	—	—
Netherlands	1,589,000	316,804	1,589,000	316,750	—	—
Norway	890,000	222,500	890,000	222,500	890,000	222,500
Sweden	3,438,520	686,500	3,432,240	686,500	3,432,602	686,500
Switzerland	1,557,383	311,455	798,143	159,629	762,800	152,560
United Kingdom	3,002,248	575,953	2,879,770	575,954	—	—
Total	13,836,703	2,290,362	14,231,513	2,638,483	6,905,336	1,425,640
Totals (in U.S. dollars)	COMMODITIES: \$34,999,852		CASH: \$6,854,485		GRAND TOTAL: \$41,854,337	

#### PROJECTS FOR FOOD AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Approved in period 1 January—31 December 1970)

	WFP FOOD COST			WFP FOOD COST	
	(in U.S. dollars)	(in U.S. dollars)		(in U.S. dollars)	(in U.S. dollars)
<b>AFRICA</b>			Morocco	3,050,700	3,727,000
<b>Botswana</b>			Nigeria		
(2 projects)	1,414,300	2,383,000	(16 projects)	10,578,200	14,102,500
Burundi	536,900	719,000	People's Republic		
Equatorial Guinea	3,293,200	4,248,000	of the Congo	1,674,300	2,327,000
Ethiopia	296,400	568,500	Senegal	732,200	908,000
			Somalia	621,400	1,088,400
Gambia	954,200	1,140,000			
Guinea	3,745,600	4,601,000	Sudan	6,549,500	10,000,000
Ivory Coast	1,792,000	2,220,000	Swaziland		
Liberia	563,800	750,000	(2 projects)	2,181,600	3,161,000
			United Arab		
Malawi	453,700	645,600	Republic	16,922,700	20,156,000
Mauritania	674,800	910,000	United Republic		
Mauritius	2,060,500	2,730,000	of Tanzania	412,100	649,300

	WFP FOOD COST (in U.S. dollars)	WFP TOTAL COST (in U.S. dollars)		WFP FOOD COST (in U.S. dollars)	WFP TOTAL COST (in U.S. dollars)
ASIA AND FAR EAST			Guatemala		
Afghanistan			(2 projects)	317,100	490,000
(2 projects)	3,993,100	6,374,500	Guyana		
China			(2 projects)	608,100	764,000
(5 projects)	4,283,600	6,277,600	Jamaica	649,800	833,000
India					
(4 projects)	11,059,900	17,312,000	Mexico		
			(3 projects)	26,523,500	30,103,000
Indonesia			Paraguay		
(4 projects)	11,224,400	14,096,000	(2 projects)	767,500	1,042,000
Nepal			Peru		
(2 projects)	724,400	1,064,000	(2 projects)	3,009,500	3,930,100
Pakistan					
(3 projects)	15,812,100	21,163,000	MIDDLE EAST		
Philippines			Jordan	291,300	376,000
(4 projects)	2,180,100	2,678,000	Lebanon	7,699,700	9,912,000
Republic of Korea			Yemen		
(3 projects)	13,113,300	17,620,000	(2 projects)	838,100	1,207,000
LATIN AMERICA AND			EUROPE		
CARIBBEAN			Greece	1,711,800	1,967,000
Barbados	1,179,600	1,510,500	Turkey		
Chile			(3 projects)	28,154,900	37,726,800
(3 projects)	1,106,100	1,299,500	Total	193,756,000	254,780,300

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 514, 515.

Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4835. Multilateral food aid. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting 8th annual report of United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of World Food Programme (WFP) to Economic and Social Council and to Council of FAO (containing report entitled: "Food aid and related issues during Second Development Decade," reports of Intergovernmental Committee on its 16th and 17th sessions, and summary records of 17th session of Intergovernmental Committee).

E/4912. Report of Economic Committee.

E/4904 and Corr.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 7.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1319-1322, 1324, 1326, 1354.

Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter VI D.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter X C.

A/C.2/256. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1112. Canada, Ireland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Turkey: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.1112/Rev.1. Canada, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors and by Argentina (A/C.2/L.1114 as orally sub-amended by France), adopted by Second Committee on 27 November 1970, meeting 1354, by 82 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.1114. Argentina: amendment to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.1112/Rev.1.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2682 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8203/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 101 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2300 (XXII) of 12 December 1967 on the programme of studies on multilateral food aid and resolution 2462 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Recognizing that the world food problem is an inseparable part of the broader problem of development,

Having examined the report entitled "Food aid and related issues during the Second Development Decade," prepared by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme,

as well as the comments of the Economic and Social Council in its report,

Taking note of the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, in particular those concerning the direction of food aid through multilateral channels, the doubling or more of the target level of the World Food Programme and the improvement of the procedures of the Programme,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and invites member States to take account of the relevant recommendations and observations therein while considering the implementation of the policy measures set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Reaffirms that the ultimate solution to the food problem of the developing countries lies in increased production in the developing countries with a food deficit, in the context of their general economic development, with the co-operation of the developed countries;

3. Recommends to member States that:

(a) Such food supplies as are in excess of commercial demand should be used to an increasing extent constructively to meet the unsatisfied food needs of people in the developing countries and to assist in their economic and social development, particularly through a project-oriented approach;

(b) They give full consideration to the advantages of directing a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels;

(c) When expanding multilateral food aid, they should place special emphasis on using the World Food Programme in order to take advantage of the experience already gained by the Programme and of its access to the experience of both donor and recipient countries with bilateral aid and the expertise and co-ordinating facilities of the United Nations system of organizations;

4. Draws the attention of member States to the fact that recent experience demonstrates that the World Food Programme could effectively utilize resources up to double or more than double the target level agreed for pledges in 1971 and 1972 without basic changes in the existing procedures of the Programme;

5. Requests Governments of member States to endeavour, wherever possible and without prejudice to the obligations arising from existing international agreements, to raise their cash contribution to the World Food Programme above the amounts required for transport, insurance and other services for operations of the Programme so as to enable it to increase its purchases from exporting developing countries at world market prices;

6. Requests the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme

to take appropriate action on the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee concerning the improvement of the Programme's procedures and administration;

7. Requests the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, drawing on assistance as appropriate from the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other interested organizations within the United Nations system, to review at its twenty-third session the progress made on the proposals contained in the report of the Committee and to submit its findings to the Economic and Social Council for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

8. Reminds the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the contents of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII) and requests them, in consultation with the executive heads of other interested agencies and programmes, to report on this subject, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

9. Notes that, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII), the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has given active consideration to, and has consulted with member States on, possible ways of making appraisals of prospective food deficits and food aid needs and of ensuring that sufficient food-stuffs are available to cope with unforeseen urgent situations, including the establishment of food reserves, further notes that the Director-General has submitted his conclusions to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and invites him to report to the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible.

#### PLEDGING CONFERENCE

1970 Pledging Conference for United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, meetings 1,2 (A/CONF.47/SR.1-2).

A/CONF.47/1. Final Act of 1970 Pledging Conference for United Nations/FAO World Food Programme.

#### ELECTIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1655.

E/L.1291. Election of 4 members of United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of WFP. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4832. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 48th session. Other decisions, p. 12.

## CHAPTER IV

## TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

In 1970, the activities of a number of United Nations bodies were directed towards the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970 (see pp. 319-29). Many of the policy measures outlined in the Strategy related to questions within the competence of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (see pp. 384-85).

On 16 February 1970, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, which carries out the functions of the Conference during inter-sessional periods, outlined UNCTAD'S contribution to the International Development Strategy in such fields as commodities, manufactures, trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration, trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, financial resources for development, invisibles, the transfer of technology, and special measures in favour of the least developed countries and of land-locked countries.

During 1970, the General Assembly and the Trade and Development Board made decisions concerning the convening of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in April-May 1972.

Various approaches towards trade liberalization were promoted by UNCTAD during 1970, and in this connexion specific recommendations were made to improve the position of commodities facing competition from synthetics and substitutes.

In October 1970, the Trade and Development Board took note of mutually acceptable arrangements worked out by its Special Committee on Preferences concerning the establishment of a generalized system of non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences for exports of developing countries to the markets of developed countries.

On financing related to trade, a proposal to establish a link between Special Drawing Rights within the International Monetary Fund and the provision of development finance was considered by UNCTAD.

Progress was made during the year in the evolution of international shipping policy and in promoting trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries. Also during 1970, UNCTAD established an inter-governmental group on the transfer of technology to those countries.

Details of these and other matters are given in the sections that follow.

## Commodity Questions

During 1970, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued to be concerned with commodity problems and policies and with the programme of international action on individual commodities agreed upon at the second session of UNCTAD, held in 1968.<sup>1</sup> It also considered the problems of commodity diversification in developing countries.

Further measures for dealing with the problems of natural products facing competition from synthetics, particularly intensified research and development efforts, were under consideration, and a series of studies of commodity marketing and distribution systems was begun.

Policy measures relating to commodity questions were included in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. (See page 321, paragraphs 21-27.)

MEETINGS AND ACTION ON  
COMMODITY MATTERS IN 1970

## COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

At the fifth session of the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, held in Geneva, Switzerland,

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 368-85.

in July 1970, principles concerning the disposal of surpluses and strategic reserves and consultations among producing or consuming countries were agreed upon.

The Committee reviewed market developments and problems relating to a series of individual commodities, and it requested the UNCTAD secretariat to carry out further studies on manganese ore, phosphates and tobacco, temperate-zone products, marketing and distribution systems for primary commodities, and special measures for the least developed among the developing countries.

#### PERMANENT GROUP ON

##### SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The fourth session of the Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes (a subsidiary body of the Committee on Commodities), held in Geneva in June-July 1970, examined measures to improve the competitiveness of natural products facing competition from synthetics.

With respect to natural rubber, the need for complete elimination of tariffs on its raw, semi-processed and improved forms was re-emphasized.

On cotton, the Permanent Group recommended intensified research efforts and extended financial technical assistance, while greater co-ordination of national policies in relation to production, marketing and research was recommended for shellac.

In addition, the Group recommended that further work be undertaken on problems arising out of competition between vegetable oils and synthetics. It also considered the matter of hard fibres.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO BOARD

##### AND TO COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

At its fourth session, held in Geneva in January 1970, the Advisory Committee to the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board and to the Committee on Commodities recommended that a new approach, in the form of a realistic programme with clear-cut targets, should be made by the international bodies concerned to the problem of improving access to markets for primary commodities.

At its fifth session, held in Geneva in August 1970, the Advisory Committee concentrated on the problem of mineral commodities.

#### TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

At its session held in August-September 1970, the Trade and Development Board welcomed the decision of its Advisory Committee, based on a request by the Committee on Commodities, to devote an entire session in 1971 to the problems of diversification in developing countries, a subject to which the Board attached great importance.

The Board also considered policy measures on commodity problems (see below).

#### COCOA

The preparation of an international cocoa agreement was further discussed in the Consultative Group on Cocoa, which met in Geneva in June 1970. The Group gave special attention to the problems connected with the operation of a sales-quota system.

#### OLIVE OIL

The extension by protocol of the 1963 International Olive Oil Agreement (to 31 December 1973) entered into force on 15 January 1970.

The objectives of the Agreement were to secure the long-term normalization of the olive oil market by means of suitable measures designed to encourage international trade. The measures involved, among other things, the study of statistics relating to production, consumption, trade and prices, promotion, quality standards and research activities for olive oil and the promotion of table olives.

#### IRON ORE

An ad hoc meeting on iron ore was held in Geneva in January 1970 to identify problems of the world market for this commodity. This was the first consultation on a mineral commodity held at UNCTAD'S initiative. The meeting left it to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to arrange any further inter-governmental consultations.

#### TEA

A series of meetings on tea was held under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with UNCTAD association, to deal with long- and short-term problems. The interim arrangement

for 1970, based on export quotas, which was established pending the negotiation of a longer-term agreement, was extended to cover 1971. Two conciliators, one from FAO and the other from UNCTAD, were appointed and entrusted with the task of consulting among exporting countries with the object of developing agreement on export quotas in a long-term agreement.

#### TIN

The United Nations Conference on Tin, held in Geneva in April-May 1970, adopted the text of an international tin agreement which incorporated some modifications over earlier ones, particularly regarding buffer-stock operations.

#### TUNGSTEN

The Working Group of the Committee on Tungsten, at its session held in November 1970,

reviewed developments in the tungsten market and considered whether price quotations for tungsten concentrates were representative of that market.

#### OTHER COMMODITY MATTERS

On 18 September 1970, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board adopted a text on commodity problems and policies having to do with pricing policy and trade liberalization. The Board considered that its decision could lead to the adoption of an international policy on primary commodities.

By its decision, the Board recommended that certain objectives and principles be observed, where possible, by Governments and competent institutions as general guidelines in deciding policies affecting commodities of special export interest to developing countries.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TD/B/298 (TD/B/C.1/76) (TD/B/ACBCC/4). Report of Advisory Committee to Board and to Committee on Commodities on its 4th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 12-16 January 1970.

TD/B/314 (TD/B/C.1/95) (TD/B/C.1/SYN/47). Report of Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes on its 4th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 29 June-3 July 1970.

TD/B/317 (TD/B/C.1/99). Report of Committee on Commodities on its 5th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 7-18 July 1970.

TD/B/320 (TD/B/C.1/100) (TD/B/ACBCC/5). Report of Advisory Committee to Board and to Com-

mittee on Commodities on its 5th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 17-21 August 1970.

United Nations Tin Conference, 1970. Summary of Proceedings (TD/TIN.4/7/Rev.I). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.D.10.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter IV B.

A/8015/Rev.I. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part Two, Chapter V A and Annexes I (resolution 73(X)) and II.

### Questions Pertaining to Manufactures

In the field of manufactures the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is primarily concerned with policies for the expansion, diversification and promotion of exports to all markets of manufactures and semi-manufactures produced in the developing countries.

In 1970, the drawing up of mutually acceptable preferential arrangements in favour of the developing countries was the concern of the Special Committee on Preferences. The arrangements drawn up were incorporated as an integral part of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. (See p. 322, paras. 32-34.)

Through its Committee on Manufactures, UNCTAD was also concerned with questions concerning restrictive business practices, tariff and non-tariff barriers and export policies.

#### PREFERENTIAL ARRANGEMENTS

At the second session of UNCTAD, held in 1968, the early establishment of a mutually acceptable system of generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences beneficial to the developing countries was called for.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 371-72, for summary of resolution 21(11) of 26 March 1968.



The Special Committee on Preferences, at its meetings in March and April 1970, held detailed and intensive consultations on the basis of the preliminary offers submitted by the prospective preference-giving countries. Certain improvements in the offers were requested. The prospective preference-giving countries undertook to bring these to the attention of their respective authorities so that they might be taken into account in final submissions to the Special Committee.

The revised offers were submitted to the September-October 1970 meetings of the Special Committee on Preferences. At this session, the Special Committee completed its work with the drawing up of arrangements concerning the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment for exports of developing countries to the markets of developed countries.

Agreed Conclusions were adopted by the Special Committee on the following aspects of the arrangements as a whole: reverse and special preferences, safeguard mechanisms, beneficiaries, special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, duration, rules of origin, institutional arrangements and legal status.

The Special Committee on Preferences welcomed with appreciation the submissions by the developed market economy countries, which represented an important success in the efforts and endeavours of UNCTAD to put a generalized system of preferences into operation.

Furthermore, the Special Committee recognized that the preferential arrangements were mutually acceptable and represented a co-operative effort which had resulted from the detailed and intensive consultations between the developed and developing countries which had taken place in UNCTAD. This co-operation would continue to be reflected in the future in connexion with the periodic reviews of the system and its operation.

The Special Committee noted the determination of the prospective preference-giving countries to seek as rapidly as possible the necessary legislative or other sanction with the aim of implementing the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971.

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, at its October 1970 session, adopted the report

of the Special Committee on Preferences and took note of the Agreed Conclusions. The Board requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to transmit to the appropriate body an agreed text on the question of preferences for incorporation in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The Board also decided to extend the existence of the Special Committee on Preferences until the eleventh session of the Board, due to be held in 1971.

The Working Group on Rules of Origin—for the generalized system of preferences—a Subsidiary body of the Special Committee on Preferences, worked out, at sessions held in July and in December 1970, agreed texts on the following subjects: wholly produced goods, minimal process, consignments of small value, direct consignments, documentary evidence, verification, sanctions, mutual co-operation, treatment of packing, unit of qualification, and exhibitions and fairs. It also drew up a combined form for the Declaration and Certificate of Origin; notes to appear on the reverse of this form; and an application form for the Certificate of Origin.

#### TARIFF BARRIERS AND TARIFF RECLASSIFICATION

At its January 1970 session, the Committee on Manufactures requested the UNCTAD secretariat to keep under review three questions relevant to the consideration of tariff barriers: the non-application of most-favoured-nation treatment to developing countries that were non-members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; the advance implementation of concessions agreed to in the 1964-67 trade negotiations (known as the Kennedy Round) on manufactured and semi-manufactured products of interest to developing countries; and increases in tariff differentials as a result of the Kennedy Round.

With regard to tariff reclassification, the Committee urged the expediting of work on the technical examination of hand-made and handicraft products in order to establish criteria to distinguish them from products which are machine-made.

It was also decided that in the light of the progress made in this work and towards a generalized system of preferences, the date for

the reconvening of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tariff Reclassification (established in 1968) could be decided upon in 1971.

#### NON-TARIFF BARRIERS

Also in January 1970, the Committee on Manufactures established a sessional committee to deal with the question of non-tariff barriers. In addition, it provided, among other things, a programme of work for the UNCTAD secretariat on the question; decided to set up a sessional committee again at its next session to consider the question of non-tariff barriers; and adopted a standstill arrangement with respect to non-tariff barriers.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- TD/B/295 (TD/B/C.2/97). Report of Committee on Manufactures on its 4th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 20-30 January 1970. (Annex I: Decision of Committee.)
- TD/B/300/Rev.1 (TD/B/AC.5/29/Rev.1). Report of Special Committee on Preferences on first part of its 4th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 31 March-17 April 1970.
- TD/B/329/Rev.1 (TD/B/AC.5/36/Rev.1). Report of Special Committee on Preferences on 2nd part of its 4th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 21 September-12 October 1970.
- TD/B/332. Decision adopted by Trade and Develop-

#### EXPORT POLICIES

On incentives for industrial exports, the Committee on Manufactures recognized that some types of export incentives were appropriate and necessary for the expansion and diversification of exports of the developing countries and that these countries should be aware of the problems connected with the use of export incentives. The Committee agreed that it had an obligation to keep the subject under review and to resume consideration of the question at future sessions.

In addition, the Committee stressed the need for greater co-operation between UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), so that commercial policy aspects would be fully taken into account in UNIDO'S activities.

ment Board at its 4th special session, Geneva, Switzerland, 12-13 October 1970.

- A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter IV G.
- A/8015/Rev.1. Report of the Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part One, Chapter II D and Annex III; Part Two, Chapters V B; Part Three (resolution 75(S-IV)).
- Trade in Manufactures of Developing Countries, 1970 Review (TD/B/C.2/W2/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.D.7.

### Questions of Financing Related to Trade

During 1970, questions of financial resources for development, particularly in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, were discussed by the General Assembly, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and its Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade. (For text of the Strategy, embodied in resolution 2626 (XXV), see pp. 319-29.)

The issues taken up related to the flow of financial resources, the liberalization of terms and conditions of assistance, objectives for the mobilization of domestic resources, and international monetary issues. The Board also adopted a declaration on the question of supplementary financing.

#### FLOW OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

On the question of the flow of financial resources, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade had before it, during its July 1970 session, three papers: a review of recent trends in the volume of financial flows, considered against the background of the targets set by the 1968 session of UNCTAD<sup>3</sup> for financial resource transfers and for official development assistance; an examination of the outflow of capital from developing countries and of possible measures to control this outflow to conform to the development objectives of the developing countries; and a report on the economic effects of foreign investment, which in-

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 368-85.

eluded case studies relating to the experiences of Jamaica and Kenya.

(Goals and objectives concerning target dates for volume of aid were discussed by the General Assembly and included in the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade. See pp. 311-12.)

#### CONDITIONS AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade also considered reports on recent trends in the terms and conditions of financial flows and on measures to soften the terms of multilateral lending. In addition, it considered a study by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on techniques of lending and one by the International Monetary Fund on the use of commercial credits by developing countries for financing imports of capital goods.

In its report to the Trade and Development Board, the Committee included a set of conclusions submitted by developing countries recommending measures to mitigate the harmful effects of tying aid. A draft proposal on the subject of tied aid was deferred by the Committee until 1971.

The Committee recommended, among other things, that UNCTAD member States should endeavour to ensure: that flows of official development assistance were not subject to short-term and unforeseen fluctuations; that projects requiring more than one financial year could be undertaken with reasonable assurance that the required financial resources would be forthcoming; and that effective planning of long-term development programmes consistent with the changing circumstances of each developing country could take place.

In another decision, the Committee recommended that the developed countries members of UNCTAD, in extending financial and technical assistance to the least developed among the developing countries, give urgent attention to extending development aid on particularly concessional terms, to affording priority access to funds on grant-like terms for technical assistance of all types, and to responding to their other special problems related to technical assistance needs.

(Sections of the International Development

Strategy were particularly concerned with the least developed countries. See pp. 330-32.)

A decision on a proposal concerning terms and conditions of assistance was deferred by the Committee until 1971; a proposal on a multilateral interest equalization fund was referred to the Trade and Development Board, which deferred consideration of it to its 1971 session.

#### MOBILIZATION OF DOMESTIC RESOURCES

On the question of mobilization of domestic resources, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade requested the UNCTAD secretariat to continue its work of collecting and analysing indicators in an effort to establish a more objective basis for assessment of the mobilization and effective use of internal resources.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL MEASURES

During its August-September 1970 session, the Trade and Development Board received a report from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the question of supplementary financing; the report had been called for in a Board decision of 12 September 1969.<sup>4</sup>

With respect to whether a technical study had been made of a discretionary scheme of supplementary financing, the Bank's representatives reported that the Executive Directors of the Bank had concluded that it would not serve any useful purpose to explore the technicalities of such a scheme, since there was very limited support among those countries that were the major contributors to development financing for the provision of additional resources for supplementary financing. For the same reason, studies on a number of other questions had not been made, he said.

The Board adopted a declaration relating to supplementary financial measures submitted by the developing countries members of the Board. By the declaration, the Board stated that it was necessary for an effort to be made to work out the details of a discretionary scheme of supplementary financing that could be implemented within the group of organizations associated

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 335.

with the International Bank and to assess the probable costs of such a scheme. It expressed the hope that the Bank would give further consideration to the adoption of supplementary financial measures at the earliest opportunity and would pursue its efforts at working out a discretionary scheme of supplementary financing.

(The General Assembly, in adopting the International Development Strategy, also invited the Bank to give further consideration to the adoption of supplementary financial measures. See pp. 311-12 and p. 336.)

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ISSUES

In its consideration of international monetary questions, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade had before it a report on international monetary reform and co-operation for development by the Expert Group on International Monetary Issues, established in 1969.<sup>5</sup> In the report, the Expert Group discussed trends in the 1960s, liquidity, Special Drawing Rights, the case for the link between

Special Drawing Rights and additional development finance, and other aspects of reform.

The Committee also considered a proposal that, *inter alia*, would have urged members of the International Monetary Fund to establish a direct link between Special Drawing Rights and additional development finance.

The Committee, which was unable to reach agreement on the proposal, referred it to the Trade and Development Board, which took no action on it. The Board did take note, however, of the text of a statement of the developing countries (originally submitted to the Committee) titled "International Liquidity: the Position of the Developing Countries on the Link." The Board requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to it on the matter in 1971.

(The question of a link between Special Drawing Rights and development assistance was taken up by the General Assembly during its discussion of the International Development Strategy. See pp. 311-12 and 336-37.)

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., pp. 335-36.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- TD/B/318 (TD/B/C.3/82). Report of Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on its 4th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 20-31 July 1970. (Annex I: Resolutions adopted by Committee at its 4th session; Annex IV: Draft resolutions referred to Trade and Development Board.)  
A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter IV D.  
A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part

- Two, Chapter V C and Annexes IV and V.  
International Monetary Reform and Co-operation for Development. Report of the Expert Group on International Monetary Issues. (TD/B/285/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:E.70.II.D.2.  
Review of International Trade and Development, 1970. Report by the UNCTAD Secretariat (TD/B/309/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.D.5.  
The Measurement of Development Effort. Study by the UNCTAD Secretariat (TD/B/C.3/75/Add.1/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.D.4.

### Questions Pertaining to Invisibles, Including Shipping

The Committee on Shipping of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), at its April-May 1970 session, examined questions relating to current and long-term trends of shipping problems, levels and structure of freight rates, conference practices and adequacy of shipping services, and development or expansion of merchant marines in developing countries.

Under the last item, the Committee considered four topics, namely, assistance to shipping, financial assistance for the acquisition of ships by developing countries, manpower require-

ments and training facilities, and the possibility of multinational shipping enterprises.

The Committee's actions on these subjects were noted by the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board at its August-September session.

During its February 1970 session, the Board took note of the report of the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, which had held its first session in December 1969.

#### SHIPPING

On freight rates and conference practices, the Committee on Shipping agreed that further

improvements in the liner conference system were necessary and would be in the common interest of shippers and shipowners. It also requested Governments to invite liner conferences to examine their practices thoroughly so as to eliminate any unfairness and discrimination that might exist.

The Committee recognized the principle that national flag shipping lines of developing countries should be admitted as full members of liner conferences operating in the national maritime trade of these countries and that these lines should have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of cargoes generated by the foreign trade of the developing countries.

The Committee on Shipping recommended that liner conferences be invited to give favourable and fair consideration to applications from national shipping lines, in particular those of developing countries.

The Committee further recommended that the scope of consultation on freight rates, conference practices and related matters should be broadened to include, where appropriate, consultations between liner conferences and interested public authorities, in addition to consultations between conferences and shippers or shippers' councils. Liner conferences were invited to initiate consultations well in advance of public announcements of changes in freight rates.

In a decision on the question of finance for the purchase of ships by developing countries, the Committee invited the signatories of the "Understanding on export credits for ships," signed by certain members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, to define more precisely the conditions under which this understanding was to be applied to sales of ships to developing countries.

The Committee called for an intensification of national and international efforts to improve maritime training standards and increase the availability of trained maritime personnel for the merchant marines of developing countries.

Although the Committee on Shipping did not make a unanimous recommendation on the

question of assistance to shipping, it did recognize that developing countries had the same right as other countries to assist, promote and protect their merchant marines through the adoption of measures which would enable them to compete in the international freight market. It further recognized that such measures should respect the responsibilities of Governments towards their shipowners and shippers.

The Committee recommended that special attention be given to the needs of the least developed among the developing countries in the contexts of bilateral and multilateral technical and financial assistance programmes in the field of maritime transport, action by liner conferences on freight rates, and secretariat studies on shipping and ports.

The General Assembly, in formulating the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, included recommendations on invisibles and recommendations for action in the field of shipping which reflected, in general, agreements reached by the Committee on Shipping. (See pp. 324-25, paragraph 53.)

#### INSURANCE AND TOURISM

In 1970, although neither insurance nor tourism were discussed by UNCTAD'S Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, the General Assembly referred to both subjects in the section on invisibles in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

In order to reduce the cost of insurance and reinsurance for developing countries, especially the foreign exchange cost, the Assembly urged that the growth of national insurance and reinsurance markets in these countries be encouraged.

On tourism, the Assembly recommended the expansion of tourism by the developing countries, with the developed countries assisting in this endeavour. (See page 325, paragraphs 54-55.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TD/B/301 (TD/B/C.4/73). Report of Committee on Shipping on its 4th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 20 April-4 May 1970. (Annex I: Resolutions adopted by Committee at its 4th session.)

TD/B/318 (TD/B/C.3/82). Report of Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on its 4th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 20-31 July 1970. A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the

Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter IV E.  
A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part One, Chapter II E; Part Two, Chapters V C and VI B and Annexes I (resolution 72 (X)), VI and VII.

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Secretariat (TD/B/C.4/62/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.D.9.  
The Maritime Transportation of Natural Rubber. Report by UNCTAD Secretariat (TD/B/C.4/60/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.D.11.  
Route Study - The Liner Trades Between France (Bayonne-Dunkirk Range of Ports) and Morocco (TD/B/C.4/61/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.D.3.  
Unitization of Cargo. Report by UNCTAD Secretariat (TD/B/C.4/75). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.D.2.  
Guidelines for Tourism Statistics, prepared by UNCTAD Secretariat (TD/B/C.3/86). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.D.9.

### Role of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Second United Nations Development Decade

During 1970, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was among United Nations bodies taking decisions concerning a strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. (For further information on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, see pp. 305-12.)

The contribution of UNCTAD to the Strategy for the Second Development Decade was outlined in a decision of 16 February 1970 of the Trade and Development Board. At meetings held in August and September 1970, the Board took further decisions on the subject.

#### DECISIONS OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

On the basis of consultations with members of UNCTAD, the President of the Trade and Development Board and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD formulated texts that were considered at the February 1970 session of the Board.

On 16 February 1970, the Board outlined UNCTAD'S contribution to the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The contribution included policy measures on the subjects of commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures, trade expansion and economic co-operation, financial resources for development, invisibles (including shipping), the transfer of technology, special measures in favour of the least developed countries and of land-locked countries, technical co-operation and the world food problem. It also contained sections on goals and objectives,

implementation review and world public opinion.

Although agreement was reached on a great number of issues, the areas on which the Board did not agree included target dates, volume of aid, and shipping. In the absence of agreement on these and other topics, it was agreed to include as annexes or in brackets in the text the drafts that had been proposed.

The contribution of UNCTAD to the International Development Strategy was once more under consideration by the Trade and Development Board at its August-September 1970 session. At this time, a text on shipping and ports was unanimously adopted.

On the issues that still remained unresolved, a contact group working under the President of the Board was set up to try to formulate texts. Despite such efforts, however, it was not possible to reach agreement on other issues.

Thus the Board invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to transmit draft texts, containing suggestions made by States members, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, so that they could be referred to in the course of the General Assembly's consideration of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade.

Individual and joint statements were included as annexes to the UNCTAD contribution. These presented points of view very similar to those presented to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly during their consideration of the Strategy. (See pp. 309-10 and pp. 312-14.)

#### DECISION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 31 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council expressed its appreciation of the contribution made by various bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the preparation of a draft of an international development strategy. It also expressed its concern that agreement had not been reached on a number of substantive issues, particularly in relation to certain important policy measures in the field of international trade and aid.

In particular, the Council requested the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD to continue its efforts during 1970 to reach agreement on those issues within its competence which still remained unresolved.

These were among the decisions contained in Council resolution 1556 A (XLIX). (See pp. 317-18 for text.)

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 24 October 1970, the General Assembly unanimously adopted an International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Strategy was embodied in Assembly resolution 2626(XXV). (For text, see pp. 319-29.)

The contribution of UNCTAD to the Strategy related to the measures on international trade, trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration, financial resources for development, invisibles, including shipping, and special measures in favour of the least developed

countries and in favour of the land-locked countries.

The issues that had remained unresolved by UNCTAD, in particular, target dates and the volume of aid, were decided upon by the General Assembly.

In another decision, the General Assembly invited the Trade and Development Board to draw the attention of the third UNCTAD session (due to be held in 1972), in its role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, to the importance of:

(a) reviewing the progress made in and seeking further implementation of the policy measures as agreed upon within the context of the International Development Strategy;

(b) reaching agreement in more specific terms on issues that had not been fully resolved in the Strategy and that had an important bearing on its implementation;

(c) seeking new areas of agreement and widening existing ones; and

(d) evolving new concepts and seeking agreement on additional measures.

The Assembly also recommended that the institutional machinery of UNCTAD be fully oriented towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2725(XXV)—adopted on 15 December 1970—which had to do with the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (For text, see pp. 394-95.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/4776 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 6th session, 5-15 January 1970, Chapter I G 1.

A/7962 and Corr.1. Report of Preparatory Committee for Second United Nations Development Decade on its 5th session, 24 February—13 March 1970.

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ond United Nations Development Decade on its 6th session, 11-28 May 1970.

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### Questions Pertaining to the Development of Trade Relations

#### TRADE EXPANSION, ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

During 1970, the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(UNCTAD) continued its activities relating to trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries. These activities included research on fiscal compensation systems, the provision of technical

assistance, and the convening of an Intergovernmental Group on Trade Expansion, Economic Co-operation and Regional Integration among Developing Countries.

The technical assistance activities of UNCTAD in this field involved, for example, an examination of the possibilities for economic co-operation among the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, support of a project on trade expansion, and participation in various technical assistance missions in Africa and the Caribbean.

The secretariat continued to collaborate with the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in servicing the Trade Negotiations Committee of Developing Countries, an inter-regional effort to expand trade among developing countries through preferential measures to liberalize trade.

In November 1970, the Intergovernmental Group on Trade Expansion, Economic Co-operation and Regional Integration met to seek ways and means for facilitating the implementation of the concerted declaration on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration, adopted at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in 1968.<sup>6</sup>

Before the Intergovernmental Group were studies on the following subjects: trade flows among developing countries and the activities of various regional and sub-regional bodies of economic co-operation; problems of ensuring a satisfactory distribution of benefits within economic groupings and solutions applied by some of them; techniques for trade liberalization; untying of aid; and international policies on payments arrangements among developing countries.

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board decided to consider the report of the Intergovernmental Group in 1971.

The General Assembly, in its formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, included a section on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries (see p. 322, paras. 39-40).

#### LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

The Group of Experts, established in 1968 by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to carry out

a comprehensive examination of the special problems involved in the promotion of the trade and economic development of the land-locked developing countries, met from 11 May to 4 July 1970.

The report prepared by the Group of Experts analysed the nature and significance of the problems confronting land-locked developing countries and recommended a set of specific policy measures in favour of these countries.

The recommendations of the Group of Experts were classified into three broad groups, namely, administrative and other measures not requiring investments; measures requiring investment in the transport and communications infrastructure; and measures directed towards adapting the economic structure of the land-locked developing countries to their land-locked position.

At its August-September 1970 session, the Trade and Development Board considered the report and invited the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours to take note of the appropriate recommendations in that report in their efforts to evolve mutually acceptable solutions.

The Board also invited the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies, international financial institutions and the Governments of developed countries members of UNCTAD to take into account the appropriate recommendations of the Group of Experts and to give favourable consideration to requests from land-locked countries for financial and technical assistance, including, where appropriate, financial assistance on soft terms.

The Committee on Shipping at its April-May 1970 session recommended that all possible financial and technical assistance be provided by developed countries and by the competent international institutions to enable the least developed countries to undertake projects for reducing the costs of their maritime transport, taking into account the special problems of the land-locked countries.

The General Assembly, in formulating the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, included a section on special measures in favour

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 391-92.



of the land-locked developing countries. (See p. 325, paragraph 59.)

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

In 1970, the International Trade Centre, jointly administered by UNCTAD and by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, completed its third year of operation.

The Centre offered trade promotion assistance to developing countries by providing information on export markets, assisting in the development of export promotion and marketing organizations and services, and helping in the training of specialized personnel.

(For further information on the International Trade Centre, see pp. 396-98.)

#### TRADE RELATIONS AMONG COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS

The question of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems was discussed in 1970 by a sessional committee of the whole of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board.

The committee noted the increasing growth of trade in 1969 among these countries. The growth rate of trade between developing countries and centrally planned economy countries of Eastern Europe was higher than the growth rate of the total foreign trade of the latter, and it was hoped that the share of the developing countries in that trade would continue to increase steadily. A high rate of growth was also achieved in East-West trade in 1969.

It was stressed that there existed further scope for expansion in both types of trade.

In this connexion, the committee of the whole of the Trade and Development Board noted the introduction of new measures and techniques of mutual trade expansion and particularly the role that industrial co-operation could play.

In addition to multilateral discussions held by the Board, a round of bilateral consultations took place on a confidential, voluntary and non-committal basis between interested countries in attendance, involving 51 consultations among 38 member countries. It was generally felt by these countries that such consultations had been useful and could play an important role in further increasing their trade exchanges.

#### PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

During its February 1970 session, the Trade and Development Board took note of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, which included an account of the action taken in respect of the Board's work on international shipping legislation and the co-ordination of this work with the related activities of UNCTAD.

(For further information on the Commission on International Trade Law, see pp. 807-10.)

#### LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

During 1970, the question of the least developed among the developing countries received special attention by UNCTAD and by the General Assembly.

#### DECISIONS OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

At its February 1970 session, the Trade and Development Board examined the report of the Group of Experts on special measures in favour of the least developed countries, which had been convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

On 13 February 1970, the Board requested each of the main committees and other relevant subsidiary bodies of UNCTAD to consider the problems of the least developed among the developing countries and, taking into account the report of the Group of Experts, to submit concrete proposals to the Board on what effective measures might be taken within their fields of competence.

Thus, the Committee on Shipping, at its April-May 1970 session, recommended, among other things, that special efforts be made to establish promotional freight rates for the export products of the least developed among the developing countries and that all possible technical and financial assistance be provided expeditiously by developed countries and international financial institutions to enable these countries to undertake projects for reducing the costs of their maritime transport.

Similarly, at its July 1970 session, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade recommended that the developed countries members of UNCTAD, and competent international institutions, in extending financial and

technical assistance to the least developed among the developing countries, give urgent consideration to extending development aid on particularly concessional terms, and to affording them priority access to funds available on grant-like terms for technical assistance.

It also asked that the developed countries give consideration not only to the difficulties experienced by these countries in meeting the local counterpart requirements in multilateral and bilateral technical assistance but also to modifying and, if possible, waiving certain of these requirements.

The Special Committee on Preferences, during its September-October 1970 session, adopted Agreed Conclusions, which included a section on special measures in favour of the least developed countries. Among other things, it was stated that the preference-giving countries would consider, on a case-by-case basis, the inclusion in the generalized system of preferences of products of export interest mainly to the least developed countries, and, as appropriate, greater tariff reductions on such products.

Other measures had also been prepared with a view to enabling the least developed countries to derive additional benefits from the generalized system of preferences. These included the identification of products for which the generalized system of preferences opened up new or improved export possibilities for the least developed countries, market studies for such products, and assistance in the establishment or improvement of export promotion services.

The Intergovernmental Group on Trade Expansion, Economic Co-operation and Regional Integration among Developing Countries, meeting in November 1970, adopted conclusions which included a reference to the least developed countries. It was stated that the least developed countries in an economic integration grouping might require special attention designed to allow them to receive a satisfactory share in the benefits of such schemes.

During its August-September 1970 session, the Trade and Development Board considered once more the question of the least developed countries. After reviewing the progress made by the committees and other subsidiary organs, the Board decided, *inter alia*, to establish within UNCTAD an *ad hoc* group of experts, designated

in their personal capacity, to assist the Board and its permanent organs in all matters concerning special measures in favour of the least developed countries.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Special measures in favour of the least developed countries were also considered by the General Assembly when it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, on 24 October 1970.

Among the policy measures formulated by the General Assembly was the recommendation that every possible effort would be made to ensure the sustained economic and social progress of the least developed countries and to enhance their capacity to benefit fully and equitably from the policy measures for the Second Development Decade.

Concerted efforts would be made early in the Decade by developed countries and international organizations through their programmes of technical assistance and through financial aid, including grants and/or exceptionally soft loans, to meet the needs of the least developed countries and to enhance their absorptive capacity.

Reference was also made to measures to be taken in favour of the least developed countries in the field of primary commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures, the general system of preferences and regional co-operation.

(See also pp. 330-32, and for text of the International Strategy, pp. 319-29.)

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly once more took up the question of the least developed countries when it considered the identification of these countries.

The Assembly affirmed the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries, invited the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and other international bodies to accord high priority to the question of the identification, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its 1971 session on the progress made towards the identification of those countries. These decisions were embodied in resolution 2724 (XXV).

(See also pp. 331-32, and for text of resolution, p. 333.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRADE EXPANSION, ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION

TD/B/ 333. Report of Intergovernmental Group on Trade Expansion, Economic Co-operation and Regional Integration among Developing Countries, Geneva, Switzerland, 2-19 November 1970.

A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, Part Two, Chapter XI.

## LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

TD/B/ 308. Report of Group of Experts on special problems involved in trade and economic development of land-locked developing countries, Geneva, Switzerland, 11 May—4 June 1970.

A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part Two, Chapter X and Annex I (resolution 69(X)).

TRADE RELATIONS AMONG  
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS

A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part Two, Chapter VII.

PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT  
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

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LEAST DEVELOPED  
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TD/B/288. Report of Group of Experts on special measures in favour of least developed among developing countries.

TD/B/316. Special measures in favour of least developed among developing countries. Report by Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

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A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part One, Chapter II A and Annex II (resolution 65 (IX)); Part Two, Chapter IX and Annex I (resolution 68(X)); Part Three, Annex I (resolution 75 (S-IV)).

## Other Activities

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1970, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) provided technical assistance in the following fields: export promotion and marketing; trade policy, planning and projections; trade expansion and integration; shipping and ports; and insurance and reinsurance.

Such assistance activities were funded by extra-budgetary resources derived from participation as an operational agency of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by trust funds administered by UNDP and by resources from the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation.

For the execution of projects in the field of export promotion and marketing, UNCTAD relied on the International Trade Centre, jointly administered by UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (See pp. 396-98 for further details.)

Technical assistance projects provided by UNCTAD chiefly involved the provision, through experts, of advisory services to Governments, the granting of fellowships for study or observation abroad, and the organization of regional

and inter-regional seminars and training courses.

The projects included such activities as: the establishment of export promotion centres and the operation of national export promotion programmes; market surveys analysing foreign market prospects for specific products of developing countries; symposia in export promotion bringing together high-level officials from different Government departments as well as representatives of the private sector; assistance in the establishment and strengthening of common markets and free-trade areas among developing countries; assistance in the setting up of free-port zones and shippers' councils in developing countries; and similar assistance in connexion with the transit trade problems of land-locked countries.

As at 30 June 1970, the UNCTAD programme of technical assistance for 1970 included 91 projects for 58 countries, amounting to \$1,065,000, and 20 inter-country projects, amounting to \$695,800. The programme provided for 134 individual assignments to technical assistance missions and for 399 fellows and other participants in training activities.

At its session held in August-September 1970, the Trade and Development Board, in expressing satisfaction with the report before it on UNCTAD'S technical assistance activities, noted that technical assistance had an important part to play in the foreign trade and transactions in invisibles of the developing countries.

The Board noted the efforts made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in establishing co-operation with the regional economic commissions so that these bodies might play an important role in relation to UNCTAD'S technical assistance activities in their respective geographical areas.

#### TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

During 1970, both the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD and the General Assembly were concerned with the question of the transfer of technology, including know-how and patents, to the developing countries.

On 18 September 1970, the Trade and Development Board decided to establish an Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology to carry out certain functions in this field. The Intergovernmental Group was to be composed of 45 members, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution; as far as possible, the representation in the Group was to be at an expert level.

The Board decided that the functions of UNCTAD with regard to the transfer of technology would include the following:

- (a) continuing the identification of obstacles and problems that might limit the transfer;
- (b) considering studies and proposals in the field;
- (c) considering various forms of the foreign exchange costs of the transfers;
- (d) considering licensing and similar arrangements, giving particular attention to features that might hamper the expansion of the industries and exports of the developing countries and also the limitations that might exist in those countries to the effective use of technology; and
- (e) identifying, in co-operation with specialized agencies as appropriate, additional factors within UNCTAD'S field of competence.

The Board also decided that, in performing these functions, UNCTAD would co-operate with other bodies in the United Nations system and pursue its work in this field on a continuing basis.

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly endorsed the decisions of the Trade and Development Board and reaffirmed the need for UNCTAD to pursue its work in the field of the transfer of technology.

The Assembly requested the members of UNCTAD to give their fullest support to the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology, including provision through the appropriate procedures of such budgetary support as might be necessary to ensure that the Group would be able to discharge its functions effectively.

In this connexion, the Assembly noted the importance of and the need for an adequate transfer of operative technology to developing countries in order to accelerate their economic and social development.

It recognized that the adoption of concerted measures and the implementation of a programme for promoting the transfer of technology constituted an important element of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It also stressed the role of UNCTAD in this programme.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2726 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 106 to 0, with 10 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 91 to 0, with 9 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The sponsors of the text were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part Two, Chapter VI B.

TD/B/315. Technical assistance activities of UNCTAD. Report by UNCTAD secretariat.

## TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1327, 1332-1335, 1362-1364.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1420.

Plenary Meeting 1931.

A/8003/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter I.

A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part Two, Chapter VI D and Annex I (resolution 74(X)).

A/C.2/L.1131 and Corr.1 and Rev.1,2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revisions.

A/C.2/L.1131/Rev.3. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 33 powers and by Central African Republic, Guinea, Mali, Mexico, Swaziland and Zambia, as further orally revised by United States, approved by Second Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1364, by roll-call vote of 91 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,\* Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A/C.5/1353, A/8260 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of resolutions II and III recommended by Second Committee in A/8259. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8259. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2726(xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8259, as orally corrected, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1931, by recorded vote of 106 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, South Africa, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its tenth session,

Bearing in mind the importance of and the need for an adequate transfer of operative technology to developing countries in order to accelerate their economic and social development,

Recognizing that the adoption of concerted measures and the implementation, by developed and developing countries and competent international organi-

zations, of a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries constitute an important element of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Stressing the role that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its competence, will be called upon to play in this programme, in particular to consider studies and, as appropriate, suggest measures aimed at broadening and facilitating the conditions for the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries, with the object of satisfying the needs of those countries, taking fully into account the special requirements of the least developed among them.

Recalling its resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1454(XLVII) of 8 August 1969 and 1544 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, as well as Trade and Development Board resolutions 48(VII) of 21 September 1968 and 62(IX) of 12 September 1969,

1. Endorses Trade and Development Board resolution 74(X) of 18 September 1970, whereby the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established with a view to advancing the work in this field;

2. Reaffirms in this connexion the need for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue its work in the field of the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries on a continuing basis;

3. Requests the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to give their fullest support to the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology, including provision through the appropriate procedures of such budgetary support as may be necessary to ensure that the Group will be able to discharge effectively its functions, as defined in Trade and Development Board resolution 74(X).

### Third Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

During 1970, the General Assembly as well as the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) considered the question of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

In accordance with an Assembly decision of 30 December 1964,<sup>7</sup> UNCTAD is expected to convene a conference at intervals of not more than three years. Its second session was held in New Delhi, India, in 1968.<sup>8</sup>

At meetings held in February 1970, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board held preliminary discussions at which it was decided that: provisionally Geneva, Switzerland, should be the location of the third session; the third session might be scheduled for early 1972; and the provisional agenda for the third session should be determined by the Board at its next session.

At its August-September 1970 session, the Trade and Development Board recommended to the General Assembly that the third session be convened in April/May 1972. The Board also noted that in due course it would make its final recommendation to the Assembly concerning the location of the third session.

At the same time, the Board approved illustrative lists of substantive items for inclusion in the draft provisional agenda for the third session.

During its debate concerning the third session, the Trade and Development Board also considered a draft resolution by which it would have recommended that the General Assembly invite interested countries which were not yet members of UNCTAD and which adhered to the principles of the United Nations Charter to participate in the third session on an equal footing. This proposal, sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Poland, Romania, Syria and the USSR, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 28 to 9, with 12 abstentions.

Later in 1970, at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board and on 15 December 1970 decided that the Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be convened in April/May 1972.

The Assembly expressed its concern that, two and a half years after the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in spite of the efforts made in the process of formulating and reaching agreement on the International Development Strategy (see pp. 311-15), a number of issues re-

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 210-14, text of resolution 1995(XIX).

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 368-85.

ferred to UNCTAD by the second session of the Conference remained unresolved.

The Assembly also noted with deep concern that the recent trends in some developed countries towards intensification of protectionism might jeopardize vital trade interests of all countries, particularly developing countries, and might threaten the very basis of international economic co-operation during the 1970s.

Among other things, the Assembly invited the Trade and Development Board to draw the attention of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its third session, to the importance of: reviewing the progress made in and seeking further implementation of the policy measures as agreed upon within the context of the International Development Strategy; and reaching agreement in more specific terms on issues that had not been fully resolved in the Strategy.

The Assembly further recommended that the institutional machinery of UNCTAD should be fully oriented towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly for enabling those countries that were having difficulty in accepting certain specific provisions in the policy measures of the Strategy to make a fuller and more effective contribution to the achieve-

ment of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade.

Finally, the Assembly requested the Trade and Development Board to give consideration to reforms to promote further evolution in the institutional arrangements of UNCTAD in its continuing machinery and methods of work, and to make specific recommendations on such improvements.

These decisions were embodied in Assembly resolution 2725 (XXV), adopted by a recorded vote of 102 to 0, with 13 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 68 to 0, with 12 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The text was proposed by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, the Philippines, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1327, 1332-1335, 1362-1365.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1420.

Plenary Meeting 1931.

A/8015/Rev.1. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part One, Chapter II G 1; Part Two, Chapter III and Annexes I (resolution 71 (X)) and VIII.

A/C.2/L.1130 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/L.1130/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali,

Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Chad and Honduras, approved by Second Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1365, by roll-call vote of 68 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,

Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.5/1353, A/8260 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/8259. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee. A/8259. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2725 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8259, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1931, by recorded vote of 102 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, South Africa, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2402 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968, in which it drew the attention of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the tasks which remained unfinished and to the large number of important issues remitted by the Conference at its second session to the continuing machinery for further consideration and action,

Recalling further its suggestion to the Trade and Development Board in General Assembly resolution 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should

consider, at its third session, ways and means of implementing the measures agreed upon within the continuing machinery and seek new areas of agreement in the dynamic context of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking into account its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 in which it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and proclaimed the Second Decade to begin on 1 January 1971,

Recalling its resolution 2641 (XXV) of 19 November 1970 concerning the review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy,

Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will play, within its competence, an important role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy and in reviewing progress made in that implementation,

Recalling also its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, in which it expressed its intention to seek advice from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development before making changes in the fundamental provisions of that resolution,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2570 (XXIV) it considered that the Trade and Development Board, while making a fuller and more effective utilization of the improved machinery and methods of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with decision 45 (VII) adopted by the Trade and Development Board on 21 September 1968, and General Assembly resolution 2402 (XXIII), should, at the same time, keep the question of further improvement in the institutional machinery of the Conference constantly under review and from time to time make such suggestions as may enable the continuing machinery to discharge the responsibility entrusted to it,

Expressing its concern that, two and a half years after the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in spite of the efforts made in the process of formulating and reaching agreement on the International Development Strategy, a number of issues referred to the continuing machinery by the Conference remain unresolved,

Noting with deep concern that the recent trends in some developed countries towards intensification of protectionism may jeopardize vital trade interests of all countries, particularly of the developing countries, and may threaten the very basis of international economic co-operation during the coming decade,

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its activities between 24 September 1969 and 13 October 1970;

2. Decides that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall be convened in April/May 1972;

3. Notes that the Trade and Development Board will in due course make its final recommendation to the General Assembly concerning the location of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

4. Invites the Trade and Development Board to



draw the attention of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, in pursuing the functions falling within its competence and its role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in a dynamic context, to the importance of:

(a) Reviewing the progress made in and seeking further implementation of the policy measures as agreed upon within the context of the International Development Strategy;

(b) Reaching agreement in more specific terms on issues which have not been fully resolved in the International Development Strategy and which have an important bearing on its implementation;

(c) Seeking new areas of agreement and widening existing ones;

(d) Evolving new concepts and seeking agreement on additional measures;

5. Recommends that the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be fully oriented towards the imple-

mentation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy, particularly for enabling those countries which are having difficulty in accepting certain specific provisions in the policy measures of the Strategy to make a fuller and more effective contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

6. Requests the Trade and Development Board to give consideration, in the light of paragraph 5 above and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1995(XIX) and Trade and Development Board decision 45(VII), to such reforms of the fundamental provisions of that resolution as to promote further evolution in the institutional arrangements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its continuing machinery and in its methods of work, designed to increase its effectiveness and to put forward concrete suggestions for its improvement, with a view to enabling the Conference to make specific recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly.

## Organizational Questions

### IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

In a decision of 15 December 1970 having to do with the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the General Assembly recommended that the institutional machinery of UNCTAD should be fully oriented towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (see pp. 319-29), particularly for enabling those countries that were having difficulty in accepting certain provisions in the policy measures of the Strategy to make a fuller and more effective contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade.

The Assembly also requested the Board to give consideration to such reforms as would promote further evolution in the institutional

arrangements of UNCTAD. (For text of resolution 2725(XXV), see preceding page.)

### REPORT OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

At its October-November 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board for the period 24 September 1969 to 13 October 1970 and transmitted it to the General Assembly. It did so by adopting, without vote, resolution 1557(XLIX), as suggested by the Council President.

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Trade and Development Board. It did so in adopting resolution 2725(XXV), which had to do primarily with the third session of the United Nations Development Conference on Trade and Development (see section above, beginning on page 392).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1723, 1724.

E/4926 and Add.1,2. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting Parts One, Two and Three of report of Trade and Development Board (A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1)).

RESOLUTION 1557 (XLIX), as suggested by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 19 October 1970, meeting 1724.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Having considered the annual report of the Trade and Development Board,

1. Transmits that report to the General Assembly;
2. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to the comments and observations on the subject made in the Council at its 1723rd and 1724th meetings.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1327, 1332-1335, 1357, 1362-1365.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1420.

Plenary Meeting 1931.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter IV.

A/8003/Add. 1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, 9 October-1 December 1970, Chapter I.

A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development Board to General Assembly, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970. Part One: Report of Trade and Development Board on 3rd part of its 9th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 2-16 February 1970; Part Two: Report of Trade and Development Board on first part of its 10th session, Geneva, 26 August-24 September 1970; Part Three: Report of Trade and Development Board

on its 4th special session, Geneva, 12-13 October 1970.

RESOLUTION 2725(x xv), as recommended by Second Committee (A/8259, draft resolution II), adopted by General Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1931, by recorded vote of 102 to 0, with 13 abstentions. [For text of resolution and documentation, see pp. 393-95.]

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

TD/B/ 286. Resolutions and decisions of Trade and Development Board, 9th session, 26 August-15 September, 15-23 September 1969 and 2-16 February 1970.

TD/B/ 331. Resolutions and decisions of Trade and Development Board, 10th session, 26 August-24 September 1970, 1-9 March and 24 May 1971.

TD/B/ 332. Decision of Trade and Development Board, 4th special session, 12-13 October 1970.

Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, Supplement 1970 (TD/STAT.3 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.70.II.D.12.

Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1969 (ST/STAT/SER.G/20). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVII.5.

## CHAPTER V

## THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

In 1970, the International Trade Centre completed its third year of operation, under the joint administration of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In co-operation with other agencies in the United Nations family, the Centre offered trade promotion assistance to developing countries by: providing information on export markets and marketing; assisting in the development of export promotion and marketing organizations and services; and helping in the training of specialized personnel.

The Centre's regular work programme was financed from a budget contributed by UNCTAD and GATT. Technical assistance programmes were financed by voluntary country contributions and by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through UNCTAD as a participating and executing agency of UNDP.

The Centre's programme was determined by the governing bodies of GATT and UNCTAD, on

the basis of recommendations made by the Joint UNCTAD/GATT Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre. The Advisory Group was composed of experts and advisers in the field of trade promotion drawn from a large number of countries and inter-governmental organizations.

In 1970, the governing bodies of UNCTAD and GATT approved the recommendations of the third session of the Joint Advisory Group with respect to the over-all policy and orientation of the Centre's activities.

The main features of the Centre's new orientation were: (1) increased emphasis on the provision of assistance for building up export promotion organizations and services in the developing countries; (2) provision of integrated programmes of assistance over a period of years to countries where limited assistance in specific fields was not likely to be effective; and (3) deployment of the Centre's resources financed through the regular budget, especially its staff, in a manner designed to build up a

strong base for planning and providing substantive support for an expanding programme of technical assistance financed from UNDP funds and voluntary country contributions.

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

During 1970, the International Trade Centre offered assistance to developing countries in four main fields: trade promotion, training, market research and research in export promotion techniques.

#### TRADE PROMOTION

The Centre's promotion services were aimed at assisting developing countries in setting up export promotion programmes, in building or strengthening institutions and services needed to carry out these programmes and in improving the efficiency of export marketing and promotional enterprises.

In 1970, assistance in trade promotion was provided to 58 developing countries. This included 3 integrated country programmes, 39 technical assistance assignments and 20 fact-finding and programming missions. Seven trade promotion symposia were also held.

In the field of multinational product promotion, the emphasis of the Centre shifted from research to operational activities and technical assistance. In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, work was being done with regard to the following products: cotton, ground-nuts, jute, natural rubber, oilseeds, oils and fats, tea and tropical timber.

#### TRAINING

The objectives of the Centre's training programme were: (1) to train government trade-service staff and business executives in export marketing and promotion techniques; (2) to encourage government trade-service staff and the business community to work jointly in the development of export markets; and (3) to improve the operational activities and effective use of national trade-service facilities.

In 1970, the Centre developed and presented a wide range of training courses, seminars and symposia in export promotion and marketing for government and business personnel with respon-

sibilities at the policy-making, technical and executive levels. These courses were attended by more than 300 trade officials and export executives from 40 developing countries.

#### MARKET RESEARCH

The Centre's market research programme was directed towards the following objectives: (1) provision of up to four major sectoral market surveys per year on products of export interest to developing countries and follow-up action through specific recommendations to individual countries; (2) provision of short market reports of ad hoc trade information in response to requests from developing countries, including specific recommendations for promotional action in appropriate cases; (3) planning of market surveys to be financed by UNDP or voluntary contributions and supervision of the execution of these surveys; and (4) support to training programmes and integrated assistance programmes which involved market research elements.

In 1970, the Centre produced market surveys on the following topics: selected manufactures of developing countries; household appliances; exotic-fruit products; articles of onyx marble and hard stones; sporting goods; veneer and plywood; wood parquets; rum and liquors; frozen boneless beef; vegetable tanning extracts; canvas sports shoes; and the Nordic (the four Scandinavian countries and Iceland) market for 10 products of developing countries. It also provided individual countries, at their request, with specific market surveys and short reports.

#### RESEARCH ON EXPORT PROMOTION TECHNIQUES

The Centre carried out research on export promotion organization and techniques in both the public and private sectors of developed and developing countries. The object was to study methods that had been successfully employed in developed countries and could be adapted to the needs of developing countries. The results of the research were disseminated through publication in the quarterly international trade journal *Forum* as well as in handbook form.

Publications of the Centre in 1970 also included the following: *Getting Started in Export Trade*; *Select Bibliography for Trade Promo-*

tion Libraries; World Directory of Industry and Trade Associations; and Directory of Product and Industry Journals.

#### BUDGET AND STAFF

The regular budget of the International Trade Centre contributed by GATT and UNCTAD totalled US\$1.2 million in 1970. Since this amount was utilized mainly for maintenance of Centre staff and base services, the Centre's operations were financed primarily from extra-budgetary re-

sources: US\$896,000 from UNDP and US\$800,000 from voluntary contributions.

During 1970, the regular staff of the Centre consisted of 38 at the professional level and 46 in the general service category. In addition, 6 professional and 14 general service staff located in the GATT secretariat provided administrative and linguistic services. The Centre also had on its staff 7 professionals on loan from Governments and 2 professionals whose posts were financed from overheads.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter IV F.

A/8015/Rev.I. Report of Trade and Development Board of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970: Part One, Chapter II F; Part Two, Chapter IV A and B.

A/C.5/1296. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Secretary-General of UNCTAD and Director-General of GATT on International Trade Centre budget estimates for financial year 1970 (ITC/AG/12)).

ITC/AG/9. Work programme of UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, its budgetary requirements for 1971 and planning estimates for 1972.

ITC/AG/10. Evaluation of services of International Trade Centre for developing countries.

ITC/AG/11. Report of Joint UNCTAD/GATT Advisory Group on International Trade Centre on its 3rd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 13-16 January 1970.

ITC/AG/13. Financial report of Director-General of GATT on 1969 accounts of UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and report of external auditor thereon.

ITC/AG/15. Evaluation of training programme of UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

### CHAPTER VI

## THE FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Various issues relating to the financing of economic development were discussed by United Nations bodies in 1970. Among other things, the questions of increasing the flow of capital assistance to developing countries and evolving suitable specific guidelines for the formulation of tax treaties between developed and developing countries continued to be of concern. The Economic and Social Council took decisions on both these subjects.

The General Assembly, in a decision concerning the United Nations Capital Development

Fund, requested the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to consider all possibilities for reaching the objectives of the Fund, and appealed to Member States, and in particular to developed countries, to provide substantial contributions to make the Fund operational and effective.

These and other matters are described in the following pages. Various other aspects of financing economic development were considered in 1970 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (See pp. 380-82.)

### SPEEDING THE FLOW OF CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

#### REPORTS TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Several reports by the Secretary-General and by the Economic and Social Council's Ad Hoc

Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries served as the basis for the Council's review of international financial issues at its mid-1971 session.

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF  
LONG-TERM CAPITAL  
AND OFFICIAL DONATIONS

One of the Secretary-General's reports, entitled *The External Financing of Economic Development. International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1964-1968*, reviewed the most recent available data on the movement of capital into the developing countries.

It presented definitive data for the year 1968 and analysed them against the background of comparable information for the four previous years. The data were presented in two sets, first as flows from the more advanced countries and second as flows into the developing countries. The report also surveyed the outflow of resources from the developing countries. A series of tables and figures in the report presented information on the nature and magnitude of the resources transferred.

The Secretary-General also submitted a preliminary report on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations for the year 1969.

EXPORT CREDITS  
AND EXPORT PROMOTION

In response to an Economic and Social Council request of 8 August 1969,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General prepared a report on the practical considerations relating to the establishment and operation of multinational export credit insurance schemes.

The study attempted to define, discuss and suggest solutions to the problems that might arise in the establishment and operation of such schemes.

It considered the following items: the financial structure of a multinational credit insurance scheme; the kind of transactions to be insured and the risks to be covered; the duration of credit insurance coverage; co-operation with appropriate international organizations; the possible effects of the operation of such a scheme on international competition; and the possible advantages of such a scheme with regard to the financing on the international market of export credits granted by the developing countries.

By the same decision of 8 August 1969, the Council had also requested the Secretary-Gen-

eral to prepare studies, in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the regional development banks, on ways of financing of export credits. The Secretary-General reported that he expected the studies to be completed in 1971. He also noted that these topics had been discussed at regional meetings.

TAX TREATIES BETWEEN  
DEVELOPED AND  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

On the question of tax treaties between developed and developing countries, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries and a progress report on the subject by the Secretary-General.

The report of the Group of Experts included information on their second meeting, held in April-May 1970. It also reproduced a report by the Secretary-General to the Group on issues relating to tax treaties between developed and developing countries. (These included such matters as the scope and apportionment of business profits, services rendered by corporations, international tax treatment of losses, issues relating to the taxation of interest and an analysis of the possible functions of a panel of experts.)

The Group had been of the view that substantial progress had been made in evolving suitable specific guidelines for tax treaties. It had attempted to identify the problems in formulating such treaties and had studied and formulated texts of solutions to these problems, particularly on the questions of business profits and interest. Agreement had been reached on the question of air transport profits and on income from personal services.

The Group had also paid particular attention to how tax agreements, particularly clauses relating to exchanges of information, could be used to control tax evasion and capital outflow. In this connexion, the importance of strengthening and streamlining the operations of tax administrations was stressed.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 368, text of resolution 1452(XLVII).

The progress report of the Secretary-General among other things endorsed the Group's recommendation that it continue its work.

#### DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### EXTERNAL FINANCING

On 30 July 1970, in a decision taken without adopting a resolution, the Economic and Social Council confirmed the importance of external financing for the economic development of developing countries.

On the same day, in another decision taken without adopting a resolution, the Council took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the external financing of economic development and on export credit (see above) and of the discussion on these subjects in its Economic Committee.

##### TAX TREATIES BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

On 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council requested the Ad Hoc Group of Ex-

perts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries to continue its work and requested the Secretary-General to convene the Group early in 1971 and to report to it on the results of the meeting.

In making these requests, the Council noted the Group's view that substantial progress had been made in evolving suitable specific guidelines for tax treaties.

Among other things, the Council also noted its consideration that the accommodation of differing interests was of great importance for international tax relations between developed and developing countries, and that the guidelines already formulated by the Group represented an important form of technical assistance for the conclusion of future treaties.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1541(XLIX), adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved the text, without vote, on 27 July 1970 on a proposal by Ceylon, Ghana, India, Japan, Norway, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### EXTERNAL FINANCING AND EXPORT PROMOTION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 519, 520.  
Plenary Meeting 1721.

- The External Financing of Economic Development. International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1964-1968. Report of the Secretary-General (E/4815). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.A.3.
- E/4834. Export credits and export promotion in developing countries. Practical considerations relating to establishment and operation of multinational export credit insurance schemes. Report of Secretary-General.
- E/4857. Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries. Progress report by Secretary-General.
- E/4873. Financing of economic development of developing countries. International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1969. Preliminary report of Secretary-General.
- E/4915. Report of Economic Committee.
- E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 7.

##### TAX TREATIES BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meeting 519.  
Plenary Meetings 1721, 1722.

- Second Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries (E/4936, ST/ECA/137). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVI.2.
- E/4858. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries. Progress report of Secretary-General.
- E/4858/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General on administrative and financial implications of convening 3rd meeting of Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties.
- E/4877. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 6th session, 27 May-5 June 1970, Chapter X B.
- E/AC.6/L.419. Ceylon, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Ghana, India, Japan and Norway, as orally amended by USSR, approved, without vote, by Economic Committee on 27 July 1970, meeting 519.

E/4917. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1541 (XLIX), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4917, adopted without vote by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1273 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 and 1430 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969 on tax treaties between developed and developing countries,

Having considered with satisfaction the progress report of the Secretary-General and the second report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries,

Noting the Group's unanimous view endorsed by the Secretary-General that substantial progress has been made in evolving suitable specific guidelines for tax treaties through the study and formulation of texts of solutions which had the general support of the members of the Group,

Considering that the mutual accommodation of differing interests is of great importance for international tax relations between developed and developing countries, and that the guidelines already formulated by the Group represent an important form of technical assistance for the conclusion of future treaties,

Welcoming the Group's consideration of the questions referred to it by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on how the tax treaty provisions on the exchange of information could be utilized to combat tax evasion and capital flight,

Mindful of the great satisfaction expressed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts,

Noting with great interest that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination unanimously endorsed

the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the third meeting of the Group be convened in 1971, as recommended by the Group, to continue its successful work,

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries to continue its work as envisaged in operative paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1273 (XLIII);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the Group in 1971, preferably in the first quarter of the year, and to make the appropriate financial allocation to enable the Group to continue its work;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of the third meeting of the Group.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 7.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapters II and XI G.

United States Income Taxation of Private Investments in Developing Countries (ST/ECA/126). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.XVI.2.

Panel on Foreign Investment in Latin America, Medellin, Colombia, 8-11 June 1970 (ST/ECA/131). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.A.14.

Tax Reform Planning. Report of Expert Group on Tax Reform Planning, Headquarters, New York, 8-12 September 1970 (ST/ECA/135). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVI.1.

Interaction between the French Tax System and Those of Developing Countries (ST/ECA/149). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVI.3.

## UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was discussed during 1970 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly.

The UNDP Governing Council reviewed the question of the United Nations Capital Development Fund at its January 1970 session. The discussion was based on a progress report in which the Administrator of UNDP, acting provisionally as Managing Director of the Capital Development Fund, reported several proposed transactions under the Fund involving six developing countries which would be beneficiaries of equipment to be supplied by three contributing countries against their pledges to the Fund.

The Administrator asked the Governing Council to approve certain suggested guidelines and terms for loans to cover these transactions. He also requested the Governing Council to authorize him to consummate future transactions by executing loan agreements as and when they were ready and to report them to the Council at its following session. Both recommendations were approved by the Governing Council.

At its June 1970 session, the Governing Council took note of a further progress report on the Capital Development Fund which had referred to nine pending transactions. The Governing Council had been informed of the difficulties in initiating operations with its current limited funds, consisting of the equivalent of \$3.4 million pledged mainly in non-convertible curren-

cies with only \$799,525 paid as of 1 May 1970.

The Capital Development Fund was discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its July 1970 session, in the course of its discussion of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP.

#### DECISION BY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly affirmed its decision of 5 December 1969<sup>2</sup> by which, *inter alia*, it had requested the Governing Council of UNDP to undertake an exploratory study with a view to broadening the functions of the United Nations Capital Development Fund. In this connexion, the Assembly noted that it had not been possible for the Governing Council to undertake the requested exploratory study.

It also requested Member States to offer suggestions, within the framework of the exploratory study, so as to expedite the beginning of the effective operation of the Fund.

The Assembly also requested the Governing Council to consider, within the framework of the exploratory study, all possibilities for reaching the objectives of the Capital Development Fund, including the desirability and feasibility of providing follow-up investment projects of the Fund in country programmes.

The Assembly, further, decided again to preserve the original functions of the Capital Development Fund, this time until 31 December 1971.

It requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to contribute separately, at the same pledging conference, to UNDP and to the Fund, and it appealed to Members, and in particular to developed countries, to provide substantial contributions to the Fund so as to make it operational and effective.

The Assembly took these decisions by adopting resolution 2690 (XXV), by a vote of 78 to 9, with 21 abstentions. It did so on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text on 2 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 64 to 9, with 21 abstentions. The text had been proposed by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sudan, Syria,

Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion of the Capital Development Fund, which took place in the Assembly's Second Committee, many Members said they considered the Fund an indispensable complement to UNDP'S activities and they regretted that the developed countries had not seen fit to fulfil their obligations to the Fund by contributing to it. Afghanistan, Brazil, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Thailand and Venezuela, all supporters of the resolution, were among those expressing this viewpoint.

Syria suggested that a solution to the problem of financing the Fund might be to ensure the gradual transformation of UNDP into a mechanism that would finance investment, which would mean transferring some of UNDP'S resources to the Fund. Chile agreed with this suggestion.

Canada, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were among those opposing the paragraph in the resolution that requested the Governing Council to consider all possibilities for reaching the objectives of the Capital Development Fund, including the desirability and feasibility of providing follow-up investment projects of the Fund in country programmes. In this connexion, an oral amendment to this paragraph, proposed by the Netherlands to delete the idea concerning the provision of follow-up investment projects of the Fund, was rejected by a vote of 39 to 23, with 25 abstentions.

A number of Members—among them Australia, France, Spain and the United States—also objected to the provision in the resolution requesting the Secretary-General to invite Members to contribute separately, at the same pledging conference, to UNDP and to the Capital Development Fund.

#### PLEDGING CONFERENCE

The 1970 Pledging Conference for the United Nations Capital Development Fund was convened by the Secretary-General on 9 October 1970.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 372, text of resolution 2525 (XXIV).



At the 1970 Pledging Conference, 25 countries made pledges amounting to the equivalent of \$954,000. Additional pledges were received following the Pledging Conference which increased the pledges for 1971 to the equivalent of \$973,358. (For further details about the pledges, see table below.)

Total cumulative resources of the United Nations Capital Development Fund through December 1970 consisted of pledges equivalent to \$4.4 million, of which the equivalent of \$1.9 million had been paid. Approximately 90 per cent of the pledges were in non-convertible currencies.

PLEDGES OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO  
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR 1971  
(As at 31 March 1971)

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTIONS (in U.S. dollar equivalents)
Algeria	20,000
Argentina	30,000
Botswana	2,520
Brazil	20,000
Burma	5,000

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTIONS (in U.S. dollar equivalents)
Cameroon	719
Ceylon	20,000
Chile	10,000
Cuba	20,000
Cyprus	720
Dominican Republic	5,000
Greece	3,000
India	150,000
Iran	10,000
Iraq	10,000
Jamaica	3,000
Khmer Republic	1,000
Liberia	10,000
Mauritius	1,919
Morocco	10,000
Niger	21,583
Nigeria	7,001
Pakistan	200,000
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	10,000
Republic of Viet-Nam	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago	2,400
Tunisia	1,500
United Arab Republic	91,996
Uruguay	5,000
Yugoslavia	300,000
Total	973,358

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1339-1343, 1358.  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

E/4782. Report of Governing Council of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on its 9th session, 19-30 January 1970, Chapter VII.

E/4884/Rev.I. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 10th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 9-30 June 1970, Chapter VII.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter VI B 1.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter X A.

A/8070. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1127. Brazil, Chile, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.1127/Rev.I. Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Morocco, Pakistan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Argentina, Dominican Republic, Philippines and Sudan, approved by Second Committee on 2 December 1970, meeting 1358, by roll-call vote of 64 to 9, with 21 abstentions:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Cey-

lon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Malta, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/8214. Report of Second Committee draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2690(xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8214, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 78 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions.

The General Assembly, Recalling its resolutions 2186 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967,

Recalling further its resolution 2525 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the provisional arrangements for the operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund,

Noting that it has not been possible for the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to undertake the exploratory study requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2525 (XXIV),

Taking note of the statement by the Secretary-General at the 1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on the United Nations Capital Development Fund in which he called on the General Assembly to carry out a searching review of the whole question,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2525 (XXIV) and requests Member States to offer suggestions, within the framework of the exploratory study, so as to expedite the beginning of the effective operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

2. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider, within the framework of the study mentioned above and taking into account the observations made by Member States during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, all possibilities for reaching the objectives of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, including the desirability and feasibility of providing

follow-up investment projects of the Fund in country programmes;

3. Decides to preserve the original functions of the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 31 December 1971, in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to contribute separately, at the same pledging conference, to the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

5. Appeals to Member States, and in particular to developed countries, to provide substantial contributions to the United Nations Capital Development Fund so as to make the Fund operational and effective.

#### PLEDGING CONFERENCE

1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on United Nations Capital Development Fund, meeting 1 (A/CONF.51/SR.1).

A/CONF.45/2. Contributions pledged to United Nations Capital Development Fund for year 1970 as at 31 May 1970. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/CONF.51/1. Final Act of 1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on United Nations Capital Development Fund.

### REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The annual reports for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1970 of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA)—which together are also known as the World Bank Group—were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its October-December 1970 session.

Introducing the reports, the President of the International Bank discussed the World Bank Group's operations of the previous fiscal year and the period covered by its five-year programme, 1969-1973, as well as the Group's relationship to the rest of the United Nations system.

During the 1970 fiscal year, he said, new loans, credits and investments by the Bank had totalled \$2,300 million, compared with \$1,900 million in the previous fiscal year. Although the Bank's expanded operations—particularly under the impact of inflation—had entailed increased

administrative costs, the Bank had ended the fiscal year with a net income of \$213 million, about half of which had been retained for future lending; \$100 million had been transferred to IDA.

In 1968, the President said, the Bank had instituted its first five-year plan, with the goal of doubling the World Bank Group's operations in the period 1969-1973, compared with the 1964-1968 period, which would mean approving a total of \$12,000 million during the five-year period to help finance development projects. He said he was convinced that the goal for the period could be achieved.

He added that the World Bank Group had broadened its financial base through the sale of its bonds and notes in more than 45 countries; the 18 nations that contributed the bulk of IDA's resources had agreed to contribute a total of over \$800 million a year for three years.

Lending money was not the Bank's sole purpose, the President said. The Bank hoped also

to assist the developing countries to progress as quickly and effectively as possible in accordance with their own aspirations. Over the previous two years, the Bank had made a specific shift in emphasis towards the financing of projects in agriculture, education and population planning.

On the question of the relationship of the World Bank Group to the rest of the United Nations system, the President observed that the Economic and Social Council would be giving attention to the matter of the broad issue of development policy and the co-ordination of development efforts. For its part, the World Bank Group would: establish a close working relationship with other international agencies concerned with development; expand its programme of country economic missions which would be staffed and associated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the specialized agencies; and plan to inaugurate a consultation system whereby development assistance could be better co-ordinated.

All those who spoke during the Council's discussion of the annual reports commended the activities of the World Bank Group.

A number of speakers stressed the importance of dealing with the question of the external debt burden of developing countries. France, for example, said that some developed countries had tended to emphasize forms of development that had not alleviated that burden and had in some

cases even increased it over the short-term. The President of the Bank agreed that the external debt burden of developing countries, which had been growing at a rate of 15 per cent a year, was an urgent problem.

The importance of supplementary financing to ensure steady growth in the developing countries was taken up by Pakistan and Yugoslavia, and the Bank was urged to reconsider the matter.

Italy and Japan were among those welcoming discussion on the creation of an international investment insurance agency; such an agency would, in their view, help promote foreign private investment. The President of the Bank noted that this question would be taken up within the following year.

Other points raised specifically in the discussion were: the need for a review of the Bank's lending policy to establish better international balance, a point raised by Argentina; the question of refinancing export credits, stressed by India; and the need to intensify work on the stabilization of commodity prices, raised by France. A number of developed countries, including the United States, stressed the need to co-ordinate multilateral and bilateral assistance.

On 13 November 1970, by resolution 1562 (XLIX), the Council took note with appreciation of the reports of the World Bank Group. The Council took this action on the proposal of its President.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1730, 1731.

E/4927. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting summaries of annual reports of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association (IDA) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) for fiscal year ended 30 June 1970.

RESOLUTION 1562(xLix), as suggested by Council President, taking note with appreciation of report of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and IDA and of report of IFC, adopted without vote by Council on 13 November 1970, meeting 1731.

A/8003/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter II B.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

The economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament were

discussed by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in the course of 1970.

#### DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it the comments of 28 Governments in response to communications from the Secretary-General, who had, in accordance with General Assembly requests: (a) invited Governments to provide information relating to national activities designed to facilitate the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament;<sup>1</sup> and (b) reminded them of the Assembly's invitation to designate an annual "peace day" on which to study the effects of disarmament measures on economic and social development, and to consider the possibility of using resources that might be released by such measures in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade.<sup>2</sup>

In their replies, some States said they had reduced their defense expenditures, and that at least part of the funds released were being channelled into domestic programmes. Others said their defense expenditures had been reduced in terms of total Government expenditures or national production. Still others noted that in order to maintain national security, expenditures either had been increased or had been maintained at a minimum level.

In discussing the replies in the Economic and Social Council, some representatives expressed regret that military expenditures in the world as a whole had been constantly increasing since the first study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament had been carried out by the United Nations at the beginning of the 1960s; and that consequently, little progress had been made in diverting resources released by disarmament to activities promoting human well-being in general and the economic and social advancement of developing countries in particular.

On 12 May 1970, the Council took note of the submissions and decided to transmit them, together with any subsequent replies that might be received from Governments, to the General Assembly.

#### DECISIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1970 session, the General Assembly discussed the economic and social consequences of disarmament in the context of: its disarmament

discussions; in the context of its formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; and in the context of its economic discussions.

By three resolutions adopted at that session, the Assembly linked the questions of disarmament and economic and social development.

One of those resolutions, dealing with disarmament problems, expressed the deep concern of the Assembly that the arms race constituted one of the heaviest burdens which peoples everywhere had to bear and absorbed immense material wealth, human energy and intellectual resources. The Assembly stated its conviction that the elimination of the enormous waste of wealth and talent on the arms race would have a positive impact, especially on the developing countries, where the need for skilled personnel and the lack of material and financial resources were most keenly felt. Among other things, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures, for consideration at its 1971 session.

This resolution—2667 (XXV)—was adopted on 7 December 1970. (For text, see page 41.)

On 24 November 1970, in adopting resolution 2626 (XXV) setting forth an International Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Assembly affirmed that the success of international development activities would depend in large measure on improvement in the general international situation, including concrete progress towards general disarmament. The Assembly therefore called for a close link between the Second Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade, both of which it had proclaimed for the 1970s. (For text of this resolution, see pp. 319-29.)

On 11 December 1970, the Assembly took additional action concerning the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade. This action was aimed at ensuring that the link be

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 411-12, text of resolution 2387 (XXIII).

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 586-87, text of resolution 2526 (XXIV).

fully understood and utilized in as practical and comprehensive a manner as possible.

To this end, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with such advisers as he deemed necessary: (a) to formulate suggestions for the guidance of Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to establishing the desired link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second Development Decade, so that an appropriate portion of the resources released as a consequence of progress towards general and complete disarmament would be used to increase assistance for the economic and social development of developing countries; and (b) to propose measures for the mobilization of world public opinion in support of the link between disarmament and development and thus encourage intensified negotiations aimed at progress on general and complete disarmament.

The Assembly requested Member States, the specialized agencies and IAEA, and other organizations of the United Nations system, to submit their comments and recommendations on these matters to the Secretary-General, who was asked to report thereon in 1973, in time for the first biennial review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2685 (XXV), adopted by 87 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text on 23 November 1970 by a roll-call vote of 74 to 9, with 14 abstentions.

The text was based on a proposal sponsored in the Second Committee by the Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus and the Philippines. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1320, 1322, 1326, 1343, 1345, 1348.

Fifth Committee, meetings 1404, 1407.

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Co-

lombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.2/L.1128, A/C.5/1343, A/8215. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution VI proposed by Second Committee in A/8203/Add.1. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.2/L.1129. Senegal: amendment to Philippine draft resolution, A/C. 2/L.1124.

A/8008/Add.11, A/8199. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution proposed by First Committee in A/8184. Reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee, paras. 3 and 4.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council) (part II), section VI and draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 2685(xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8203/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 87 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1516(XV) of 15 December 1960, 1837(XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1931(XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2387(XXIII) of 19 November 1968 on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, resolution 2526(XXIV) of 5 December 1969 on a day for peace and resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 declaring the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade, and also Economic and Social Council resolutions 891(XXXIV) of 26 July 1962, 982(XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 and 1026(XXXVII) of 11 August 1964 on the economic and social consequences of disarmament,

Recalling the report of the consultative group of experts on the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the various reports of the Secretary-General on national studies of the subject,

Aware that progress towards general and complete disarmament would release substantial resources which could be utilized for accelerating economic and social development in general and in the developing countries in particular,

Encouraged that the great Powers are exerting efforts to prevent what might become an uncontrollable escalation of the nuclear arms race,

Recalling further that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade has called for a close link between the Disarmament Decade and the Development Decade,

Recognizing likewise the importance of adopting appropriate measures to ensure that the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade shall be fully understood and utilized in as practical and comprehensive a manner as possible,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with such advisers as he may deem it necessary to designate:

(a) To formulate suggestions for the guidance of Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to establishing the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade so that an appropriate portion of the resources that are released as a consequence of progress towards general and complete disarmament would be used to increase assistance for the economic and social development of developing countries;

(b) To propose measures for the mobilization of world public opinion in support of the link between disarmament and development and thus encourage intensified negotiations aimed at progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Requests Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system, to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and recommendations on the matters indicated in paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, in time for consideration by the General Assembly in 1973 at the first biennial review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

## CHAPTER VIII

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Operational assistance to developing countries for industrial purposes increased during 1970, the fourth full year of activity for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

There was an expansion of activities at the country, sectoral and global levels and an intensification of the promotional approach by which UNIDO acts as a catalyst in an endeavour to mobilize resources greater than its own to assist development. Also, there were introduced a variety of activities in support of the so-called

"green revolution" in agriculture. Other areas receiving special attention were the transfer of technology, repair and maintenance, in-plant training, industrial information and the requirements of the least developed countries.

Events during the year which had implications for UNIDO'S future programmes and operations included the adoption by the General Assembly of an International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (see pp. 319-29 for text), the reorganization of the United Nations Development Pro-

gramme (see pp. 344-47) and the decision by the General Assembly to convene a Special International Conference of UNIDO. This last decision was aimed at providing an opportunity

to examine UNIDO'S activities, resources and finances, and make recommendations as to its structure and future work,

## Activities in 1970

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

Under its various programmes, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) provided technical assistance in 1970 to 110 countries and territories. This entailed total budget commitments of \$15 million. The magnitude and nature of this assistance varied according to the stages of development and expressed needs of individual countries. Proportionally, Africa received 33.8 per cent, Asia and the Far East 20.8 per cent, the Americas 18.5 per cent, and Europe and the Middle East 15.4 per cent. The remaining 11.5 per cent was devoted to inter-regional projects.

Financial resources available to UNIDO for its activities at headquarters and in the field include: an allocation from the regular budget of the United Nations; an allocation for assistance in industry under the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance (part V of the United Nations budget); allocations from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to finance approved projects under its various programmes; voluntary contributions, including those made by Governments at annual pledging conferences; and funds-in-trust, under which expert services are provided to countries which deposit funds with UNIDO to cover the cost of projects which they wish UNIDO to implement. The total resources under all headings in 1970 was \$31.9 million, the regular budget of UNIDO being \$10.2 million.

Assistance rendered through the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance amounted to \$1,496,600. This was used for 185 individual fellowships, 109 participants from more than 30 countries at training programmes, 30 field experts, 12 advisory missions, 15 regional industrial advisers and 5 inter-regional advisers.

The Special Fund component of UNDP, which deals with pre-investment projects, entrusted UNIDO with the execution of 17 new projects during the year, bringing the total for which

UNIDO has been responsible to 55. Three of these had previously been completed and field operations for three more were completed in 1970. The total value of these projects amounted to \$101.5 million, of which UNDP earmarked \$39.8 million, with the remainder coming from recipient Governments in cash or in kind. The organization was also associated during 1970 in the implementation of seven projects executed by other agencies, including the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Total expenditure for Special Fund activities was \$4,560,600 on long-term pre-investment projects in the field of industrial development.

Under the Technical Assistance component of UNDP, devoted mainly to medium-term projects providing expert services and fellowships, UNIDO was allocated \$3.7 million for more than 220 approved projects, the value of those implemented during the year being \$2,439,200. In addition, approval was given for a number of regional and inter-regional projects in the form of in-plant training courses, seminars, symposia and other meetings, to a value of \$500,000.

The Special Industrial Services (sis) programme, introduced four years earlier to provide assistance at short notice under simplified procedures, was, by 1970, financed almost entirely from the UNDP Revolving Fund, the original trust fund set up for the work having been exhausted. The cumulative value of projects under this programme rose by \$5 million in 1970 to an estimated \$12.5 million. Obligations incurred in implementation amounted to \$5.2 million—442 projects having been approved during the year—and the actual expenditure was \$3.2 million. Rate of implementation improved as a result of streamlining procedures.

During 1970, UNIDO provided the services of 585 experts under a total of 624 contracts, and awarded 704 fellowships.

Table I, below, shows the various groups of UNIDO activities and the distribution of expenditure during the year on direct technical assistance projects and on support programmes.

Table II, below, lists countries and territories aided in 1970 with experts received and provided by each, fellowships awarded and expenditure for equipment provided, by countries.

Under the UNIDO General Trust Fund, financed by voluntary contributions from member States, projects amounting to \$3.2 million were programmed and under implementation in 1970, the actual expenditure amounting to \$981,800.

Table III, below, gives details.

TABLE I. UNIDO EXPENDITURES IN 1970 ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Type of Activity	Technical Assistance	Support Activities	Type of Activity	Technical Assistance	Support Activities
Engineering industries	1,521.0	341.3	Industrial training	1,424.3	104.1
Metallurgical industries	670.0	133.0	Industrial management and consulting services		140.6
Construction and building materials industries	210.8	70.8	Small-scale industries and related activities		226.2
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals and pulp and paper industries	454.1	119.8	Industrial programming and project planning	2,104.6	337.0
Fertilizers, pesticides and petrochemicals industries	1,809.0	194.7	Industrial policies and financing	346.2	441.7
Light industries	1,232.2	243.3	Promotion of export-oriented industries	175.8	239.7
Industrial branch reports and across-the-board techniques	7.8	112.3	Industrial surveys	230.6	286.7
Industrial administration		80.7			
Industrial institutions	1,259.5	184.4	Totals	12,670.9	3,596.8
Industrial information	123.6	340.5			

TABLE II. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AIDED BY UNIDO IN 1970

Country or Territory	No. of Experts Received	No. of Experts Provided	Fellowships Awarded	Operational Cost of Equipment Provided (in U.S. dollars)	Country or Territory	No. of Experts Received	No. of Experts Provided	Fellowships Awarded	Operational Cost of Equipment Provided (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	2	—	5	26,700	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	3	—	1	28,800
Albania	—	—	2	3,000	Costa Rica	2	1	3	26,400
Algeria	13	—	—	172,100	Cuba	2	1	3	33,600
Argentina	8	1	11	211,800	Cyprus	2	—	4	48,300
Barbados	1	—	1	24,000	Czechoslovakia	—	30	20	—
Bolivia	6	—	11	150,400	Dahomey	5	—	5	76,500
Botswana	2	—	—	4,000	Dominica	1	—	—	10,000
Brazil	16	2	1	179,400	Dominican Rep.	4	—	4	100,400
British Honduras	2	—	—	6,000	Ecuador	3	3	4	81,900
Brunei	1	—	—	2,000	El Salvador	7	—	2	29,400
Bulgaria	2	1	20	69,300	Ethiopia	5	—	9	32,600
Burma	—	—	5	6,400	Fiji	7	—	—	82,000
Burundi	2	—	1	60,500	Gabon	2	—	—	29,500
Cameroon	4	—	—	65,300	Gambia	2	—	1	8,000
Central African Rep.	2	—	3	15,600	Ghana	12	—	10	132,100
Ceylon	3	4	4	55,400	Greece	—	—	2	11,500
Chad	2	—	—	8,000	Guatemala	2	1	1	2,600
Chile	10	8	4	186,000	Guinea	1	—	5	37,400
China	7	7	13	67,100	Guyana	—	—	3	—
Colombia	11	—	6	328,300	Haiti	1	—	3	18,000



Country or Territory	No. of Ex-perts	No. of Ex-perts	Fellow-ships Awarded	Operational Cost of Equipment Provided (in U.S. dollars)	Country or Territory	No. of Ex-perts	No. of Ex-perts	Fellow-ships Awarded	Operational Cost of Equipment Provided (in U.S. dollars)
Honduras	4	—	3	49,400	Rwanda	10	—	1	865,100
Hong Kong	1	—	2	12,500	Saudi Arabia	6	—	4	194,100
Hungary	—	10	2	24,900	Senegal	4	—	—	113,000
Iceland	—	—	—	20,300	Sierra Leone	1	—	3	12,800
India	14	53	50	360,500	Singapore	14	—	7	206,100
Indonesia	8	—	14	133,300	Somalia	7	—	—	55,400
Iran	33	1	10	471,900	Spain	2	5	2	15,800
Iraq	2	1	4	44,700	Sudan	10	1	10	239,000
Israel	9	7	11	154,400	Swaziland	4	—	1	35,000
Ivory Coast	1	—	3	9,400	Syria	9	1	7	135,400
Jamaica	7	—	3	145,200	Thailand	20	—	19	307,500
Jordan	7	1	4	240,900	Togo	5	—	3	95,900
Kenya	4	—	3	27,800	Trinidad and Tobago	6	—	—	79,000
Kuwait	1	—	1	13,000	Tunisia	13	—	3	208,300
Laos	4	—	1	21,400	Turkey	15	1	16	182,300
Lebanon	—	2	2	5,300	Uganda	9	—	2	145,000
Lesotho	—	—	1	2,600	United Arab Rep.	32	24	61	497,900
Liberia	1	—	4	16,000	United Rep. of Tanzania	10	—	9	254,500
Libya	1	—	3	301,600	Upper Volta	5	—	3	39,400
Madagascar	7	—	1	151,400	Uruguay	1	2	4	22,900
Malawi	—	—	2	—	Venezuela	2	—	4	37,400
Malaysia	6	—	8	107,900	Western Samoa	—	—	1	—
Mali	1	—	1	33,000	Yemen	—	—	—	9,600
Malta	1	—	1	9,800	Yugoslavia	16	34	19	213,300
Mauritania	1	—	1	10,000	Zambia	2	—	5	51,400
Mauritius	4	—	2	70,700					
Mexico	2	2	6	22,000	Group and Regional Technical Aid				
Mongolia	3	—	1	56,500					
Morocco	2	—	3	32,800	East African Community (Kenya, United Rep. of Tanzania, Uganda)	5	—	—	62,900
Nepal	4	1	7	53,700	Maghreb countries	7	—	—	157,700
Nicaragua	4	—	2	17,900	Africa	5	—	—	303,300
Niger	1	—	1	13,300	Latin America	7	—	—	209,300
Nigeria	3	—	15	49,200	Asia and the Far East	2	—	—	56,500
Pakistan	24	1	22	499,200	Europe and the Middle East	2	—	—	28,000
Panama	2	—	1	16,000	Inter-regional	5	—	—	1,331,000
Papua and New Guinea	3	—	—	46,000					
Paraguay	9	—	5	163,000					
People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen	2	—	2	24,900					
People's Rep. of the Congo	3	—	1	53,000					
Peru	2	—	9	297,400					
Philippines	6	2	15	117,500					
Poland	1	10	87	174,800					
Rep. of Korea	3	—	11	67,100					
Rep. of Viet-Nam	—	1	2	3,400					
Romania	3	2	26	208,400					

NOTE: Other experts came from Australia (9), Austria (19), Belgium (21), Canada (8), Denmark (9), Finland (12), the Federal Republic of Germany (41), France (45), Italy (11), Japan (4), Luxembourg (1), the Netherlands (10), New Zealand (5), Norway (14), Sweden (23), Switzerland (8), the USSR (16), the United Kingdom (88) and the United States (58).

TABLE III. PROJECTS UNDER GENERAL TRUST FUND  
APPROVED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1970

Type of Project	Number of projects	Cost (in U.S. dollars)	Type of Project	Number of projects	Cost (in U.S. dollars)
Industrial equipment	19	1,196,000	Industrial surveys and research	19	69,645
Training projects	14	828,166	Expert assistance	3	45,700
Collection and dissemination of industrial information and promotion activities	9	386,354	Plant design and laboratory investigations	7	357,200
Workshops and other technical meetings	12	312,910	Totals	83	3,195,975

#### UNIDO AND THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Implementation of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was advanced during 1970 in close collaboration with other members of the United Nations family, and with member countries, at the country, sectoral and global levels.

Under UNIDO'S programme of action at the country level, Governments are assisted to draw up long-term industrial plans and policies and to make arrangements for evaluation and follow-up, taking into account the need for regional co-operation and integration.

Proposals for joint action by UNIDO and the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) were approved at the Asian Industrialization Conference held in Tokyo, Japan, in September 1970. UNIDO contributed to a mission sent to Colombia by the International Labour Organisation. In co-operation with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB) and with the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States, preparations were made for the second conference on industrialization in the Arab States to take place in 1971. The number of long-range country programming exercises was brought up to 60 in 1970. These were carried out in collaboration with the Governments concerned and in association with UNDP Resident Representatives.

At the sectoral level, studies were prepared in trends and prospects for selected branches of industry, based on projections of demand and on investment known to be planned or envisaged. Those completed were for the petrochemical, textile, fertilizer and automotive industries.

Global efforts in 1970 centred on preparing

projections of the industrial sector and identifying problems of a general nature such as the relationship between industrialization and employment as well as problems specially affecting the least developed among developing countries.

#### PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

In expanding its promotional activities, UNIDO sought to supplement both its formal technical assistance activities in the field and the research, training and studies initiated by its headquarters. These programmes, financed from a variety of sources, encouraged direct international co-operation in various fields of industry by prospective partners from different countries. Contacts were thus established which might lead eventually to direct agreement on matters of financing, the supply of equipment or "know-how," training facilities, or other joint undertakings.

Two regional meetings were held in 1970 to promote specific industrial projects. One took place in the Philippines in co-operation with ECAFE, and the other in Kenya in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank. These meetings provided a market-place for participants from developing and industrialized countries, in both the public and private sectors, to discuss concrete co-operation in several hundred specific industrial ventures.

Other opportunities were created through the organization of industrial promotion services at trade fairs, with UNIDO providing a meeting-place for potential partners in industry, making specialist advice available and arranging "Industry Days" for examination of specific industrial sectors. The Industrial Promotion Service

operated in this manner during 1970 at trade fairs in Hannover (Federal Republic of Germany), Milan (Italy), Zagreb (Yugoslavia), and Poznan (Poland).

Also in 1970, UNIDO started to promote international sub-contracting arrangements between industries of developed and developing countries to help the latter solve problems of export. Under these arrangements the partners in developed countries offered access to their markets as well as other forms of collaboration, such as technical knowledge and financial resources.

Preliminary work was also undertaken in 1970 on a UNIDO plan to improve the quality and adapt the design of products from developing countries, and to assist them to meet the requirements of potential buyers.

#### ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE "GREEN REVOLUTION"

The so-called "green revolution" in agriculture, which has directly affected the work of many United Nations agencies, has brought clearer recognition of the complex inter-relationship between agriculture and industry, and has given UNIDO added responsibility for assistance to industries related to agriculture.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization participated in 1970 in efforts to develop a co-ordinated approach to the "green revolution" by all the United Nations agencies concerned.

Production of fertilizers and pesticides, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery and implements, transport and storage were all involved, as were related questions of policy programming, investment, management and training—all of direct interest to UNIDO'S work programme.

Assistance was provided by UNIDO in the establishment of fertilizer industries and in greater use of indigenous raw materials for fertilizer production. Operational projects included marketing and pre-investment surveys, pilot demonstration plants and studies on raw materials and new processes. A survey of fertilizer production facilities was conducted in Latin America and a meeting held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to identify countries and regions where further facilities could be established.

To help meet requirements for agricultural machinery and implements, UNIDO provided technical assistance in 1970 through feasibility studies, establishment of workshops for maintenance and repair, production of machinery and spare parts, and transport and storage facilities. A joint UNIDO/UNESOB mission on agricultural machinery visited six countries in the Middle East.

A meeting held in Brazil in 1970 discussed, among other things, production problems for "safe" pesticides, and a study was completed in Latin America on the availability of excess chlorine as a potential raw material for this purpose. A second inter-regional training course on pesticides was organized in the United States, in conjunction with Syracuse University.

An inter-regional seminar held in Vienna, Austria, in 1970 dealt with the technology and production of plastics, which were being increasingly used in agricultural work.

#### MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Technical assistance aimed at improving the maintenance and repair of industrial equipment was continued, and a symposium on the subject was organized in the Federal Republic of Germany in November 1970, attended by participants from 78 countries. One result was a decision by maintenance associations in five countries to form a federation with the principal aim of encouraging international exchange of information on maintenance of industrial equipment. Also during 1970, a three-month in-plant training programme was held in Sweden, studies were undertaken on maintenance problems and a bibliography of publications on the subject was issued.

#### SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

Among the activities designed to backstop operational programmes in 1970 were 35 meetings, which included symposia, expert groups, seminars, group training, workshops and others. There were also nine in-plant training courses—in diesel engineering, iron and steel, maintenance systems, pulp and paper, electrical engineering, metal-working, plastics and textiles. The number of studies and research projects undertaken was 104 and 54 publications were printed.

#### TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

The transfer of technology from advanced to developing countries occupied the attention during 1970 of all groups of activity within the organization. Efforts were also intensified to disseminate industrial information by establishing and strengthening local facilities, building up regional information centres and helping to create local inquiry and advisory services as well as library and documentation units. UNIDO'S own industrial advisory services were strengthened by an increase in the number of correspondents from countries assisting in the work.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FIELD ADVISERS

In 1970, the number of established field adviser posts was doubled, bringing the total to 20. This programme was initiated by UNIDO and UNDP in 1967 with the aim of strengthening links in the field, the task of advisers being to assist Governments in the preparation and development of technical assistance programmes and also to contribute to the promotion and co-ordination of UNIDO programmes in their respective regions. Assignments to the regions at the end of 1970 were Africa, 8; the Americas, 6; Asia and the Far East, 5; and the Middle East, 1.

### Programme Decisions

#### DECISIONS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Three resolutions adopted by the principal policy-making organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Industrial Development Board, at its fourth session (held from 20 April to 1 May 1970 at Vienna, Austria) were concerned with future operational activities. By the first resolution, on the follow-up of the 1967 International Symposium on Industrial Development,<sup>1</sup> the Board recalled that the Symposium was the first major international meeting devoted exclusively to the problems of industrialization in developing countries, and that it had devoted special attention to the possibilities for international action and co-operative efforts among the developing countries themselves. The Board also noted that the General Assembly had requested it to take appropriate follow-up action and the Board therefore invited member States to submit any information deemed relevant on measures they had initiated, both as regards policy and implementation, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Symposium.

The second resolution contained recommendations on the role of UNIDO in the co-ordination of activities in industrial development. Among other things, the Board asked the Executive Director of UNIDO to further develop co-operative arrangements both within and outside the United Nations system, and it suggested continued consultations with Governments for bet-

ter co-ordination of multilateral programmes of aid.

By the third resolution, dealing specifically with operational activities, the Board made recommendations on the technical assistance work of UNIDO, on its role in helping developing countries to secure financial resources on favourable terms for their industrial development, on long-term programming of technical assistance, on the increasing importance of economic integration and regional harmonization, and on the central responsibility of UNIDO in the transfer of technology and information.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1970 the General Assembly considered the report of the Industrial Development Board. When taking decisions relating to UNIDO, the General Assembly noted that it was keeping in mind the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which it had adopted on 24 October 1970 (see pp. 319-29, text of resolution 2626 (XXV)).

By its decisions on UNIDO, the Assembly urged the Industrial Development Board to ensure that all resources available for UNIDO should be used to serve most effectively the objectives of industrialization within the framework of the

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 383-90.

Second Development Decade. It stressed the need for providing UNIDO with adequate manpower and resources for its field activities and recommended that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) study ways and means of increasing the number of projects for which UNIDO was designated as executing agency. It also urged UNDP to provide financing for a larger number of field advisers, and asked it to take measures necessary to ensure continuity of the Special Industrial Services Programme. It reminded Governments of its earlier decision inviting additional resources through voluntary contributions to UNIDO, and asked the Executive Director to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and De-

velopment to enable developing countries to derive increasing benefits from the system of generalized, non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory preferences.

These Assembly decisions were embodied in resolution 2639(XXV) adopted without objection on 19 November 1970, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 10 November. The text was sponsored in the Second Committee by Austria, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/8016. UNIDO. Report of Industrial Development Board on work of its 4th session, Vienna, Austria, 20 April-1 May 1970. (Annex IV: Pre-session documentation submitted by secretariat to Board.)

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1328-1331, 1335, 1338. Plenary Meeting 1912.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter V.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter VI.

A/8016. Report of Industrial Development Board on work of its 4th session, 20 April-1 May 1970, Chapters II, IV and VIII B and Annex III (resolutions 26(IV), 27(IV) and 28(IV)).

A/8066. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1120. Austria, Ghana, India, Iran, Pakistan, Philippines, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.1120/Rev.1. Austria, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved without objection by Second Committee on 10 November 1970, meeting 1338.

A/8169. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2639(xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8169, adopted by Assembly without objection on 19 November 1970, meeting 1912.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966,

Having considered the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourth session,

Keeping in mind the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970,

1. Takes note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourth session;

2. Urges the Industrial Development Board to ensure that all the resources available for the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization shall be used, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), to serve most effectively the objectives of industrialization within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. Stresses the need to provide the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with adequate manpower and resources for its field activities to enable it to give greater substantive support for the implementation of a larger number of projects for the industrial development of developing countries;

4. Recommends that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, taking into account the country-programming procedures, study ways and means of increasing the number of projects for which the United Nations Industrial Development Organization is designated as executing agency;

5. Recognizes the need to increase further the co-operative endeavour of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the countries participating in it to improve its operational programmes and field activities;

6. Reaffirms the importance of the programme of industrial field advisers and urges the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to provide the necessary financing for a larger number of field advisers, bearing in mind the need for, and the importance of, the strengthening by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of its links with the field;

7. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to take all the necessary measures to ensure, within the new provisions of the Programme, the continuity of the programme of Special Industrial Services, which has proved to be highly effective as a flexible instrument of assistance to meet the particular requirements of the developing countries in the field of industry;

8. Draws the attention of Governments to its invitation to provide additional resources through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Industrial

Development Organization, in accordance with section II, paragraph 23, of resolution 2152(XXI);

9. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to enable the developing countries to derive increasing benefits from the generalized system of non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory preferences.

## Organizational Questions

### SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

On 15 December 1969, the General Assembly had suggested that a Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) be convened at the highest possible level of governmental representation and asked the Industrial Development Board for proposals concerning the agenda and other details.<sup>2</sup>

On 30 April 1970, the Board recommended that the Special International Conference be open to all members of the organization and that it be held in Vienna, Austria, in 1971. The Executive Director was asked to consult with Governments before recommending the exact date to the General Assembly, and a special advisory committee was set up for the Conference.

The provisional agenda recommended was: (1) long-range strategy and orientation of UNIDO'S activities, including the organization's role in the Second United Nations Development Decade and the transfer and adaptation of technology for the industrial development of the developing countries; (2) the organizational structure of UNIDO; (3) questions of the financing of UNIDO.

On 20 July 1970, this decision was welcomed by the Economic and Social Council by the terms of its resolution 1527(XLIX). The Council, at the same time, drew the attention of Governments to the importance of the agenda items proposed for discussion at the Conference. The resolution was adopted—without vote—at the suggestion of the Council President. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 19 November 1970, the General Assembly decided to convene a Special International Conference of UNIDO at Vienna from 1 to 8 June 1971. The Assembly asked that documentation be prepared sufficiently in advance so that the 1971 session of the Industrial Development Board could undertake comprehensive consultations and preparatory work. The Conference was asked to report to the 1971 Assembly session through the Economic and Social Council.

These decisions of the Assembly were set out in resolution 2638(XXV) adopted without objection on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which approved the text—also without objection—on 6 November 1970. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text was sponsored in the Second Committee by Austria, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Madagascar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Venezuela and Yugoslavia and was amended by the United Kingdom.

### MEMBERSHIP OF UNIDO

By the adoption of resolution 2637(XXV) on 19 November 1970, the General Assembly decided without objection to include Fiji in List A of the annex to its resolution of 17 November 1966<sup>3</sup> nominating States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board. The Assembly's action was taken on the recom-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 357, text of resolution 2578(XXIV).

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 302-6, text of resolution 2152(XXI).

mendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the draft resolution without vote on 4 November 1970, on the proposal of the Committee Chairman.

#### REPORT OF UNIDO BOARD

The report of the Industrial Development Board on its fourth (1970) session was examined by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1970 session. On 20 July 1970, the Council

took note of the report and transmitted it to the General Assembly. The Council's decision was contained in resolution 1527(XLIX), which was adopted, without vote, on the suggestion of the Council President (see above).

The General Assembly, on 19 November 1970, in adopting a resolution (2639(XXV)) dealing with the programme of UNIDO, took note of the report.

(See pp. 415-16 above for text.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1710, 1711.

E/4874. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting report of Industrial Development Board on its 4th session (ID/B/78, A/8016).

RESOLUTION 1527(XLIX), as suggested by Council President, adopted by Council without vote on 20 July 1970, meeting 1711.

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourth session and transmits it to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

2. Welcomes resolution 29(IV) of the Industrial Development Board relating to the proposal to hold a Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in 1971;

3. Draws the attention of Governments to the importance of the agenda items proposed for discussion at the Conference.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1328-1331, 1335, 1338.

Fifth Committee, meetings 1384, 1399.

Plenary Meeting 1912.

A/8016. Report of Industrial Development Board on work of its 4th session, 20 April-1 May 1970, Chapter VIII A and Annex III (resolution 29(IV)).

A/8066. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8073 and Corr.1. Special International Conference of UNIDO. Report of Executive Director.

A/C.2/L.1118. Administrative and financial implications of report of Industrial Development Board on its 4th session (A/8016, resolution 29(IV)).

A/C.2/L.1119. Austria, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Madagascar, Pakistan, Philippines, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by United Kingdom, approved by

Second Committee without objection on 6 November 1970, meeting 1335.

A/C.5/1327, A/8170. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/8169. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8169. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2638(XXV), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8169, adopted by Assembly without objection on 19 November 1970, meeting 1912.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling further its resolution 2578(XXIV) of 15 December 1969,

Considering Industrial Development Board resolution 29(IV) of 30 April 1970 on the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Noting the report of the Executive Director on the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Bearing in mind the proclamation of the Second United Nations Development Decade, with special reference to the goals and policy measures related to industrial development that are included in the International Development Strategy for the Decade as adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970,

1. Decides to convene a Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at the highest possible level of governmental representation, to be held in Vienna from 1 to 8 June 1971 following the fifth session of the Industrial Development Board, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of Industrial Development Board resolution 29(IV);

2. Requests the Executive Director and the Advisory Committee for the Special International Conference to prepare the documentation for the Conference in a concise and comprehensive way and sufficiently in advance to enable the Industrial Development Board,

at its fifth session, to undertake comprehensive consultations and preparatory work in this respect;

3. Considers that this preparatory work should be undertaken with due regard to the relevant discussions in the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Special International Conference to transmit its report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-sixth session.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF UNIDO

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meeting 1331.

Plenary Meeting 1912.

A/8169. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 1331.

RESOLUTION 2637 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8169, adopted by Assembly without objection on 19 November 1970, meeting 1912.

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include Fiji in list A of the annex to its resolution 2152 (XXI).

#### OTHER DECISIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1912.

#### CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNIDO

A/8152. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 66.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, p. xiii.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin, No. 15 (ID/SER.A/15). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.10.

Industrial Co-operation between Developed and Developing Countries for Export. Report of Expert Group Meeting, Bucharest, Romania, 8-13 June 1970 (ID/29). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.B.4.

Industrial Research Institutes. I: Project Selection and Evaluation; II: Financial Administration (ID/30 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.31.

Production of Distribution Transformers in Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.11.

Industrial Development Survey, Vol. II (ID/41). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.5.

Industrial Location and Regional Development: An Annotated Bibliography (ID/43). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.15.

Guide to Industrial Directories (ID/53 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.71.II.B.5.

Directory of External Sources of Financing Available for Industrial Projects in Developing Countries (ID/54 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.24.

Operation, Maintenance, Design and Manufacturing of Chemical Plants and Equipment in Developing Countries. Report of UNIDO/DECHEMA Seminar, Königstein, Federal Republic of Germany, 25-26 June 1970 (ID/57). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.33.

Industrial Research and Development News, Vol. V: No. 1, Spring 1970 (ID/SER.B/11); No. 2, Summer 1970 (ID/SER.B/12); No. 3, Autumn 1970 (ID/SER.B/13); No. 4, Winter 1970 (ID/SER.B/14).

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Rules of Procedure of the Industrial Development Board (ID/B/18/Rev.2). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.B.11.

### The United Nations Industrial Development Organization Pledging Conference

Voluntary contributions made at annual United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) pledging conferences, which have been held at United Nations Headquarters in New York since 1968, provide additional financing for the organization's technical assistance activities. The resources thus provided under the General Trust Fund have helped to broaden UNIDO'S scope of activities by making assistance possible to developing countries in areas not

eligible for aid under existing programmes, particularly under the United Nations Development Programme.

In 1970, the pledging conference was held on 10 November, when 60 countries announced voluntary contributions. Subsequently, additional countries made pledges, bringing the total number to 69 as at 30 June 1971 and the total amount to \$2,205,101. (The table below gives details of the pledges.)



CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION FOR 1971

(As at 30 June 1971)

GOVERNMENT	PLEDGE (U.S. dollar equivalents)	GOVERNMENT	PLEDGE (U.S. dollar equivalents)
Afghanistan	2,000	Malta	240
Algeria	10,000	Mauritius	252
Argentina	30,000	Mexico	10,000
Austria	15,000	Mongolia	1,000*
Barbados	500	Morocco	10,000
Brazil	10,000	Nigeria	7,000
Bulgaria	12,500*	Pakistan	40,000*
Burma	1,000	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	600
Cameroon	1,798	Peru	12,000
Ceylon	3,000*	Philippines	20,000
Chile	3,000	Poland	50,000*
China	10,000	Republic of Korea	10,000
Colombia	4,000	Republic of Viet-Nam	1,000
Costa Rica	2,000	Romania	33,333*
Cuba	20,000*	Rwanda	1,500
Cyprus	720	Saudi Arabia	10,000
Czechoslovakia	173,130*	Sierra Leone	1,000
Fiji	1,000	Singapore	1,000
Gabon	4,986	Somalia	2,000
Greece	6,000	Sudan	10,000
Guyana	1,000	Switzerland	318,627
Hungary	33,333*	Thailand	10,000
India	50,000*	Togo	2,248
Indonesia	25,000	Trinidad and Tobago	5,000
Iran	50,000	Tunisia	5,000
Iraq	10,000	Turkey	3,333*
Israel	10,000	USSR	555,556*
Italy	300,000	United Arab Republic	109,245*
Ivory Coast	4,496	Upper Volta	5,000
Jamaica	4,000	Uruguay	5,000
Kenya	4,000	Venezuela	20,089
Kuwait	30,000	Yugoslavia	100,000*
Lebanon	4,615	Zambia	1,000
Lesotho	1,000		
Liberia	3,000		
Malaysia	2,000		

\* Contribution in non-convertible currency.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO, meetings 1, 2(A/CONF.52/SR.1-2).  
A/CONF.52/1. Final act of 1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO.

A/CONF.52/2. Contributions pledged to UNIDO for year 1971 as at 15 April 1971. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

## CHAPTER IX

## REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

## THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

At its twenty-fifth session, held from 14 to 24 April 1970, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) endorsed a long-term work programme for 1971-1975, which established the need for priority action in four main areas: the promotion of trade, particularly East-West trade; scientific and technological co-operation; long-term economic projections and planning; and problems of the environment.

Activities in these priority fields were carried out in 1970 by each of the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

## ACTIVITIES IN 1970

## AGRICULTURE

The Committee on Agriculture of ECE prepared its annual review covering the general agricultural situation in Europe, the market situation and prospects of the major commodities of particular interest to Europe and the development of European trade in agricultural products.

Work continued on the drawing up of common European standards for the quality, size and packaging of perishable foodstuffs. In co-operation with the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), the Committee also continued to work on the standardization of fruit juices and quick-frozen foods.

Experts in the mechanization of agriculture made a study tour of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1970.

In December 1970, the Committee held a symposium on the use of new forms of fertilizer in agriculture, organized jointly with FAO.

## ENERGY

The three committees concerned with various aspects of the energy situation in Europe—the Coal Committee, the Committee on Electric Power and the Gas Committee—were co-oper-

ating in the preparation of an econometric energy model for the region.

The Coal Committee reviewed the trade situation in coal, as well as management problems in the coal industry. It also reviewed developments in the utilization and preparation of solid fuels and in coal statistics.

A symposium on systems of exploitation and management of large open-cast coal mines was held in the USSR in June 1970.

The Committee on Electric Power reviewed the work of the Groups of Experts on rural electrification and distribution, on problems of planning and operating large power systems and on electric power stations.

The first version was prepared of a study on long-term prospects for the electric power industry in Europe.

A symposium on the economic problems raised by the integration of nuclear power stations into electric power systems, organized jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency, was held in Vienna, Austria, in October 1970. A symposium on the prospects for the development of hydroelectric schemes and their incorporation in future energy supply systems was held at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, also in October.

The Gas Committee held its annual review of the gas situation in Europe and examined the reports of Groups of Experts on the transport and storage of gas, the use and distribution of gas, and gas statistics.

The Committee sponsored a symposium on natural gas markets in Europe, held in Barcelona, Spain.

## HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

During 1970, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning held a comprehensive debate on problems in the field, including: the socio-economic aspects of housing; building materials and construction; urban renewal and planning; planning and development of rural settlements; housing, building and planning

problems in the less developed countries of southern Europe; and housing statistics.

The Committee heard reports by the ECE Seminar on the Planning and Development of Recreational Areas; the second ECE Symposium on Urban Renewal; and the Seminar on the Role of Transportation in Urban Planning, Development and Environment.

A study tour of Yugoslavia was made by the Committee during the year.

#### SENIOR ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Long-term planning and projections—including investment in human resources and manpower planning—was the principal item on the agenda of the 1970 meeting of Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments. Particular attention was paid to the implications of current demographic trends; serving as a basis for discussion were background papers prepared by ECE and the International Labour Organisation. It was agreed that the theme for coming meetings of the Senior Economic Advisers should continue to be the long-term aspects of economic strategies, policies and plans, and their impact on current decision-making.

A seminar on technological forecasting was held in December, under the auspices of the Senior Economic Advisers.

#### STEEL

Among other activities in 1970, the Steel Committee reviewed the efforts being made to reduce the delay in the publication of statistics; held a seminar on factors affecting labour productivity in rolling mills; and prepared a report on problems of air and water pollution arising in the iron and steel industry.

Studies in progress included: problems relating to steel scrap; production of steel tubes; distribution and marketing of steel products; long-term prospects for steel production, consumption and trade; and standardization.

During the year, the Committee made a study tour of Japan.

#### TIMBER

The Timber Committee held its annual market review and examined the prospects for the following products: sawn softwood; sawn hardwood; hardwood logs; pulpwood; pitprops and

coniferous logs; panel products, including plywood and blockboards, particle board and fibreboard. The Committee also reviewed the fourth biennial survey of the structure of, and raw materials consumption by, wood-based panel products industries.

A symposium was held in Portugal on the production and industrial utilization of eucalyptus.

The Committee sponsored a training course and study tour on the application and uses of tropical hardwoods in Italy, and made a study tour of France.

#### TRADE

At its 1970 session, the Committee on the Development of Trade agreed to consider the possibility of holding an informal meeting of trade experts to facilitate its consideration of problems arising in general economic and trade policy.

The Committee also considered the following topics: administrative restrictions; simplification of trade procedures; norms and standards; long-term agreements and related promotional machinery; marketing and related problems of business contacts and representation, with special reference to trade in manufactured goods; exchange of information on production and trading opportunities and problems of industrial, scientific and technological co-operation. The Committee examined the report of the Groups of Experts on simplification and standardization of external trade documents and on general conditions for international transactions.

Studies in progress included: the trade problems of the less developed ECE countries and current and projected changes in demand in European countries and their implications for trade.

#### TRANSPORT

The Inland Transport Committee continued to deal with problems of transport by rail, road and inland waterway, including the following: transport of dangerous goods, including prevention of water pollution; customs questions; track costs; urban and suburban travel; and legal questions.

An agreement was concluded concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in interna-

tional road transport. The Committee also concluded an agreement on the international carriage of perishable foodstuffs and on the special equipment to be used for such carriage.

#### WATER PROBLEMS

During 1970, the Committee on Water Problems published the study Trends in Water Resources Use and Development in the ECE Region.

The Committee sponsored a seminar on river basin management, held in London, United Kingdom, in June 1970; a preparatory meeting for a seminar on selected water problems in southern Europe; and an informal consultation of rapporteurs preparing a manual on establishing balances of water resources and water needs.

The Committee also continued to study problems involved in water pollution control and

governmental policies on the formulation and administration of water management plans.

#### DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its July 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the activities of ECE, including the decisions of its twenty-fifth session.

On 16 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual report of ECE for the period 24 April 1969 to 24 April 1970, and of the views expressed in the discussion and the resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Commission at its 1970 session. The Council also endorsed ECE's programme of work and priorities.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1520(XLIX), which was adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of ECE. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709.

E/4822. Annual report of Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), 24 April 1969-24 April 1970.

E/4822/Summary. Summary of annual report of ECE. E/4822, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECE for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/4859. Report of meetings of executive secretaries of regional economic commissions held in 1970 (New York, 21-23 January 1970; Geneva, Switzerland, 29 June-4 July 1970).

E/L.1313. Letter of 6 May 1970 from Poland to Secretary-General (transmitting letter of 21 April and statement of 16 April 1970 by German Democratic Republic).

E/L.1336. Bulgaria, People's Republic of Congo, Sudan, USSR: draft resolution.

E/L.1340. Letter of 29 June 1970 from France, United Kingdom and United States to Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 1520(XLIX), as submitted by ECE, E/4822, adopted without objection by Council on 16 July 1970, meeting 1709.

##### The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 24 April 1969 to 24 April 1970, of the views expressed in the discussion and of the resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Commission during its twenty-fifth session;

2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report.

##### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter III A.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter V.

E/5001. Annual report of ECE (25 April 1970-30 April 1971).

Economic Survey of Europe in 1969, Part I. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.E.1; Part II. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.E.5.

Economic Survey of Europe in 1970, Part II: The European Economy in 1970 (E/ECE/777/Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.E.5.

Problems of Air and Water Pollution Arising in the Iron and Steel Industry (ST/ECE/STEEL/32). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.E.6.

Development of Production Technology and New Properties of Steel Products (ST/ECE/STEEL/35). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.E.7.

Economic Aspects of Automation (ST/ECE/STEEL/37). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.E.16.

River Basin Management. Proceedings of the Seminar organized by the Committee on Water Problems of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and held in London, United Kingdom, 15-22 June 1970 (ST/ECE/WATER/3). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.E.17.

Guide for Use in Drawing Up Contracts relating to the International Transfer of Know-how in the Engineering Industry. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.E.15.

##### PERIODIC BULLETINS

Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 22, No. 1. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.E.2.

- Annual Bulletin of General Energy Statistics for Europe, Vol. II, 1969. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.70.II.E.13.
- Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe, Vol. XIX, Nos. 1-4.
- Annual Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe, Vol. V, 1970. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.71.II.E.8.
- Half-yearly Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, 1970, Vol. XV, Nos. 1,2.
- Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, 1970, Vol. XXI, Nos. 1-4.
- Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1969, Vol. XIII. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.70.II.E.10; 1970, Vol. XIV. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R.71.II.E.7.
- Bulletin on Conditions of Hydraulicity in Europe, Vol. I, 1968/69.
- Timber Bulletin for Europe, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1-4.
- Timber Bulletin for Europe, Vol. XXIII, Supplement 1: Reports presented at Seminar on Transport, Handling and Packaging of Sawm Softwood (London, United Kingdom, October 1968); Supplement 2: Annual Review of European Forest Products Markets (first part).
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- Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products, 1968 (ST/ECE/ENG/9). 70.II.E/Mim.2.
- Sixth Report on Output, Expenses and Income of Agriculture in European Countries (ST/ECE/AGRI/30, Vols. I-III). 70.II.E/Mim.3.
- Prices of Agricultural Products and Fertilizers in Europe, 1968/1969 (ST/ECE/AGRI/34). 70.II.E/Mim.4.
- Rural Electrification, Vol. XII (E/ECE/260). 70.II.E/Mim.5.
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- Review of the Agricultural Situation in Europe at the End of 1969 (ST/ECE/AGRI/36, Vols. I and II). 70.II.E/Mim.13.
- Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (E/ECE/TRADE/81/Rev.1). 70.II.E/Mim.14.
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- Symposium on the Application of Operational Research Methods in Solving the Economic Problems of Planning and Operating Large Electric Power Systems and on the Use of Computers for that Purpose: Proceedings (Varna, Bulgaria, May 1970) (ST/ECE/EP/56). 70.II.E/Mim.23.
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- Trends in Water Resources Use and Development in the ECE Region (ST/ECE/WATER/1). 70.II.E/Mim.28.
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## THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

During 1970, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) intensified its efforts to speed the balanced economic and social development of the region through international co-operation.

At its twenty-sixth session, held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 14 to 27 April 1970, the Commission outlined its plans for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

In its preparations for the Second Development Decade, the Commission emphasized joint action programmes, especially in liberalization and expansion of trade and in monetary co-

operation. It also sought multinational approaches to problems relating to industry and natural resources, transport and communications, water resources, development planning, statistics, social development, population, public administration, commodity prices, and typhoon damage control.

During 1970, Bangkok was officially declared ECAFE's permanent headquarters.

The number of members and associate members of ECAFE rose to 31, with the admission of the territory of Papua and New Guinea as an associate member-

## ACTIVITIES IN 1970

**TRADE AND PAYMENTS**

In 1970, ECAFE developed detailed plans for increasing intra-regional trade and monetary co-operation. These plans were submitted to the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation which met at Kabul, Afghanistan, in December. The Council outlined the steps to be taken with regard to an Asian clearing union, regional trade expansion and an Asian reserve bank.

Special attention continued to be paid to the trade and payments problems of the landlocked and the least developed countries of the region.

**INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

The second Asian Industrialization Conference, held in Tokyo, Japan, in September 1970, was attended by 200 Government and business representatives from 23 nations.

The Conference stressed the need for regional planning for industrial development and urged ECAFE nations to give priority in their national plans to multinational projects geared towards export manufacturing. The Conference adopted a declaration by which it set a target rate of industrial growth of 12 per cent per year for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It also urged increased support for the Asian Industrial Development Council as the key instrument in promoting Asian industrial development.

Off-shore prospecting of the marine shelves of eastern Asia showed increasing evidence of the presence of petroleum and solid minerals. The nine-nation Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), meeting in Saigon, Republic of Viet-Nam, in May 1970, reported that recent geological surveys indicated the possibility of petroleum off the Mekong Delta and the southwest coast of the Republic of Viet-Nam. The discovery of salt domes in the Gulf of Thailand raised hopes that sulphur and potash, two fertilizer ingredients deficient in ECAFE countries, might also be found.

Preparatory work was done on the establishment of similar committees on off-shore prospecting for the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific.

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

A plan of operation for an Asian telecommunication network was signed in Bangkok in April 1970. Field surveys were undertaken to lay the groundwork for a low-cost telecommunication system linking Asia with Pacific and European systems.

Progress on the Trans-Asian Railway network was reported by a working party of experts, meeting in Bangkok in November. The working party drew up a five-year plan for development of the railway network.

In December, an ECAFE workshop on urban traffic recommended increased support for public transport facilities in Asia's congested cities.

Water transport experts, meeting in Bangkok in October, suggested measures for closer regional co-operation in shipping, shipbuilding and water transport problems and recommended the establishment of a regional dredging organization under ECAFE auspices.

**ASIAN HIGHWAY**

By the end of 1970, the Asian Highway, which was to stretch from Iran to the Republic of Viet-Nam, was 93 per cent complete; four fifths of the entire network was considered motorable in all weather.

In November, the second Asian Highway Motor Rally was held to demonstrate the availability of the western section for trade and tourist travel. The 6,700-kilometre course between Teheran, Iran, and Dacca, Pakistan, via Kathmandu, Nepal, was completed by 46 cars.

**WATER RESOURCES**

The water needs of Asia for the next 10 to 20 years were discussed by the Regional Conference on Water Resources, which met in Bangkok in September 1970. The Conference called for the co-operative development of rivers shared by neighbouring countries.

The seven-nation Typhoon Committee met in Bangkok in November, following a major cyclone in East Pakistan and typhoons in the Philippines. The Committee approved a special regional action programme for natural disaster relief and appealed to the United Nations General Assembly for help in minimizing the harmful effects of such storms. The Committee was under the joint auspices of ECAFE and the World Meteorological Organization.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

During the year, ECAFE continued to encourage closer economic co-operation among member Governments. Following the establishment in 1969 of the Asian Coconut Community, which resulted from an ECAFE study on the problems of the coconut industry, the Commission accelerated efforts to ease the problems of other commodity producers through co-operative action. During 1970, it examined possibilities for stabilizing rice prices; undertook a study of co-operative methods of solving problems in the rubber industry; and drafted an agreement to establish a Pepper Community.

The 1970 Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East reviewed economic developments in the region, highlighting agriculture and trade.

By the end of 1970, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, operating in Bangkok under ECAFE auspices, had trained more than 1,200 fellows from 25 countries of the ECAFE region. The research facilities of the Institute were also being expanded.

## STATISTICS

The Asian Statistical Institute, which was to provide training for senior statisticians of the region, was officially opened in Tokyo on 3 June 1970; 32 fellows from 16 countries were enrolled in its first course.

The Conference of Asian Statisticians, meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in December 1970, urged the increased use of statistics in the development of the region and the strengthening of data-processing facilities and training. In 1970, training facilities were being offered in Australia, India and Japan.

The second ECAFE Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East was issued in December.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

During 1970, increased emphasis was placed on the need for balanced programmes of social and economic development.

A high-level working party on social development, meeting in Bangkok in December, emphasized the urgent need to consider the social aspects of development planning.

In September, representatives of young people of 25 Asian countries met in Bangkok to discuss the problems and role of youth in national development.

## POPULATION

Under its expanded Asian Population Programme, ECAFE accelerated efforts to assist Governments with population problems related to development goals.

In June 1970, ECAFE convened the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Asian Population Conference, which was scheduled to be held in 1972 or 1973. A working group on the training of personnel in family planning programmes was convened from 27 July to 7 August 1970 in Bangkok. A training course on fertility and family planning evaluation was held in Bombay, India, from 2 November to 12 December 1970, under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and the Government of India, with financial assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

## MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT

In 1970, special attention was given to the preparation of an over-all framework for the economic development of the Mekong Basin to the year 2000, including tributary projects, navigation and transportation, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, power, industries, natural resources, social development and health.

In Laos, work progressed on the \$30 million Nam Ngum Dam. Despite difficulties, construction also continued on the \$27 million Prek Thnot multipurpose project in the Khmer Republic; during the year, the Mekong Committee and the Secretary-General appealed to all concerned to permit work to continue on the project.

Plans also went forward on the Pa Mong multipurpose project, which would dam the Mekong between Laos and Thailand, and the Sambor power project in the Khmer Republic.

## DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 16 July 1970, at its forty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted without objection three resolutions concerning ECAFE.

By the first resolution (1521 (XLIX)), the Council took note of the annual report of ECAFE covering the period 29 April 1969 to 27 April 1970, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained therein, and endorsed the Commission's programme of work and priori-

ties. This action was taken on the recommendation of ECAFE. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second resolution (1522 (XLIX)), the Council took note of the recommendation of ECAFE to declare Bangkok the headquarters of the Commission and decided to amend the Commission's terms of reference accordingly. The Council also recommended to the General Assembly that it accept the offer of the Government of Thailand to make available plots of land for the construction of a new building. These actions were taken at the suggestion of the President of the Council. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the third resolution (1523 (XLIX)), the Council approved the recommendation of ECAFE that the territory of Papua and New Guinea be included within the geographical

scope of the Commission and admitted as an associate member, and decided to amend the Commission's terms of reference accordingly. This action was taken on the recommendation of ECAFE. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly accepted with gratitude the offer of the Government of Thailand to make available additional plots of land for the construction of new buildings for ECAFE.

This decision, which had been recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1522(XLIX), was contained in Assembly resolution 2745(XXV). (For text, see page 875.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION**  
Plenary Meetings 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1722.

E/4781 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Reports of Joint Inspection Unit. Report by 3 members of Joint Inspection Unit (September 1969), notes by Secretary-General, and comments of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.  
E/4823. Annual report of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE), 29 April 1969-27 April 1970.

E/4823/Summary. Summary of annual report of ECAFE.

E/4823/Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of decisions taken by ECAFE during its 26th session, Bangkok, Thailand, 14-27 April 1970. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4823, Part IV. Second draft resolution submitted by ECAFE for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/4859. Report of meetings of executive secretaries of regional economic commissions held in 1970 (New York, 21-23 January 1970; Geneva, Switzerland, 29 June-4 July 1970).

RESOLUTION 1521 (XLIX), as submitted by ECAFE, E/4823, adopted by Council without objection on 16 July 1970, meeting 1709.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 29 April 1969 to 27 April 1970 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report,

Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report.

E/4823, Part III. Resolution adopted by ECAFE during its 26th session (resolution 104(XXVI)).  
E/L.1338. Draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1522(XLIX), as suggested by Council President, E/L.1338, adopted without objection by Council on 16 July 1970, meeting 1709.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in its resolution 104(XXVI) to declare Bangkok the headquarters of the Commission and to amend its terms of reference accordingly,

Taking note further that the Commission has requested it to recommend to the General Assembly that the United Nations accept the offer of the Government of Thailand to make available additional plots of land for the construction of a new building in addition to the existing working site,

1. Decides to replace paragraph 18 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East by the following text: "The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at Bangkok, Thailand;"

2. Recommends that the General Assembly accept the above-mentioned offer of the Government of Thailand subject to the conclusion of terms and conditions for the use of the land mutually acceptable to the United Nations and the Government.

E/4823, Part IV. First draft resolution submitted by



ECAFE for action by Economic and Social Council.

RESOLUTION 1523 (XLIX), as submitted by ECAFE, E/4823, adopted without objection by Council on 16 July 1970, meeting 1709.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the recommendation contained in the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with regard to the request of the Government of Australia for the inclusion of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea within the geographical scope of the Commission and the admission of the Territory as an associate member,

1. Approves the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East that the Territory of Papua and New Guinea be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted as an associate member;

2. Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1412, 1414, 1415.

Plenary Meeting 1933.

RESOLUTION 2745 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee (A/8099, draft resolution VIII), adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 108 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see p. 875.]

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

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A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter V. E/4913. Financial implications of actions taken by Council at its 49th session. Report by Secretary-General.

E/5020. Annual Report of ECAFE, 28 April 1970-30 April 1971.

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1970 (E/CN.11/986). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.1.

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XXI: No. 1/2, June/September 1970. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.15; No. 3, December 1970. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.16.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Sectoral Output and Employment Projections for the Second Development Decade. Part One: Report of the Seventh Group of Experts on Programming Techniques; Part Two: Studies Prepared by the ECAFE Secretariat. Development Programming Techniques Series, No. 8 (E/CN.11/920). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.6.

Techniques of Annual Planning with Special Reference to Asian Countries (E/CN.11/933). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.18.

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Thermal Power Stations—A Techno-economic Study (E/CN.11/891). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.2.

Asian Industrial Development News, No. 5, 1970 (E/CN.11/918). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.9.

Regional Energy Atlas of Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/900). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.11.

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 8 (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/26). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.5.

Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East, 1968.

Mineral Resources Development Series, No. 35 (E/CN.11/949). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.7.

Case Histories of Oil and Gas Fields in Asia and the Far East (Third Series) (Submitted to the Fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, Canberra, Australia, October-November 1969). Mineral Resources Development Series, No. 37 (E/CN.11/952). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.8.

Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1968 (E/CN.11/941). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.12.

Report of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Load Despatch Techniques and Application of Computer Technology to Power System Engineering Problems (E/CN.11/934). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.14.

#### POPULATION

Directory of Key Personnel and Periodicals in the Field of Population in the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/898). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.14.

#### STATISTICS

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East, 1970 (E/CN.11/942). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.3.

Report of the Seminar on Statistics for Planning, Moscow, USSR, 22 September-12 October 1969 (E/CN.11/946). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.F.15.

#### TRADE

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Vol. V. Series A, No. 1 (E/CN.11/890). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.3; No. 2 (E/CN.11/892). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.5; Vol. VI, Series B, No. 1 (E/CN.11/917). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.F.19.

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#### WATER RESOURCES

Water Resources Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/84-87, March, June, September, December 1970).

## THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

During 1970, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) continued to promote the economic integration of the region and stepped up its activities in research and training. It also took steps to assist the areas affected by the earthquake of 31 May in Peru.

In 1970, the Committee of the Whole of ECLA held two extraordinary sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York. At the first of these (4-7 May 1970), the Committee discussed trends in the Latin American economy in 1969 and agreed upon measures to provide the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) with greater financial stability.

Established in 1962 under the aegis of ECLA, ILPES had been carrying out an extensive programme for the training of economists and other professionals concerned with Latin American development techniques. The Institute also advised Governments on the formulation of their development plans and undertook research into the major social and economic problems of the region.

At the second extraordinary session (22-23 June 1970), the Committee of the Whole recommended measures to be taken by the international community to assist the Peruvian Government in its efforts to reconstruct the areas affected by the earthquake of 31 May. A detailed report on the disaster was submitted to the session by a joint ECLA/ILPES team that visited the site of the catastrophe. The Committee also requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend to Member States the establishment of an emergency fund for cases of natural disaster, to be made up of voluntary contributions by all members of the international community.

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

The data in the 1969 Economic Survey of Latin America, published in 1970, indicated that Latin America's gross domestic product rose by 6.4 per cent in 1969, compared with 6.1 per cent in 1968. These rates represented significant progress over earlier years and over the average for 1960-1965, which was 5 per cent.

The growth rate of imports averaged around 8 per cent annually for the period 1964-1969, in marked contrast to the rate of 1.4 per cent in 1960-1965. Investment grew by 10 per cent during 1968 and 1969, compared with an average annual rate of 4.3 per cent in 1960-1965.

Basic services, construction and manufacturing were the sectors which contributed most to economic growth in 1969. On the whole, there was also less of a tendency towards inflation in the region.

Among external sector trends, international transactions showed considerable impetus for the second consecutive year. This could be ascribed to the export boom in Brazil and Chile; the recovery in Argentina's exports; the continued upward trend in exports from Mexico, Bolivia, Costa Rica and Panama; and the upsurge in exports from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Guatemala and Peru.

The fact that exports increased more rapidly than imports led to an improvement in the trade balance of the region. However, with the exception of Bolivia and Honduras, the Latin American countries recorded an increase in net remittances of profits and interest on foreign capital. As a consequence, only two countries—Peru and Uruguay—maintained a current external surplus. Of the countries with a current external deficit, Argentina recorded a large increase; El Salvador, Honduras, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela showed smaller increases; Brazil and Chile showed substantial reductions; and Mexico, Paraguay, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua either reduced their deficits or did not increase them.

## ACTIVITIES IN 1970

## DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

In line with the objectives established by the United Nations for the Second Development Decade, ECLA continued to give priority to outlining a basic development strategy for Latin America.

In 1970, a methodology for the evaluation of regional and country trends in Latin America during the First United Nations Development

Decade was worked out. It was to provide a basis for evolving policies on such persistent problems of the region as: unemployment, or underemployment; low average per capita product; marked disparities in productivity; limitations in the absorption of technical know-how; and, in the international sphere, Latin America's declining economic importance and increasing financial and political dependence on other regions.

#### TRADE

In co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and ILPES, the Commission organized two training courses in foreign trade policy: a sixth regional course on trade policy, attended by 25 officials from 16 Latin American countries; and a course on export promotion, attended by 20 officials from Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay.

A number of studies on trade policy were prepared by ECLA. These included a guidebook for Latin American exporters and a detailed study of the main characteristics and problems of trade between Latin America and the European Economic Community; the trade study was submitted to the extraordinary meeting of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA), held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July.

In co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Commission brought up to date a report on the prospects for wheat production in the countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), particularly as regarded intra-regional trade. The Commission also prepared a study on the current situation and prospects for the production and consumption of beef and milk in Latin America, and, at the request of the Andean Group, an analysis of the current situation and prospects for agricultural trade in the Andean sub-region.

#### ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

The Economic Projections Centre of ECLA carried out studies on a classification of Latin American countries for planning and strategy purposes, and on economic projections for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

To meet the region's need for social and economic data, the groundwork was laid for the establishment of a regional centre for social and economic documentation, made possible by contributions from the Netherlands Government.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A number of studies were prepared by ECLA in the field of industrial development, including the following on forest products: the technology of bagasse on pulp and paper production; the development of the sawn-wood industry and the wood-based panel products industry; the Latin American share in world pulp and paper production; and the possibilities of exporting selected forest products to countries overseas.

#### MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

During the year, ECLA organized a number of meetings and seminars aimed at finding solutions for the region's structural problems, obtaining steadier economic growth, redistributing average income and reducing or eliminating the factors which made for dependence in the external sector.

In May, a regional seminar on the techniques and procedures of United Nations technical assistance was organized in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Also in May, the Commission co-operated with FAO in organizing a regional consultation on the development of the forest and pulp and paper industries, held in Mexico City, Mexico.

In August, a working group was organized to consider the region's problems in the field of industrial statistics, and an intensive course on regional planning was held, in co-operation with ILPES.

During November, a group of experts on administrative capability for development examined administrative shortcomings in the development of the public sector in the Latin American countries and studied measures to eliminate such shortcomings in the light of individual country needs and regional and sub-regional economic integration movements.

A seminar on the current situation and future prospects of the tin-plate industry in Latin America was co-sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and was attended by experts from India, Japan,

Spain, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

#### DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its July 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council took two actions concerning the work of ECLA.

On 16 July 1970, the Council took note of the annual report of ECLA, covering the period from 24 April 1969 to 7 May 1970. It also took note of the decision of the ECLA Committee of the Whole to provide greater financial sta-

bility to the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

These decisions of the Council were embodied in resolution 1524(XLIX), adopted without objection on the recommendation of ECLA. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 23 July, the Council took note of the report by the Committee of the Whole on its extraordinary session held in June 1970 to consider the earthquake disaster in Peru. This decision was embodied in resolution 1531 (XLIX), which was adopted, unanimously, at the suggestion of the Council President.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709.

E/4806. Annual report of Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), 24 April 1969-7 May 1970. (Part III: resolution adopted by Committee of Whole at its 5th extraordinary session, 4-7 May 1970.)

E/4806/Summary. Summary of annual report of ECLA.

E/4806, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECLA for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/4859. Report of meetings of executive secretaries of regional economic commissions held in 1970 (New York, 21-23 January 1970; Geneva, Switzerland, 29 June-4 July 1970).

RESOLUTION 1524(XLIX), as submitted by ECLA, E/4806, adopted without objection by Council on 16 July 1970, meeting 1709.

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period from 24 April 1969 to 7 May 1970 and of the resolution contained in part III of that report.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 394-396.  
Plenary Meetings 1703, 1716.

E/4883/Rev.1. Report of Committee of Whole of ECLA on its 6th extraordinary session, Headquarters, New York, 22-23 June 1970.

RESOLUTION 1531 (XLIX), as suggested by Council President, taking note of report of 6th extraordinary session of Committee of Whole of ECLA, adopted unanimously by Council on 23 July 1970, meeting 1716.

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E/4935 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Reports of Joint Inspection Unit. Report by 3 members of Joint Inspection Unit (June 1970), note by Secretary-General and observations of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. E/5027 and Add.1. Annual Report of ECLA, Vols. I and II (8 May 1970-8 May 1971).

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#### THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

During 1970, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) concentrated on implementing the recommendations adopted by the Commission at its ninth session and tenth anniversary meeting, held in February 1969.

The Executive Committee of ECA held its third and fourth meetings in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 21 May and 9 to 13 November, respectively. The Technical Committee of Experts held its first meeting in February.

## ACTIVITIES IN 1970

## DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND RESEARCH

During 1970 EGA continued to prepare target proposals for the Second United Nations Development Decade and made some initial studies on the implications of these targets for Africa.

The third session of the Conference of African Planners, which met in Addis Ababa from 20 to 29 May 1970, also discussed preparations for the Second Development Decade, as well as planning problems and methods, arrangements for the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and proposals for the economic research programme of EGA.

The Commission continued to assist countries in establishing and improving their national economic surveys; by 1970, about half the countries of Africa were publishing annual surveys or similar documents.

The Economic Bulletin for Africa issued by ECA remained one of the principal sources of technical and general information about Africa.

## INDUSTRY

Special attention was paid during 1970 to project evaluation and the promotion of industry, including: the preparation of model schemes for small-scale industries and of project profiles for selected industries; the examination of policies for indigenous enterprises; and the promotion of industrial investment.

As a result of the initiatives taken by the African Development Bank and ECA, an international finance corporation—the Société internationale financière pour les investissements et le développement en Afrique (SIFIDA)—was formed to invest in all African countries.

Promotion of specific industrial projects was being carried out in co-operation with the African Development Bank and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

## AGRICULTURE

During 1970, the Commission carried out four sub-regional studies on intra-sub-regional co-operation and trade in agriculture. The studies revealed there was room for an increase in specialization and trade in agricultural products and recommended ways of fostering sub-regional co-operation in agricultural research, training and other fields.

As part of a programme for developing rice production in West Africa, the West African Rice Development Association and the Rice Research Centre were established. A mission on rice production was also sent to West Africa.

## TRADE

The Commission continued to explore means of developing intra-regional and inter-regional trade.

The Africa Trade Centre became operational in March 1970. Officers from the Centre visited 20 countries of the region on fact-finding missions; training courses on the marketing of African products and on commercial policy were conducted and a documentation unit was established.

In response to ECA requests for bilateral assistance, the Governments of Belgium, Finland, Norway and the United States provided the Africa Trade Centre with expert staff for trade promotion, and the Belgian Government provided funds for the documentation unit.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The year 1970 saw further expansion in the field of social development, particularly in rural development.

Under the joint auspices of ECA, the International Labour Organisation and the Danish Board of Technical Co-operation, a regional seminar on National Youth Service Programmes was held in Addis Ababa from 23 November to 4 December. The seminar examined developments in national youth service programmes, particularly in relation to the development of skills and job opportunities, and recommended measures by which Governments might increase the contribution of youth to national economic and social development.

The Commission sent advisory missions on social welfare policy and training to the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. Missions were also sent to Dahomey, Gabon and Mali to advise on the formulation of rural development programmes.

## MANPOWER AND TRAINING

During 1970, ECA expanded its activities in the field of training and manpower. About 98

Africans received fellowships under programmes co-ordinated by the Commission.

A regional expert group meeting on education and training for development in Africa was held in December, in observance of International Education Year. The seminar focused attention on structural and programme modifications necessary to meet the demands of accelerated industrialization and modernization.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Advisory services in the field of development administration were provided in 1970 to the following countries: Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

In December 1970, a regional seminar on the administrative framework for development was held in Addis Ababa for all English-speaking African countries.

Advisory services in organization and management were provided to Algeria, the Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Mali, Morocco, the People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Tunisia. A similar programme was being launched in English-speaking countries.

The Commission prepared a report concerning the development of professional training in accountancy and chartered secretaryship in various English-speaking countries, and sent missions to six countries to encourage them to establish training programmes in these fields.

The study of African postal systems was continued by the Commission; it also sent advisory missions in postal administration to Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Sudan, Swaziland, the United Arab Republic and Zambia.

#### STATISTICAL SERVICES

The basic objectives of ECA'S statistical programme, as formulated by the Conference of African Statisticians, were to assist in the development and co-ordination of national statistical services and to establish a centralized statistical service for the African region.

Efforts to develop professional-level statistical training were concentrated at the two Institutes of Statistics and Applied Economics, at Rabat, Morocco, and Kampala, Uganda; these Institutes received technical assistance under the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Two centres for training personnel at the middle level continued to meet heavy demands: the Statistics Training Institute at Yaounde, Cameroon, and the East African Statistical Training Centre at Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

A seminar on data required for projections was held at ECA headquarters from 9 to 13 November 1970. The seminar was followed by a meeting of the Working Group on Public Sector Statistics, which was held in Addis Ababa from 16 to 20 November, to promote, among other things, the standardization of government accounts within the context of the national accounting framework.

#### POPULATION PROGRAMME

During 1970, ECA'S Population Programme Centre helped to carry out the Commission's expanded programme in the population field by: (a) assisting Governments in understanding the population situation in the region and the inter-relationship between population dynamics and economic and social growth; (b) helping Governments, at their request, to set up population programme services; (c) training personnel by supporting national institutions and establishing regional training and research institutes; and (d) co-ordinating the regional activities of the United Nations organs in the field of population.

A working group on fertility studies and evaluation of population programmes met in Addis Ababa in January. In a follow-up action, the Commission organized a technical group on pilot studies on fertility, mortality and evaluation of population programmes, with a view to evolving guidelines for African countries.

The Population Programme Centre published the first three issues of the African Population Newsletter, reviewing the demographic situation in the region and the activities of African Governments and institutions in this field.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

The Commission continued to compile data on African mineral exploration, development, production, processing and trade, as well as on

scientific and technological development and legislative problems.

It also decided to support applications by Cameroon and Nigeria for assistance to establish centres for training in aerial surveying and mapping in those two countries.

A working group meeting on water resources planning was held during the year, as was a preparatory meeting for a conference on African hydrology and hydrometeorology.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A pre-feasibility study of the Trans-Sahara route, initiated by ECA in 1962, was completed by UNDP in 1970. The Commission also completed preliminary studies for the Trans-West African Highway and Trans-African Highway.

The Commission continued to encourage the development of tourism in Africa. Studies of the tourist potential in north, east, and central Africa had been completed by the end of 1970.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The African Regional Group of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development held its fifth meeting in Addis Ababa from 19 to 22 October 1970 and discussed regional proposals for the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

The first meeting of the ECA Panel of Experts on Advanced Institutes for Applied Science and Technology in Africa was held at the Institute of Science and Technology, University of Manchester, United Kingdom, from 10 to 14 August. The meeting formulated ideas on the forms and functions of such institutes.

From 5 to 16 October, a regional symposium on the utilization of science and technology for

development in Africa, sponsored jointly by ECA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was held at Addis Ababa.

#### ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Commission continued its work in strengthening the institutional framework for economic co-operation and in promoting multinational co-operation ventures in all sectors throughout the region.

Following recommendations made by its Executive Committee in 1969, the Commission sent missions to Central Africa and to West Africa with a view to determining: (a) the possibilities of further assistance by ECA to individual countries wishing to set up economic groupings; (b) the reactions of member States to proposals by the Executive Committee to create new sub-regions; and (c) the views of Governments on the proposal to establish United Nations development advisory teams to assist in the realization of multinational development programmes.

The four sub-regional offices of ECA rendered direct assistance to Governments and multinational co-operation groupings. The ECA secretariat also provided assistance through advisory missions and examination of opportunities for concerted action with organizations such as the African Development Bank.

#### DECISION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 16 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual report of ECA covering the period from 15 February 1969 to 14 February 1970. It took this action by adopting, without objection, resolution 1525(XLIX), as proposed by the the Council President.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1705, 1708, 1709, 1719.

E/4733. Development and co-ordination of activities of organizations within United Nations system. Report of Joint Inspection Unit. Note by Secretariat (circulating text of report by 3 members of Joint Inspection Unit).

E/4733/Add.1,2. Reports of Joint Inspection Unit on Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Note by

Secretary-General and observations of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

E/4824. Annual report of ECA, 15 February 1969-14 February 1970.

E/4824/Summary. Summary of report of ECA.

E/4859. Report of meetings of executive secretaries of regional economic commissions held in 1970 (New York, 21-23 January 1970; Geneva, Switzerland, 29 June-4 July 1970).

E/L.1335 and Corr.1. Chad, Ghana, Kenya, People's Republic of Congo, Sudan, Tunisia: draft resolution.

E/L.1337 and Rev.1. Administrative and financial implications of 6-power draft resolution, E/L.1335. Statement and revised statement of Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 1525 (XLIX), as suggested by Council President, taking note of annual report of ECA covering period 15 February 1969-14 February 1970, adopted without objection by Council on 16 July 1970, meeting 1709.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 6.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter III D.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter V.

A/8030 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council: representation of certain associate members of ECA. Note by Secretary-General (withdrawn).

E/4997. Annual report of ECA (15 February 1970-13 February 1971). Vol. I: Parts I-IV of annual

report; Vol. II: Programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973, with projections to 1976.

Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa, No. 12, June 1970 (E/CN.14/AGREB/12 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.K.6.

Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1968 (E/CN.14/435/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.K.1.

Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. X, No. 1, June 1970 (E/CN.14/486). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.K.2.

Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series A, Direction of Trade, No. 15. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.70.II.K.9; No. 16. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.71.II.K.14.

Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series B, Trade by Commodity, No. 18. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.71.II.K.11; No. 19. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.71.II.K.12; No. 20. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.72.II.K.3.

Co-operation for Economic Development of Eastern Africa. Report of the Eastern African Team (ST/ECA/140/Parts I-IX). U.N.P. Sales Nos. E.71.II.A.3-11. (Part One: Introduction and Summary of Recommendations. Part Two: Economic Setting and Development Perspectives. Part Three: Development Implications of Co-operation. Part Four: Co-operation in Industry. Part Five: Co-operation in Agriculture. Part Six: Co-operation in Energy. Part Seven: Co-operation in Transport and Communications. Part Eight: Co-operation in Human Resources. Part Nine: Co-operation in Trade.)

## THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OFFICE IN BEIRUT

At its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report by the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB), covering the period 1 May 1969 to 15 April 1970.

The Office was now active in the fields of industry and population, the report noted, while continuing to work in development planning, human resources, training, housing and statistics.

During 1970, a projection of the economic development of Lebanon for the years 1975-1980 was completed; it followed a series of similar projections of growth and development for Iraq,

for Jordan, for Kuwait, for Saudi Arabia and for Syria.

A seminar on children and youth in national planning and development was held in February in Beirut, Lebanon, under the joint auspices of the Lebanese Government, the United Nations Children's Fund and UNESOB. The seminar brought together representatives of 14 Arab States and various United Nations organizations.

These and other activities of UNESOB were taken note of by the Economic and Social Council on 16 July 1970, when it adopted without vote resolution 1526(XLIX), as suggested by the President of the Council.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709.

E/4825. Regional co-operation. Activities of United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (Lebanon). Annual report of Secretary-General covering period 1 May 1969-15 April 1970).

E/4859. Report of meetings of executive secretaries of

regional economic commissions held in 1970 (New York, 21-23 January 1970; Geneva, Switzerland, 29 June-4 July 1970).

RESOLUTION 1526(XLIX), as suggested by Council President, taking note of annual report of Secretary-General on activities of United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut covering period 1 May



1969-15 April 1970, adopted without vote by Council on 16 July 1970, meeting 1709.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter III E.

A/8003 and Corr. 1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter V.

Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1970 (ST/UNESOB/7 and corrigenda). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.C.1.

E/4839. Studies on selected development problems in various countries in Middle East, 1970: Summary.

E/5006. Activities of United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. Report of Secretary-General (covering period 15 April 1970-15 April 1971).

### ROLE OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONS IN SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the important role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB) in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

In so doing, the Assembly: (1) expressed its appreciation of the contributions made by the regional economic commissions and UNESOB towards the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade; (2) requested the regional economic commissions and UNESOB to continue and further intensify their efforts in helping to promote—on a regional, sub-regional or inter-regional basis—trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among their member countries as a concrete step towards the attainment of the goals of the Second Development Decade; (3) affirmed that these efforts deserved the active support of the international community, in particular of the developed countries; (4) requested the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, in co-operation where ap-

propriate with regional development banks and sub-regional groups and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system, to make suitable arrangements for conducting regular appraisals and evaluation of the progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy; and (5) urged that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB be provided with the means and resources necessary to fulfil their role for the benefit of their member countries.

These decisions of the General Assembly were embodied in resolution 2687 (XXV), which was adopted, by a vote of 99 to 1, with 9 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The text was based on a proposal by India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia, as orally amended by the sponsors and by the Netherlands, Syria and the United Kingdom. The Second Committee approved the text by a vote of 85 to 2, with 11 abstentions, on 23 November 1970. (For text, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1324, 1349.

Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter V.

A/C.2/L.1121. India, Indonesia, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Iraq, Nigeria, Southern Yemen and Yemen, as orally amended by sponsors and by Netherlands, Syria and United Kingdom, approved by Second Committee on 23 November 1970, meeting 1349, by 85 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (Part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), section VII B and draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 2687 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8203/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 99 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Conscious of the importance of making appropriate arrangements for conducting regular appraisals, on a regional basis, of progress made towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy,

Considering that the regional economic commis-

sions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut will be called upon to assume major responsibilities for review and appraisal at the regional level of the progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy, in collaboration with regional development banks and other regional or subregional institutions,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the contributions made by the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut towards the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Requests the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to continue and further intensify their efforts in helping to promote, on a regional, subregional or interregional basis, trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among their member countries as a concrete step towards the attainment of the goals

and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. Affirms that these efforts deserve the active support of the entire international community and particularly of the developed countries;

4. Requests the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in co-operation where appropriate with regional development banks and subregional groupings and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system, to make suitable arrangements for conducting regular appraisals and evaluation of the progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy;

5. Urges that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut be provided with the means and resources necessary to fulfil their role for the benefit of their member countries.

## OTHER MATTERS

### RENAMING OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly took a decision on the question of renaming the four regional "economic commissions" as "economic and social commissions."

In so doing, the Assembly: (1) took into account the need for uniformity in the nomenclature of the commissions; (2) noted the importance of the unified or integrated socio-economic approach to development, which the regional economic commissions had adopted and would be called upon to put into practice, particularly in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; and (3) considered that the renaming of the commissions to correspond with the true nature of their activities would further emphasize the importance of an integrated socio-economic approach to development, particularly in the developing countries.

The Assembly recommended that the Economic and Social Council should consider—in consultation with the Secretary-General and taking into account the views of the regional economic commissions and those expressed at the 1970 session of the General Assembly—the renaming of the commissions as follows: Economic and Social Commission for Europe, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Far East, Economic and Social Commis-

sion for Latin America and Economic and Social Commission for Africa.

This decision of the General Assembly was embodied in resolution 2686 (XXV), which was adopted, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, by a vote of 93 to 0, with 17 abstentions. The text was based on a proposal by the Philippines and Thailand, as orally amended by the sponsors and by India and Nigeria, and was approved by the Second Committee on 23 November by a vote of 52 to 1, with 33 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Second Committee rejected by 34 votes to 12, with 34 abstentions, an oral amendment by the USSR which would have deleted the words "Economic and Social Commission for Europe" from the text. In proposing the amendment, the representative of the USSR said that the Economic Commission for Europe had not adopted the socio-economic approach to development.

### JOINT INSPECTION UNIT REPORTS ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

At its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered reports by the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), as well as comments thereon by the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Programme

and the specialized agencies and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

On 30 July 1970, the Council noted with satisfaction that the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit were in line with the desires expressed in the Council concerning the decentralization of United Nations activities and devolution of resources and authority to regional economic commissions aimed at strengthening their role in the economic and social fields.

The Council commended the recommendations to EGA, ECAFE and other inter-governmental bodies concerned for consideration and appropriate action, and it decided to review any actions taken by these bodies at its mid-1972 session.

These decisions of the Council were embodied in resolution 1555 (XLIX), which was recommended by its Co-ordination Committee and adopted unanimously by the Council. The text, based on a proposal by Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia, was approved unanimously by the Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### PREPARATORY STUDY ON REGIONAL STRUCTURES

Also at its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a note by the Secretary-General on the terms of reference and financial implications of a preparatory study on regional structures. The Secretary-General com-

mented that the existing regional structures were the result of decisions taken over a number of years and were based on a variety of political and substantive considerations, and that to bring about a rationalization of the structures would inevitably require a long process of discussion and negotiation.

On 30 July, the Council, bearing these comments in mind: (1) requested the Secretary-General to prepare a questionnaire on the various aspects of regional structures and to forward it to the Governments of Member States with the request that they send their replies to their respective regional economic commissions or to the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB); (2) requested the comments of the regional bodies on reports to be prepared on the basis of the replies; and (3) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council not later than at its early 1972 session on the results of the preliminary inquiry and to recommend concrete measures to be taken.

These decisions of the Council were embodied in resolution 1553 (XLIX), which was adopted, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, by 20 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. The text was based on a proposal by Bulgaria, Sudan and the USSR, as orally amended by the sponsors, by Ghana and by the United Kingdom, and approved by the Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970 by 17 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### RENAMING OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

###### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee meetings 1320, 1348, 1349.  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter V. A/C.2/L.1125 and Rev.1. Philippines and Thailand: draft resolution and revision, as orally amended by sponsors and by India and Nigeria, approved by Second Committee on 23 November 1970, meeting 1349, by 52 votes to 1, with 33 abstentions.  
A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (Part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), section VII A and draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 2686 (xxv), as recommended by Second

Committee, A/8203/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 93 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations relating to economic and social development, particularly Chapter IX on international economic and social co-operation and Chapter X pertaining, inter alia, to the mandate and functions of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the terms of reference and functions of the regional economic commissions,

Taking into account the statements made in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies on the need for uniformity in nomenclature of these commissions, in keeping with their terms of reference and functions,

Noting the importance of the unified or integrated socio-economic approach to development which the regional economic commissions have adopted and will be called upon to put into practice, particularly in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that the renaming of the regional economic commissions to correspond with the true nature of their activities in the economic and social fields would further emphasize the importance of an integrated socio-economic approach to development, particularly in the developing countries,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General and taking into account the views of the regional economic commissions and those expressed on this subject at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the renaming of the commissions as follows: Economic and Social Commission for Europe, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Far East, Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and Economic and Social Commission for Africa.

#### JOINT INSPECTION UNIT REPORTS ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION**  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 403, 409.  
Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4733 and Add.1,2. Report of Joint Inspection Unit on Economic Commission for Africa. Report by 3 members of Joint Inspection Unit, note by Secretary-General, and observations of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

E/4781 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2. Report of Joint Inspection Unit on Economic Commission for Asia and Far East. Report by 3 members of Joint Inspection Unit, note by Secretary-General and comments of ACABQ.

E/AC.24/L.397. Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970, meeting 409.

E/4922. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution II.

**RESOLUTION 1555 (XLIX)**, as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4922, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic Commission for Africa and on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General together with those of the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its resolution 1442(XLVII) of 31 July 1969, which recommended that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut play a more active role in the implementation of operational programmes for economic and social action in the priority areas,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit are in line with the desires expressed in the Council on the decentralization of United Nations activities, with an appropriate devolution of resources and authority to regional economic commissions aimed at strengthening the role of those commissions within the United Nations system in the economic and social fields;

2. Commends the recommendations made by the Inspectors together with the comments thereon for consideration and action as appropriate by the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and other inter-governmental bodies concerned;

3. Decides to revert to consideration of the action taken by the regional economic commissions and other intergovernmental bodies concerned at its fifty-third session.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/4935 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2. Report of Joint Inspection Unit on Economic Commission for Latin America. Report of 3 members of Joint Inspection Unit, note by Secretary-General, and observations of ACABQ.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIII E.

#### PREPARATORY STUDY ON REGIONAL STRUCTURES

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION**  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 397, 398, 404, 408, 409.  
Plenary Meetings 1696, 1705, 1709, 1721, 1722.

E/4877. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 6th session, 27 May-5 June 1970, Chapter V.

E/4884. Report of Governing Council of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on its 10th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 9-30 June 1970, para. 94.

E/4886 and Corr.1. Development and co-ordination of activities of organizations within United Nations system. Report of Chairman of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and Chairman of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on joint meetings of their committees, section IV.

E/AC.24/L.379. Terms of reference and financial implications of proposed study of all aspects of rationalization of regional structures. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.393. USSR: draft decision.

E/AC.24/L.395 and Rev.1. Bulgaria, Sudan, USSR: draft resolution and revision, as orally amended by

sponsors, by Ghana and by United Kingdom, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970, meeting 409, by 17 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.398. Greece: draft resolution.

E/4919 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee (on reports of Governing Council of UNDP).

RESOLUTION 1553(XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4919, adopted by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721, by 20 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the note by the Secretary-General on the terms of reference and financial implications of the proposed preparatory study on regional structures,

Emphasizing the necessity of taking into full consideration the views of the States of the respective regions individually and collectively within the framework of their regional economic commissions,

Bearing in mind the fact that problems of regional co-operation vary from one region to another,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with other organizations of the United

Nations system, a questionnaire on the various aspects of regional structure and to forward it to the Governments of Member States with the request that they send their answers to their respective regional economic commissions;

2. Requests the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to prepare reports on the basis of the answers to the questionnaire and to submit them to the regional economic commissions at their next annual session in order to elicit comments from Governments;

3. Requests also the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to prepare a report on the basis of the answers to the questionnaire received from Governments covered by the Office and to submit it to the Secretary-General;

4. Further requests the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to submit their reports, together with the comments of Governments, to the Secretary-General;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as early as possible and not later than at its fifty-second session the results of the preliminary inquiry and to recommend concrete measures.

## CHAPTER X

### STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

Steps were taken during 1970 to create an international computing centre in Geneva, Switzerland, for the United Nations system of organizations. The centre was to provide data processing and systems and information services on an inter-organizational basis. (See also pp. 869-70.)

The Statistical Office of the United Nations continued work in 1970 on a project for the international comparison of purchasing power and production among selected countries, in co-operation with the University of Pennsylvania (United States), and with the active assistance of Colombia, Hungary, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, the United Kingdom and the United States. The classifications, specifications, worksheets and manuals were completed, and the processing and computer operations required for the comparisons began.

Long-term statistical training centres—both national and international—set up in Africa and Asia and aided by the United Nations, con-

tinued to operate in 1970 in Cameroon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, the Republic of Viet-Nam (through August 1970), Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Asian Statistical Institute, intended to train official statisticians of Asia and the Far East to help in improving the statistical services of their Governments, particularly the reliability of statistics for economic and social development planning and programming, opened in Tokyo, Japan, in June 1970.

In January 1970, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) approved a project to assist the Government of Malaysia in strengthening its Department of Statistics. Over a four-year period, the services of a project manager and experts in 11 specialized fields are to be provided, as are fellowships to train counterpart personnel in all aspects of the programme, and some small items of equipment and library material.

During 1970, the Statistical Office of the United Nations continued to collect and publish statistics showing the main economic and

social characteristics of the world as a whole, as well as its regions and individual countries. These statistics included data on external trade, production and prices, transport, energy, national income, population, vital statistics and migration. The object of these arrays of international statistics was not only to facilitate international action but also to enable countries to see their place in the world economy.

(For details on all publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DECISIONS OF STATISTICAL COMMISSION

At its sixteenth session, held in October 1970, the Statistical Commission asked the Secretary-General to formulate international guidelines for an integrated system of demographic, manpower and social statistics that would be linked with national accounting data.

The work was to be designed to assist countries to organize and extend these statistics so that they might be used jointly in making consistent and balanced social and economic policies and plans. National statistics concerning the demographic and physical environment of social problems and living conditions were considered inadequate for these purposes.

The guidelines requested by the Commission were to set out the concepts and structure of a framework for the data and were to give the co-ordinated and correlated series, classifications, tabulations and social indicators of each group of statistics.

The development of systems of economic statistics which extended or complemented national accounting data also received attention. The Commission considered: the concepts, structures, definitions and classifications of national and sector balance sheets; a system of

price and quantity statistics; and a system of statistics on the distribution of income, consumption and wealth.

The Statistical Commission also requested the preparation of a directory of international statistics which would furnish information on the statistical responsibilities of the various organizations in the United Nations system, as well as an inventory of the statistical series compiled and the statistical standards adopted.

Recommendations for the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics were approved by the Commission. These documents included a discussion of the objectives of the Programme, a list of selected products and materials for which production and consumption data should be compiled, and a manual that focused on the problems faced by countries at an early stage of statistical development.

A classification of international trade by broad economic categories was also approved by the Commission for international use and as a guide for national use. Based on the concepts embodied in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), the classification by broad economic categories was designed as a means for converting data compiled according to the standard International Trade Classification (Revised) to meaningful aggregates for purposes of economic analysis in terms of the three basic SNA classes—namely, capital goods, intermediate goods and consumption goods.

The Statistical Commission suggested that the principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system be published and that all available resources be mobilized to assist developing countries to develop, improve and maintain civil registers of vital events and to use these registers for statistical purposes.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- E/4938. Report of Statistical Commission on its 16th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 5-15 October 1970. (Annex III: List of documents before Commission.)  
E/L.1311. Communication of 3 April 1970 from Permanent Mission of USSR to Secretary-General.  
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E/L.1343. Note verbale of 13 July 1970 from Permanent Mission of USSR to Secretary-General.  
Statistical Yearbook, 1970. Twenty-second issue. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.71.XVII.1.

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- Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D: Vol. XVII (1967 data), No. 37; Vol. XVIII (1968 data), Nos. 34-36; Vol. XIX (1969 data), Nos. 17-36; Vol. XX (1970 data), Nos. 1-18.
- World Energy Supplies, 1966-1969 (ST / STAT / SER.J/14). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVII.14.
- The Growth of World Industry, 1969 Edition. Vol. I: General Industrial Statistics, 1960-1968 (ST/STAT/SER.P/7, Vol. I); Vol. II: Commodity Production Data, 1960-1969 (ST/STAT/SER.P/7, Vol. II). U.N.P. Sales Nos.: E/F.71.XVII.6 and E/F.71.XVII.7.
- Indexes to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ST/STAT/SER.M/4/Rev.2/Add.1), Indexed Edition, U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVII.8.
- A Short Manual on Sampling. Vol. II: Computer Programmes for Sample Designs (ST/STAT/SER.F/9, Vol. II). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVII.4.
- Methodology of Demographic Sample Surveys. Report of the Interregional Workshop on Methodology of Demographic Sample Surveys, Copenhagen, Denmark, 24 September-3 October 1969 (ST/STAT/SER.M/51, ST/TAO/SER.C/119). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVII.11.
- Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics. Supplement 1970 (TD/STAT.3). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.70.II.D.12.

## CHAPTER XI

## THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Questions relating to science and technology continued to receive attention from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council during 1970. The Assembly took decisions concerning the role of science and technology in development and the transfer of technology to developing countries.

The Assembly also took action on such subjects as marine science, the human environment, the prevention and control of marine pollution, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the increase and use of edible protein. (Information on these matters is contained in other sections of this volume under the appropriate headings.)

At its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report on the work during 1969-1970 of its Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; future institutional arrangements for science and technology; science education; and the application of computer technology to development.

The Advisory Committee's Ad Hoc Working Groups on computer technology and on machinery for science and technology in relation to industrial development met during 1970.

The Committee's regional groups for Africa,

Asia and Europe also met during the year at the respective headquarters of the United Nations regional economic commissions. At the invitation of the Government of Brazil, the regional group for Latin America met in Rio de Janeiro. The European group discussed the exchange of scientific personnel between developed and developing countries and the adaptation of technology to the needs of developing countries. The other regional groups discussed the regional proposals for the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.<sup>1</sup>

THIRTEENTH SESSION  
OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At its thirteenth session, held in April 1970, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development undertook a complete review of its work and determined its priorities, work programmes and schedule of meetings so that it could complete consideration of some of the major items before its mandate expired at the end of 1971.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 424, for earlier discussion of the World Plan of Action.

The Committee adopted its second report on science education and continued to devote particular attention to one of its major projects, the preparation of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

The Advisory Committee also adopted a statement on strategy for the application of science and technology in the Second United Nations Development Decade and made final its recommendations on quantitative targets for the following three objectives: (a) scientific and technological activities within the developing countries; (b) international aid devoted to science and technology; and (c) the orientation of research and development activities of the developed countries towards problems of specific importance to the developing countries.

Other problems that received special attention from the Committee were machinery for science and technology in the United Nations system, the population problem, computer technology for development, science and technology in relation to industrial development, transfer of technology to developing countries and collaboration between scientists of developed and developing countries.

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

In its discussion of future institutional arrangements for science and technology in the United Nations system, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General which presented the wide-ranging views on the subject expressed by Governments and organizations and which identified the options available for action.

On 30 July 1970, the Council reiterated that there was a need for the reinforcement and co-ordination of current and contemplated activities, including the establishment of inter-governmental machinery, in the application of science and technology to development within the framework of the United Nations system. Recognizing that there was no consensus on how to meet the need for reinforcement and co-ordination or on the place and role of the machinery to be set up, the Council decided to postpone its decision on the subject until 1971.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1544(XLIX), which was adopted, unanimously, on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee. The text had been approved by the Committee on 29 July 1970, by 21 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, India, Pakistan, Sudan and Yugoslavia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

##### REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

On 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council approved the programme of meetings for 1970 and 1971 of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and drew the attention of United Nations bodies to its recommendations.

The Council also drew the attention of Governments to the fact that the shortage of adequately trained manpower constituted one of the major constraints on the application of science and technology to African countries and called on them to act to overcome that problem.

The Council, further, commended to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the idea of supporting, at the request of Governments, the establishment of bilateral links between research and education institutions in developed and developing countries.

These were among the decisions taken by the Council in adopting, unanimously, resolution 1543(XLIX). The text was recommended by the Co-ordination Committee, which had unanimously approved it on 29 July 1970, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Brazil, India, Pakistan, Sudan and Yugoslavia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

##### SCIENCE EDUCATION

On 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council, in noting the second report on science education prepared by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, stressed the importance of science education in relation to development.

Expressing its disappointment at the slow progress in the implementation of recommendations in the first report on science education prepared by the Advisory Committee,<sup>2</sup> the

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p.426.



Council requested the organizations concerned, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take the necessary steps for further implementation. The Council also commended the additional recommendations in the second report.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1545 (XLIV), adopted by the Council, unanimously, on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text unanimously on 29 July 1970, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, India, Pakistan, Sudan and Yugoslavia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### APPLICATION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

In July 1970, the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council a report concerning international co-operation in the use of computers and computation techniques for development. The report dealt with programmes for developing countries with respect to computer technology and the barriers and incentives relating to it.

On 28 July 1970, the Council, noting that late publication prevented a thorough discussion of the report, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure wide distribution of the report. It also recommended that the regional economic commissions, UNDP, the specialized agencies and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development continue to assist the Secretary-General in the study of the question. The Council decided to consider the report at its first session in 1971.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1538 (XLIX), which was adopted by the Council, without a vote, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee. The Committee had approved the text, without a vote, on 24 July 1970, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Argentina, France, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a related decision, on 11 December 1970, the General Assembly decided (without adopting a resolution) to defer consideration of the application of computer technology for development until 1971. The Assembly's decision was taken on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which

acted on the question on 21 October 1970 without voting.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPMENT

On 7 December 1970, the General Assembly noted its conviction that science and technology constituted one of the main pillars of economic and social development. It recognized the interests of all countries in benefiting from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social development and in having access to the world's intellectual and technical resources, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries.

The Assembly called upon Governments to give due attention to the promotion of science and technology in their national policies and to encourage increased international technical and scientific co-operation. It also invited bodies in the United Nations system to take action with a view to strengthening economic, scientific and technical co-operation within their programmes.

The importance of establishing direct channels of co-operation among universities, research institutes, laboratories and similar institutions was also recognized by the Assembly.

The Assembly went on to recommend that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other appropriate organizations continue and intensify their efforts for the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries, including assistance for the promotion of indigenous technology.

The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a study that would evaluate the main implications of science and technology, particularly for development, and, on that basis, appraise the results achieved within the framework of the United Nations system, and the difficulties encountered, since the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held in 1963.<sup>3</sup> The Secretary-General was asked to report his progress to the Economic and Social Council in 1971.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 248-49.

The Assembly also asked that the study suggest ways and means of implementing recommendations, ways of strengthening international co-operation in the field, and additional forms of international action within the framework of the United Nations system to ensure that scientific and technical achievements were more effectively applied to the needs of all countries.

These were among the decisions embodied in resolution 2658 (XXV), adopted, without objection, by the Assembly on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the text, without objection, on 23 November 1970. The text had been sponsored in the Committee by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In its formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the General Assembly included references to the role of science and technology in development. (For text of resolution 2626 (XXV), in which the Strategy is embodied, see pp. 319-29, particularly paragraphs 60-64.)

#### TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly endorsed a decision of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to establish the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology. In this connexion, the Assembly noted the importance of and the need for an adequate transfer of operative technology to developing countries in order to accelerate their economic and social development.

(For text of resolution 2726 (XXV), in which these decisions were embodied, see pp. 391-92.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### THIRTEENTH SESSION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

E/4780. Seventh report of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development, May 1970 (containing review of work of Committee's 11th (31 March-4 April 1969), 12th (24 November-5 December 1969) and 13th (1-10 April 1970) sessions).

##### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 399-401, 405, 409.

Plenary Meeting 1721.

##### FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

E/4780. Seventh report of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development, May 1970.

E/4827. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology. Report of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development.

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Development and co-ordination of activities of organizations within United Nations system. Thirty-sixth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Chapter III B.

E/4845. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4877. Report of Committee for Programme and

Co-ordination on its 6th session, 27 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VIII C.

E/4886 and Corr.1,2. Report of Chairman of CPC and Chairman of ACC on their joint meetings, Chapter III.

E/AC.24/L.389 and Corr.1. Brazil, India, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.389/Rev.1. Brazil, India, Pakistan, Sudan, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970, meeting 409, by 21 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/4920. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1544 (XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4920, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1454 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969 on future institutional arrangements for science and technology,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the matter,

Having also considered the report on the same subject of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Taking note of the relevant part of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its sixth session,

Noting further the relevant section of the thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

1. Attaches the highest importance to the strengthening of the activities, including the elimination of any prevailing institutional gaps, of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system dealing with specific problems of the application of science and technology to development and with the question of the transfer of operative technology to developing countries;

2. Recalls operative paragraph 5 of its resolution 1454(XLVII);

3. Notes that the Trade and Development Board has decided to consider at its tenth session, as a matter of high priority, necessary action regarding appropriate institutional arrangements to deal with those aspects of the transfer of operative technology that fall within its jurisdiction;

4. Reiterates that there is a need for the reinforcement and co-ordination of present and contemplated activities, including the establishment within the framework of the United Nations system of inter-governmental machinery in the field of the application of science and technology to development and taking into account the respective responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Council;

5. Recognizes that so far no consensus or majority opinion has emerged on how best to meet the need for such reinforcement and co-ordination or on the place and role of any intergovernmental machinery to be set up;

6. Decides, pending further clarification of the issues involved by the relevant bodies of the United Nations, to postpone till its fifty-first session its decision on this subject;

7. Endorses the view contained in the thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that any institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology will be meaningful only if additional resources are made available for tackling major problem areas.

#### REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

E/4780. Seventh Report of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development, May 1970.

E/4827. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology. Report of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development.

E/4805 and Corr.1. Strategy for application of science and technology in Second United Nations Development Decade. Statement by Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development at its 12th session (24 November-5 December 1969).

E/4805/Add.1. Quantitative targets for science and technology.

E/AC.24/L.386. United Kingdom: draft decision.

E/AC.24/L.388 and Corr.1. Brazil, India, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.388/Rev.1. Brazil, India, Pakistan, Sudan, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970, meeting 409, unanimously (22-0).

E/4920. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1543(XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4920, adopted unanimously by Economic and Social Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

#### The Economic and Social Council

1. Notes with appreciation the seventh report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

2. Draws the attention of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme to the relevant sections of the Committee's report, particularly to its recommendations;

3. Approves the Advisory Committee's programme of meetings for 1970 and 1971;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that those of the Advisory Committee's reports that are intended for publication be printed most expeditiously, within existing budgetary provisions;

5. Further draws the attention of the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme to the fact that shortage of adequately trained manpower constitutes one of the major constraints on the application of science and technology to the development of African countries and calls upon them to take action aimed at overcoming this problem;

6. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to consider the help which the members of the Advisory Committee could give to his proposed long-term planning staff, in accordance with the suggestion contained in paragraph 23(c) of the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on future institutional arrangements for science and technology;

7. Commends to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme the idea of supporting as appropriate, at the request of Governments, the establishment of bilateral links between research and educational institutions in developed and developing countries;

8. Invites the Advisory Committee to continue to keep the Council fully informed through its annual reports of plans for major studies in its work programme;

9. Invites all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to make use, if and where appropriate, both individually and collectively through the inter-agency machinery, of the Advisory Committee as a source of advice on scientific and technological matters;

10. Takes note of the general view regarding the continuing need for expert advice on the question of the application of science and technology to development, which the Advisory Committee has provided.

## SCIENCE EDUCATION

E/4814 and Corr.1. Science education. Second report of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development.

E/AC.24/L.390 and Corr.1. Brazil, India, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.390/Rev.1. Brazil, India, Pakistan, Sudan, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Italy and USSR, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970, meeting 409, unanimously (22-0).

E/4920. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1545(XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4920, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1309(XLIV) of 31 May 1968 on science education,

Stressing the importance of science education in relation to development,

1. Notes with appreciation the second report on science education prepared by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

2. Expresses its disappointment at the slow progress in the implementation of the recommendations in the first report on science education prepared by the Advisory Committee;

3. Requests the governing bodies of the organizations concerned, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take the necessary steps for further implementation of these recommendations;

4. Commends the additional recommendations contained in the Advisory Committee's second report on science education for consideration and suitable action by Governments and appropriate bodies and organizations, including in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IV A-C.

## APPLICATION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 517, 518.  
Plenary Meeting 1720.

The Application of Computer Technology for Development. Report of Secretary-General (E/4800).  
U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.A.1.

E/4800/Summary. Summary of report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.416. Argentina, France, Yugoslavia: draft

resolution, co-sponsored orally by Tunisia, as orally amended by France and United Kingdom, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 24 July 1970, meeting 518.

E/4911 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1538(XLIX), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4911, adopted without vote by Council on 28 July 1970, meeting 1720.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the increasing importance of the application of science and technology for speeding up the economic and social development of all countries, and more especially the developing countries,

Considering the different activities already undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system to promote wider international co-operation for the application of science and technology to development,

Convinced that the use of computers and computation techniques can make a substantial contribution to economic and social development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 on international co-operation with a view to the use of computers and computation techniques for development,

Recognizing that international co-operation calls for the intensification of activities concerning the use of computer techniques for development,

Taking note of the summary of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII),

Having undertaken a preliminary examination of the summary of that report pending a thorough discussion of the latter, which was not possible owing to its publication only in mid-session,

Considering that the main recommendations and conclusions contained in that summary may, pending a more detailed study of the report itself, call for appropriate action by the United Nations and other international organizations concerned with the question of the use of computers and related problems,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take forthwith the necessary steps to ensure wide circulation of his report among the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, and also to other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with this question;

2. Decides to discuss the question of the use of computer techniques for development at its fiftieth session;

3. Requests therefore that the General Assembly defer its consideration of this question from its twenty-fifth to its twenty-sixth session;

4. Recommends that the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Advisory Committee on the

Application of Science and Technology to Development, and also other interested international organizations, continue to assist the Secretary-General in the study of the question, and particularly in the formulation of any suggestions he may wish to make when his report is discussed, with a view to ensuring wide co-operation in this field.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Second Committee, meeting 1318.  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IV E.

A/C.2/257. Application of computer technology for development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), section IX and para. 48, recommendation (d).

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 66 (recommendation (d)).

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Second Committee, meetings 1346-1348.  
Plenary Meeting 1918.

Science and Technology for Development. Proposals for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ST/ECA/133). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.I.23.

A/7995. Letter of 12 July 1970 from Romania (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States").

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II C 5.

A/8015/Rev. 1. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Report of Trade and Development Board, 24 September 1969-13 October 1970, Part Two, Annex I (resolution 74(X)).

A/C.2/L.1132. Canada, Chile, France, Ghana, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.1132/Rev.1. Argentina, Australia Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised

draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Madagascar, approved without objection by Second Committee on 23 November 1970, meeting 1348.

A/C.2/L.1134. Madagascar: amendment to 13-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.1132.

A/8197. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 2658(xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8197, adopted without objection by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1918.

The General Assembly,

Convinced that science and technology constitute one of the main pillars of economic and social development,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the United Nations, particularly under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, and taking into account the need for increased international co-operation in bringing the benefits of science and technology to all peoples of the world,

Recalling paragraphs 60 to 64 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade which, inter alia, make provision for the measures to be taken by the developing and developed countries and appropriate international organizations for international co-operation in science and technology and for the implementation of a programme designed to promote the transfer of technology to the developing countries,

Noting the contribution made in their respective fields by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, particularly its various recommendations and its work in formulating a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and the competent organizations of the United Nations system to the promotion of international programmes of scientific and technical co-operation,

Recalling its resolutions 2082(XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2318(XXII) of 15 December 1967 on the strengthening of international co-operation in the application of science and technology to the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1454(XLVII) of 8 August 1969 and 1544(XLIX) of 30 July 1970 on future institutional arrangements for science and technology,

Recalling further Trade and Development Board resolution 74(X) of 18 September 1970 on the transfer of technology, including know-how and patents,

1. Recognizes the interest of all countries in benefiting from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social development and in having access to the world's intellectual and technical resources, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries;

2. Calls upon Governments to give due attention to the promotion of science and technology in their national policies and to encourage increased international technical and scientific co-operation, both on

a bilateral and multilateral basis, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the agreement already reached on specific measures in intergovernmental forums, including those on a more rational utilization of natural and human resources in developing countries, and to look for new ways and means to develop this co-operation;

3. Recognizes the importance of establishing direct channels of co-operation among universities, research institutes, laboratories and similar institutions, within countries and among countries, irrespective of their level of economic development and their political and social systems;

4. Invites the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, and other appropriate organizations, to take further action with a view to strengthening economic, scientific and technical co-operation within their existing and contemplated programmes, and to support the efforts of Member States, especially of the developing countries, to utilize science and technology in furthering the major objectives of their economic and social development;

5. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, and particularly the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, give special consideration to the long-term economic and social implications of science and technology, having due regard to the special needs of the developing countries;

6. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut intensify their efforts to widen and diversify technical and scientific co-operation among countries within the various regions;

7. Recommends that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other appropriate organizations continue and intensify, within their competence, their efforts for the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries, including assistance for the promotion of indigenous technology;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and the competent organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and taking into account its work on a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and with whatever other collaboration may prove necessary, to prepare a study which would:

(a) Evaluate the main implications of modern science and technology, particularly for development, and, on this basis, appraise the results achieved within

the framework of the United Nations system and the difficulties encountered in promoting science and technology and their application to development since the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held at Geneva in 1963;

(b) Suggest ways and means of implementing various recommendations made and measures agreed upon, and of removing difficulties which have been identified;

(c) Suggest practical ways and means of strengthening international co-operation in the new applications of science and technology in the economic and social fields;

(d) Suggest additional forms of international action within the framework of the United Nations system, to ensure that scientific and technical achievements are more effectively applied to the needs of all countries, giving special consideration to the situation of the developing countries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his study to Member States and to the competent organs of the United Nations system for analysis and discussion in order to facilitate the submission of the study to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, so that it may be considered at the time of the first biennial review of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session of the progress made in preparing his study.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1656, 1677.

E/4786 and Add.1,2. Appointment of members to Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4832. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 48th session. Other decisions, p. 13.

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 24.

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION Plenary Meeting 1731.

E/4930. Appointment of members of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4904/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 49th session. Other decisions, p. 5.

## CHAPTER XII

## PROBLEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

## UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A progress report on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, scheduled to be held in 1972 in Stockholm, Sweden, was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its July 1970 session, in accordance with a General Assembly request of 15 December 1969.<sup>1</sup>

In his report, the Secretary-General noted that the Preparatory Committee for the Conference had held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 10 to 20 March 1970.

The Committee had underlined the General Assembly's call for an action-oriented conference and stressed the need to ensure an appropriate balance between the environmental problems of developing and of developed countries. It had proposed that the Conference be organized around three main themes: (a) environmental aspects of human settlements; (b) rational management of natural resources; and (c) environmental degradation from pollution and nuisances.

Among other things, the Secretary-General noted his intent to continue close contacts with Governments and with the specialized agencies and other international organizations in preparing for the Conference.

The popularization of environmental problems, the report noted, raised the danger of a concentration on the more spectacular aspects of environmental deterioration (such as pollution) in a few advanced countries, to the neglect of less obvious aspects of a cultural and economic nature. The Secretary-General felt that there was a need for an information programme aimed at legislators, Government policy-makers and leaders in industry and agriculture, with a view to placing current concern about pollution and other evident nuisances in proper socio-economic perspective. The information programme should also give prominence to the

environmental problems of developing countries, the Secretary-General said.

Finally, the Secretary-General, while expressing his awareness of the need to keep the Conference costs to a minimum, noted that a number of important developments had occurred which necessitated a revision of the estimates and would entail additional financial implications.

On 27 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General regarding the current stage of preparations for the Conference on the Human Environment.

In so doing, the Council among other things: reaffirmed the action-oriented character of the Conference; stressed that due account be taken of environmental problems of developing countries; expressed the hope that the Conference would promote the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade by contributing to sound economic and social development; and recommended that the Conference be presented with a draft declaration of principles regarding the human environment, based on the suggestions made by the Preparatory Committee.

The Council also: reiterated that the Conference agenda should be selective, its organizational structure simple and efficient and its documentation reasonably limited; emphasized that every effort should be made to keep the financial implications of the Conference to the minimum compatible with the task of fulfilling its objectives; recommended that the second session of the Preparatory Committee be held early in 1971; and called upon Governments, specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to give all possible support to the Secretary-General and the Preparatory Committee in their efforts to prepare effectively for the Conference.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 392-93, text of resolution 2581 (XXIV).

These decisions of the Economic and Social Council were embodied in resolution 1536 (XLIX), which was adopted unanimously. The text was based on a proposal by Argentina, Japan, Norway and Yugoslavia, as orally amended by Brazil, France and Tunisia.

(For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1970 session, the General Assembly reviewed preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

On 7 December, the Assembly, after expressing its awareness that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade called for intensified national and international efforts to arrest the deterioration of the human environment and to promote activities that would help to maintain the ecological balance on which human survival depended, and after reaffirming that environmental policies should be considered in the context of economic and social development, taking into account the special needs of development in developing countries, took the following steps:

(1) requested the Secretary-General to convene the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Geneva, Switzerland, from 8 to 19 February 1971, and the third session in New York from 13 to 24 September 1971;

(2) recommended the inclusion in the agenda of the Preparatory Committee of one or more specific items relating to economic and social

aspects in order to safeguard and promote the interests of developing countries with a view to reconciling national environmental policies with national development plans and priorities;

(3) recommended that the Preparatory Committee consider, among other things, the financing of possible environmental action with a view to ensuring that additional resources were provided to developing countries in the context of the protection of the environment; and

(4) requested the Secretary-General to report in 1971 on progress of the preparatory work for the Conference.

These decisions of the General Assembly were embodied in resolution 2657 (XXV), which was adopted, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, by a vote of 86 to 0, with 10 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text, which was approved by the Second Committee on 27 November 1970 by a vote of 78 to 0, with 10 abstentions, was based on a proposal by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zambia, as amended by the sponsors and by Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Nigeria and Sudan.

Prior to the vote on the draft resolution, the Committee had voted by 49 to 10, with 26 abstentions, to retain the final phrase "on which human survival depends" from the preambular provision that called for national and international efforts to promote activities that would help to maintain the ecological balance. The vote was taken at the request of Czechoslovakia.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1718, 1719.

E/4828. United Nations Conference on Human Environment. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4877. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 6th session, Chapter VIII D. E/AC.24/L.371. Brief survey of activities of World Meteorological Organization relating to human environment. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1352. Argentina, Japan, Norway, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1536(XLIX), as proposed by 4 powers, E/L. 1352, and as orally amended by Brazil, France

and Tunisia, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 July 1970, meeting 1719.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968 and 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969,

Noting that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, established by General Assembly resolution 2581 (XXIV) has initiated its work with a constructive and productive first session in March 1970,

Further noting that the Preparatory Committee at that session, on the basis of a sectoral review of environmental problems which serves to define the total



scope and subject matter of the Conference, recommended possible types of action to be taken in the context of the Conference at the national, regional and international level,

Noting with appreciation the steps that have been taken by a number of specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist in the preparatory work,

Stressing the need for vigorous pursuance of the preparations for the Conference,

1. Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General regarding the present stage of the preparations for the Conference;

2. Reaffirms the action-oriented character of the Conference;

3. Looks forward with interest to the proposals of the Secretary-General concerning priorities in drawing up the agenda for the Conference;

4. Agrees with the Preparatory Committee that areas for immediate action should be identified prior to the 1972 Conference and that to this end work should be started by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, taking into account the various economic, social and other aspects involved;

5. Believes it essential that, when drawing up the agenda for the Conference, due account be taken of such environmental problems as are particularly acute in developing countries and relevant to their needs;

6. Reiterates that for the Conference to achieve its objectives, it is essential that its agenda be selective, its organizational structure simple and efficient and its documentation reasonably limited;

7. Earnestly hopes that the preparations for the Conference and the Conference itself will promote, in particular, the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade by contributing to sound economic and social development;

8. Stresses the value of national reports and case studies for Governments both as a means of collecting important information for the Conference and of helping the Governments to evaluate and take steps to improve the situation in their respective countries;

9. Recommends that Governments make every effort to prepare national reports and submit proposals for case studies within the time-limits set by the Secretary-General;

10. Recommends that the Conference be presented with a draft declaration on the human environment, which should be a document of basic principles in regard to the human environment, and that careful preparation of the declaration should be initiated on the basis of the suggestions in the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first session;

11. Underlines that, in conformity with Council resolution 1448(XLVII) of 6 August 1969, every effort be made to keep the financial implications to the minimum compatible with the task of fulfilling the objectives of the Conference;

12. Recommends that the second session of the Preparatory Committee take place early in 1971 at Geneva, in view of the need to ensure the closest possible co-operation with the specialized agencies in drawing up the agenda for the Conference;

13. Invites the Secretary-General to make his report available to the members of the Preparatory Committee not later than six weeks before the opening of the second session of that Committee;

14. Recommends that the Secretary-General arrange for an informal meeting with the members of the Preparatory Committee in New York before the end of 1970 for an exchange of views concerning his plans, in particular for the agenda of the Conference;

15. Recommends that the following session or sessions of the Preparatory Committee be held later in 1971 at a place or places to be determined by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

16. Recommends further that the Secretary-General investigate immediately the possibility of providing assistance to developing countries for the preparation of national reports and case studies;

17. Requests the regional economic commissions to report at their earliest convenience within the framework of the preparations for the Conference on their current and planned activities in the environmental field, and to co-operate closely in these preparations;

18. Calls upon the Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to give all possible support to the Secretary-General and the Preparatory Committee in their efforts to prepare effectively for the Conference.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1350-1352, 1355.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1407.

Plenary Meeting 1918.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IV F.

A/8065 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1133. Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Singapore, Sweden, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.1133/Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Canada, India, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Pakistan, Philippines and Spain, as orally amended by sponsors and by Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Nigeria and Sudan, approved by Second Committee on 27 November 1970, meeting 1355, by 78 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/C.5/1302 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.1. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 48th and 49th sessions. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/C.5/1302/Add.1, A/8008/Add.10, A/8196. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 48th and 49th sessions. Reports of the Secretary-General, ACABQ and the Fifth Committee.

A/8195. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 2657(xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8195, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1970, meeting 1918, by 86 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2398(XXIII) of 3 December 1968 and 2581(XXIV) of 15 December 1969,

Noting with appreciation the steps that have been taken by a number of specialized agencies and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist in the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Stressing the need to pursue vigorously the preparations for the Conference,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment on its first session,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1536(XLIX) of 27 July 1970,

Taking note with satisfaction of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference,

Aware that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade calls for intensified national and international efforts to arrest the deterioration of the human environment and to take measures towards its improvement, and to promote activities that will help to maintain the ecological balance on which human survival depends.

Reaffirming that environmental policies should be considered in the context of economic and social development, taking into account the special needs of development in developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the

second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Geneva from 8 to 19 February 1971 and the third session in New York from 13 to 24 September 1971;

2. Recommends the inclusion in the agenda for the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee of one or more specific items relating to economic and social aspects in order to safeguard and promote the interests of developing countries with a view to reconciling the national environmental policies with their national development plans and priorities;

3. Recommends that the Preparatory Committee, in its global and comprehensive preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, consider, *inter alia*, the financing of possible action in this field with a view to ensuring that additional resources are provided to developing countries in the context of the protection of the environment;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session for such comments, suggestions and recommendations as the Council may wish to make;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the progress of the preparatory work for the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, after the third session of the Preparatory Committee.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/CONF.48/PC/6. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Human Environment on its first session, New York, 10-20 March 1970.

### CHAPTER XIII

## THE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL (NON-AGRICULTURAL) RESOURCES

#### OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Assistance for the development of non-agricultural natural resources continued to be provided by the United Nations during 1970.

Projects carried out under the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme operated in the fields of mineral exploration, energy and water resources development and cartography, in the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon,

Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, the Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia. In addition, inter-regional projects in Africa, Europe and Latin America were being executed.

Technical assistance was also provided in the form of advisory services of experts. Under this programme 24 experts were provided in energy

development, 37 in geology and mining and 27 in water resources development.

These assignments were carried out in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zambia.

The following seminars and meetings of experts were convened in 1970: (1) Panel of Experts on Water Resources Policies (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 8-13 June); (2) United Nations Symposium on the Development and Utilization of Geothermal Resources (Pisa, Italy, 22 September-1 October); (3) United Nations Inter-regional Seminar on Mineral Economics (Ankara, Turkey, 12-24 October).

#### PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

In 1970, the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources was a matter taken up by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session which opened on 15 September. Before the Assembly was a report prepared by the Secretary-General on the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the use of foreign capital and technology for their exploitation.

In the report, the problem was analysed in terms of such questions as the case for using foreign capital and technology, the political and economic significance of old concession agreements, and the capital requirements for exploitation of natural resources.

The legal framework for foreign participation in the exploitation of natural resources, the control of natural resources enterprises, profit-sharing, training of national personnel, and placement on the world market of non-commercial reserves of primary commodities were discussed in the report. In addition, the report listed, by country, contractual arrangements between developing countries and foreign investors for the exploitation of natural resources and

for the marketing of natural resources products.

By a resolution adopted on 11 December 1970, the Assembly recognized the necessity for all countries to exercise fully their rights so as to secure the optimal use of their natural resources, both land and marine, for the benefit and welfare of their peoples and for the protection of their environment.

The financing of the development plans of the developing countries, it was noted, depended to a considerable degree upon the conditions under which those countries' natural resources were exploited and upon their share in the profits of foreign investments undertaken in their countries.

The Assembly also reaffirmed the right of peoples and nations to sovereignty over natural resources and recognized that the exercise of that sovereignty by developing countries was indispensable for speeding industrial development.

The Assembly also invited the Economic and Social Council to instruct its Committee on Natural Resources (see pp. 454-56) to include in its work programme a periodic report on the advantages derived from the exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources—with particular reference to the impact of such exercise on the increased mobilization of resources, especially of domestic resources, on the outflow of capital therefrom as well as on the transfer of technology.

United Nations Member States were invited to inform the Committee on Natural Resources on the progress achieved to safeguard the exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, including the measures taken to control the outflow of capital in a manner compatible with the exercise of their sovereignty and international co-operation.

These decisions were among those embodied in resolution 2692 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly on 11 December 1970, by a vote of 100 to 6, with 3 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text on 4 December 1970—by 80 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions—on the basis of a text submitted by the following 24 Members: Afghanistan, Al-

geria, Bolivia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Incorporated in the Second Committee's text was an amendment submitted by Ecuador, Peru and Yugoslavia, as further amended by the USSR, whereby the Assembly, in a preambular paragraph to the text, would recognize the necessity for all countries to exercise fully their rights so as to secure optimal use of their natural resources, both land and marine, in accordance with international law, for the benefit and welfare of their peoples and the protection of their environment. The text to this effect was approved by a recorded vote of 81 to 3, with 5 abstentions.

The phrase "in accordance with international law," as cited above, was added on the proposal of the USSR. This change was approved in the Second Committee by a vote of 33 to 26, with 29 abstentions. However, when the Assembly took up the Second Committee's text at a plenary meeting on 11 December, it deleted the reference to international law by a vote of 65 to 23, with 18 abstentions. The proposal to delete the phrase concerned was made by 28 Members, namely: Brazil, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Discussion of the survey programme for the development of natural resources continued in 1970.<sup>1</sup>

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources held its second session during February and March of 1970. (Its first session had been held in 1967.) In the course of the discussion, the Committee recognized that it was unlikely

that the survey programme could be financed as was originally envisaged and that it would be necessary to proceed on a modest basis, that is, on the basis of a series of regional, inter-regional and country projects.

The Committee recommended that the Economic and Social Council urge the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to give the fullest consideration to the financing of the formulation and execution of the survey programme on the basis of country and/or regional project requests and to the waiving of counterpart funds and local cost contributions, in appropriate cases.

At its March-April 1970 meetings, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General among other things to continue the preparatory work relating to the implementation of the survey programme and urged UNDP to contribute to the implementation of the survey programme in the manner recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee.

In taking this decision, the Council expressed the view that early implementation of the survey programme could make a significant contribution to the accelerated economic and social progress of the developing countries, and that insufficient progress had been made in the implementation of the programme, owing mainly to the lack of financial resources.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1481(XLVIII), adopted by the Council on 2 April 1970 by 24 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Sudan, and orally amended by the United Kingdom.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

In the discussion of the development of natural resources at its March-April 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a proposal submitted by Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, Kenya, the People's Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia, which recommended, among other things, the establishment of a standing committee on natural resources.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 398-99 for background on survey programme.

It was felt, however, that the proposal merited further discussion, so the Council decided to take up the matter of setting up such a body at its July 1970 session.

The decision to postpone consideration was taken by the adoption of resolution 1482 (XLVIII), on 3 April 1970, by 25 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Tunisia.

When the matter was taken up again by the Council, it decided, on 27 July 1970, to dissolve the Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources and to establish a standing Committee on Natural Resources composed of 27 Member States of the United Nations to be elected by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, the representatives being, as far as possible, experts in this field.

The Council also decided that the term of office for members of the Committee should be four years, that for the initial period 13 members should serve for two years and the remaining 14 for four years (the term of each member to be determined by lot), and that retiring members should be eligible for re-election.

The Council decided further that the terms of reference of the Committee on Natural Resources should include, with due respect for the concept of the sovereignty of every nation, responsibilities for:

(a) assistance to the Council in providing guidance in the programming and implementation of activities in the United Nations system for the development of natural resources;

(b) the establishment of guidelines with regard to advisory services to Member States;

(c) the review and reformulation of the survey programme as originally planned;

(d) the analysis of resolutions concerning natural resources, with a view to recommending the consolidation and streamlining of their legislative basis;

(e) the selection and follow-up of priority questions concerning long-term problems and trends in the field of natural resources;

(f) the examination of reports in this connexion;

(g) attention to the problems of research promotion in this field;

(h) recommendations to bodies in the United Nations system on appropriate priorities, programme emphasis and other relevant matters concerning the exploration and exploitation of natural resources;

(i) assistance to the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in maintaining liaison between the activities of various United Nations bodies, with a view to ensuring the utmost efficiency and co-operation; and

(j) such other relevant functions as the Council might assign.

The Committee on Natural Resources was to give priority in its initial work to its responsibilities with regard to analysing resolutions.

Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for convening the Committee on Natural Resources so as to enable it to submit its first report to the Council in 1971.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1535 (XLIX), adopted by the Council on 27 July 1970, by a roll-call vote of 20 to 2, with 3 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee. The Economic Committee had approved the text on 13 July 1970, by a roll-call vote of 16 to 1, with 4 abstentions, on the basis of a text submitted by Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a subsequent decision taken (without adopting a resolution) on 13 November 1970, the Economic and Social Council amended the resolution it had adopted on 27 July. The Council decided that the Committee on Natural Resources would be composed of 38 members (rather than 27), and it decided that for the initial period 19 members (rather than 13) should serve for two years, and the remaining 19 (rather than 14) should serve for four years.

The decision to amend the resolution was taken by a vote of 18 to 6, with 3 abstentions, on a proposal by Italy, Pakistan and Peru.

After the adoption of the decision to amend, the Council did not find it necessary to vote on another proposal that had been before it. By that text, sponsored by France, Ghana, Greece,

Kenya and the United States, the Council would have reaffirmed its decision of 27 July 1970 on the development of natural resources and would have decided to review the composition of the Committee on Natural Resources after an appropriate experimental period.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES SATELLITES

At its March-April 1970 meetings, the Economic and Social Council considered a report of the Secretary-General on the potential contribution of earth-orbiting satellites to the survey of natural resources (including mapping) and the role that the United Nations might play in the organization and utilization of pertinent data obtained from such satellites.

On 2 April 1970, the Council recognized the need for international co-operation for the reception, storage, interpretation and dissemination of resources-satellite data and requested the Secretary-General to bring his report to the attention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and other interested organizations of the United Nations system.

The Council further decided to consider at its next session a suggestion of the Secretary-General on the arrangements to be made for refining and elaborating the tentative recommendations contained in the annex to the report.

The Council took these decisions by adopting, unanimously, resolution 1480(XLVIII), on a proposal of India, Italy and the United Kingdom, as orally amended by France and the USSR.

At its July 1970 meetings, the Council again considered the question of natural resources satellites. On 27 July 1970, the Council decided to request the Committee on Natural Resources—established by its decision of the same day (see above)—to examine the recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on natural resources satellites.

This decision was taken without adopting a resolution, on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 14 July 1970, on the basis of a proposal by India.

#### RESOURCES OF THE SEA

The General Assembly, by a decision of 15 December 1969,<sup>2</sup> had noted that the use of the marine environment by States was rapidly becoming intensified and diversified, and it had accordingly requested the Economic and Social Council and the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to examine the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to seas and oceans. This the Council and its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination did during 1970.

During its May-June 1970 session, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination took up the question. While no definite conclusion was reached on a proposal by Malta to establish an Office for the Seas within the United Nations Secretariat, the Committee decided that a comprehensive review of existing activities relating to the seas would be useful, and it recommended action to that effect.

On 27 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council took a number of decisions concerning marine co-operation, bearing in mind the importance of increasing international co-operation in the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the seas, having regard to the special needs and interests of developing countries.

The Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with organizations of the United Nations system and also with other sources of scientific and technical advice, to prepare a background review on: (a) trends in the traditional uses of the seas; (b) foreseeable new uses; (c) the likely effect of these uses and of other technological advances on the marine environment; and (d) conflicts likely to arise over technical use.

The Secretary-General was further requested to communicate this review to Member States and to invite them to communicate to him any proposals they might wish to make for strengthening international co-operation in the marine environment. The Council also requested the

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 386, text of resolution 2580 (XXIV).

Secretary-General, after obtaining these views and taking into account the results of the Conference on the Human Environment (scheduled for 1972; see pp. 449-52), to submit a brief report to the Council on the manner in which international co-operation relating to the seas might be strengthened in areas where this appeared to be required.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1537 (XLIX), adopted without vote on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text on 14 July 1970 by a vote of 22 to 0, with 1 abstention, on the basis of a text proposed by Malta and amended by India. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1354-1356, 1360, 1361.

Plenary Meeting 1926.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II E 1.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter III A.

A/8058. Exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and use of foreign capital and technology for their exploitation. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1136. Afghanistan, Algeria, Chad, Chile, Morocco, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.1136/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Chad, Chile, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Colombia, Dominican Republic and Philippines, as orally amended by sponsors and as amended by 3 powers (E/C.2/L.1137 as orally sub-amended by USSR), approved by Second Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 1361, by 80 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.1137. Peru and Yugoslavia: amendments, co-sponsored orally by Ecuador, to 13-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.1136.

A/C.2/L.1138. Philippines: amendments to 13-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.1136.

A/L.620 and Add.1. Brazil, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/8221.

A/8221. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 2692 (xxv), as recommended by Second

Committee, A/8221, and as amended by 28 powers, A/L.620, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1926, by 100 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966 and 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming the necessity for the General Assembly to examine this problem further,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the developing countries in mobilizing and effectively utilizing their domestic resources,

Taking into account that the financing of the development plans of the developing countries depends, to a considerable degree, upon the conditions under which their natural resources are exploited and, in a number of developing countries, upon their share in the profits of foreign investments undertaken in their countries,

Recognizing in this connexion the importance of the positive experience gained by the developing countries in the exercise of their sovereignty over their natural resources for the purpose of increased mobilization of domestic resources for development and of drawing up and implementing their national development plans, and recognizing also that such experience would be conducive to revitalizing the efforts being undertaken at the national level for the economic development of the developing countries,

Recognizing also the necessity for all countries to exercise fully their rights so as to secure the optimal utilization of their natural resources, both land and marine, for the benefit and welfare of their peoples and for the protection of their environment,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources";

2. Reaffirms the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, which must be exercised in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned;

3. Recognizes that the exercise of permanent sov-

ereignty over their natural resources by developing countries is indispensable in order that they may, inter alia, accelerate their industrial development, and in this connexion stresses the important role of the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system in the promotion of specific industrial projects dealing with the natural resources of developing countries;

4. Calls upon Governments to continue their efforts aimed at the complete implementation of the principles and recommendations contained in the aforementioned resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Invites the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Committee on Natural Resources to include in its work programme a periodic report on the advantages derived from the exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, with particular reference to the impact of such exercise on the increased mobilization of resources, especially of domestic resources, for their economic and social development, on the outflow of capital therefrom as well as on the transfer of technology;

6. Further invites Member States to inform the Committee on Natural Resources, through the Secretary-General, on the progress achieved to safeguard the exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, including the measures taken to control the outflow of capital in a manner compatible with the exercise of their sovereignty and international co-operation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue with the study requested in section III of General Assembly resolution 1803(XVII) and the submission of the report called for in resolutions 2158(XXI) and 2386(XXIII), taking into account also the provisions of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report mentioned in paragraph 7 above, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1664-1666, 1669-1672.

E/4797. Development of natural resources. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Survey Programme for Development of Natural Resources.

E/4801 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1308. Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Sudan: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1481(XLVII), as proposed by 4 powers, E/L.1308, as orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted by Council on 2 April 1970, meeting 1670, by 24 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources on its second session, and the recommendations contained therein,

Recalling its resolutions 1113(XL) of 7 March 1966, 1127(XLI) of 26 July 1966, 1218(XLII) of 1 June 1967 and 1287(XLII) of 18 December 1967, relating to the Survey Programme for the development of the world's natural resources,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2173(XXI) of 6 December 1966, in which it endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal for the implementation of the aforementioned Survey Programme,

Considering that an early implementation of the Survey Programme could make a significant contribution to the accelerated economic and social progress of the developing countries,

Concerned that insufficient progress has been made in the implementation of the Survey Programme owing mainly to the lack of financial resources,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the preparatory work relating to the implementation of the Survey Programme;

2. Urges the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to contribute to the implementation of the Survey Programme by giving fullest consideration to the financing of country or regional project requests, or both, and to the waiving of counterpart and local cost contributions in appropriate cases, taking into account any further action by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in this regard;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the Council at its fiftieth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.

E/L.1306 and Rev.1. Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, Kenya, People's Republic of Congo, Sudan, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

E.L.1309. Tunisia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1482(XLVIII), as proposed by Tunisia, E/L.1309, adopted by Council on 3 April 1970, meeting 1672, by 25 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recognizing the importance of establishing an inter-governmental body in the field of natural resources,

Aware of the need for fuller consultations,

Decides, accordingly, to continue the discussion of this particular question at its forty-ninth session, on the basis of the draft resolution which was submitted to it at its forty-eighth session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 508, 509.  
Plenary Meetings 1718, 1722.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III A (3).

E/4913. Financial implications of actions taken by Council at its 49th session. Report by Secretary-General.



E/AG.6/L.411. Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Ghana and Indonesia, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Economic Committee on 13 July 1970, meeting 509, by roll-call vote of 16 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

**In favour:** Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

**Against:** USSR.

**Abstaining:** Argentina, Bulgaria, France, United Kingdom.

E/AC.6/L.412. Statement by Secretary-General on administrative and financial implications of 14-power draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.411.

E/4901. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1535 (XLIX), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4901, adopted by Council on 27 July 1970, meeting 1718, by roll-call vote of 20 to 2, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

**In favour:** Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Sudan, Tunisia, United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

**Against:** Bulgaria, USSR.

**Abstaining:** France, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1287 (XLIII) of 18 December 1967, 1316 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 and 1426 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969, including its conviction that international co-operation through the United Nations should continue to play an important role in assisting the efforts of Governments in the investigation, development and utilization of natural resources and related developments in infrastructure,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952 concerning the right of each country to exploit freely its own natural wealth and resources,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources on its second session and the report of the Secretary-General to that Committee,

Appreciating the growing and productive activities of the United Nations in connexion with the development of natural resources,

Convinced that the activities of the United Nations in this field should be widened, accelerated and given more adequate intergovernmental leadership and guidance in the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Decides to dissolve the Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources;

2. Further decides to establish a standing committee on natural resources composed of twenty-seven States Members of the United Nations, to be elected by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution at its resumed forty-ninth session in the autumn of 1970, the representatives of States Members on the standing Committee being, as far as possible, experts in the field of natural resources;

3. Decides also that the term of office for members of the Committee shall be four years, that for the initial period thirteen members shall serve for two years and the remaining fourteen for four years, the term of each member to be determined by lot, and that retiring members shall be eligible for re-election;

4. Decides further that the terms of reference of the Committee on Natural Resources shall include, with due respect for the concept of the sovereignty of every nation, responsibilities for:

(a) Assistance to the Council in providing guidance in the programming and implementation of activities in the United Nations system for the development of natural resources, particularly with regard to the development of water, energy and mineral resources, keeping in mind requirements for planning for the Second United Nations Development Decade and for the protection of the human environment, and new technological developments in the field of natural resources;

(b) The establishment of guidelines for the provision and for the improvement and strengthening of advisory services to the Governments of Member States, to be made available at their request, for the planning, development and utilization of their natural resources within the framework of their over-all development plans;

(c) The substantive review and reformulation of the survey programme as originally planned;

(d) The analysis of existing resolutions in the field of natural resources, with a view to recommending the consolidation and streamlining of their legislative basis;

(e) The selection and follow-up of priority questions concerning long-term problems and trends of world-wide significance in the field of natural resources;

(f) The examination of reports concerning operational and research activities in connexion with natural resources, including reports from relevant panels and seminars already in the programme and from such as may develop;

(g) Appropriate attention to the problems of research promotion and of the exchange and dissemination of experience and information in the fields of the development, utilization and conservation of natural resources;

(h) Recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and, through the Council, to Governments and also to other bodies, such as the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, on appropriate priorities, programme emphasis and other relevant matters concerning the exploration and exploitation of natural resources;

(i) Assistance to the Council and the Committee

for Programme and Co-ordination in maintaining the necessary liaison between the activities in the field of natural resources of the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies doing relevant work, with a view to ensuring the utmost efficiency and co-operation;

(j) Such other relevant functions as the Council may assign to the Committee from time to time;

5. Decides also that the Committee on Natural Resources is to meet and report to the Council at least every other year;

6. Decides moreover that the Committee on Natural Resources is to give high priority in its initial work programme to the formulation and submission of appropriate recommendations to the Council in regard to operative paragraph 4 (d) above;

7. Authorizes the Committee to maintain and circulate summary records of its proceedings;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements, including the preparation of adequate documentation with reviews and proposals, for convening the Committee on Natural Resources so as to enable it to submit its initial report to the Council at its fiftieth session.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 49TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1732.

E/L.1357 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Election of members of Committee on Natural Resources. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1363. Italy, Pakistan, Peru: draft decision.

E/L.1364. France, Ghana, Greece, Kenya, United States: draft resolution.

E/4904/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council at its resumed 49th session. Decision, p. 1.

A/8003/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter V A.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES SATELLITES

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1664-1667, 1670.

E/4779 and Corr.1-3. Report of Secretary-General.  
E/L.1307. India and United Kingdom: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Italy.

RESOLUTION 1480(XLVIII), as proposed by 3 powers, E/L.1307, and as orally amended by France and USSR, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 April 1970, meeting 1670.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its resolution 1426(XLVI) of 6 June 1969,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on natural resources satellites,

Recognizing that international co-operation is required for the reception, storage, interpretation and

dissemination of resource satellite data, and that considerable preparatory work would be necessary for that purpose,

Considering that the Council should be kept fully informed and should keep the subject of natural resources satellites under active consideration, particularly with respect to their potentialities for natural resources development and related economic and social development,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring this report to the attention, for information and possible comments, of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and other interested organizations of the United Nations system;

3. Decides to consider further, at its forty-ninth session, the suggestion of the Secretary-General regarding the arrangements to be made for refining and elaborating the tentative recommendations contained in the annex to the report.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 508-510.  
Plenary Meeting 1718.

E/4779 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.413. India: draft decision, as amended orally by sponsor, approved without objection by Economic Committee on 14 July 1970, meeting 510.

E/4901. Report of Economic Committee, para. 8 (b).

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council at its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 6.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 387, 388, 391.  
Plenary Meetings 1719, 1722.

E/4836. The sea: international co-operation on questions relating to oceans. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4842. The sea: exploitation and conservation of living marine resources. Report prepared by Secretary-General in collaboration with Director-General of FAO and in consultation with other international organizations.

E/4877. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 6th session, 27 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VIII A.

E/4913. Financial implications of actions taken by Council at its 49th session. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.368 and Rev.1. Malta: draft resolution and revision, as amended by India (E/AC.24/L.370), approved by Co-ordination Committee on 14 July 1970, meeting 391, by 22 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/AC.24/L.370. India: amendment to Maltese revised draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.368/Rev.1.  
E/4907. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 1537(XLIX), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/4907, adopted without vote by Council on 27 July 1970, meeting 1719.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2580(XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and the Council's decision at its forty-eighth session, to instruct its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to examine the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans in the light of present and emerging needs of Member States,

Noting the part of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its sixth session concerning this subject,

Recalling previous reports submitted to it on the exploitation of the sea, including in particular the Secretary-General's reports entitled "Resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf," and "Marine Science and Technology,"

Bearing in mind the importance of increasing international co-operation in the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea, having regard to the special needs and interests of developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with organizations of the United Nations system, and also with other recognized sources of scientific and technical advice outside the United Nations system, to prepare a general but concise background review of about fifty pages on:

(a) Trends in the various traditional uses of the seas, under such headings as fisheries, shipping, mineral exploitation;

(b) Foreseeable new uses, as well as the likely

growth in intensity of existing uses, by the second half of the 1970s;

(c) The likely effect of these uses and of other technological advances on the marine environment;

(d) Conflicts likely to arise over technical use; this background review to be prepared by making full use of material already available in the United Nations and the specialized agencies (including material being prepared for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment) and also from other sources, such as the International Council of Scientific Unions;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General, on completion of this background review, to communicate it to the Governments of Member States;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General, at that time, to invite the Governments of Member States to communicate to him any proposals they may wish to make for strengthening international co-operation in the marine environment;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, after obtaining the views of the Governments of Member States in accordance with paragraph 3 above and the comments of the other organizations of the United Nations system, and taking into account the results of the Conference on the Human Environment, to submit a brief report to the Council on the manner in which international co-operation relating to the seas might be strengthened in areas where this appears to be required.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Mineral Resources Development with Particular Reference to the Developing Countries (ST/ECA/123 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.3.

Mineral Resources of the Sea (ST/ECA/125). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.B.4.

Triennial Report on Water Resources Development, 1968-1970 (ST/ECA/143). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.A.15.

#### CHAPTER XIV

### POPULATION QUESTIONS

The United Nations and interested specialized agencies substantially increased their activities in the population field during 1970. The provision of additional financial support through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities made it possible for the Organization to pursue the work programme recommended by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session (November 1969)<sup>1</sup> and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in 1970 (see below).

During 1970, the administration of the Population Fund was transferred to the Admin-

istrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in order to utilize the field establishment and machinery of the United Nations and of agencies concerned with various aspects of population programmes, including family planning. The scope of the Fund was widened to allow the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to draw on the Fund's resources.

Both the Economic and Social Council and

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 420-21.

the General Assembly took a number of decisions in the population field during 1970, including designating the year 1974 as World Population Year.

#### FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities completed its first full year of operation in 1970. The year was marked by a sharp rise in financial support from interested Governments and a rapid increase in the amount of assistance provided to low-income countries for population programmes.

The target figure of \$15 million that had been set to cover operational costs during 1970 was surpassed when 24 Governments pledged a total of \$15.4 million in support of the Fund's programmes. Thirteen of these donations were made by developing nations, some of which were at the same time receiving assistance from the Fund.

By the end of 1970, some 200 projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Near and Middle East were being supported by the Fund, at a cost of \$6.7 million. Agreements signed with the Governments of Mauritius and Pakistan involved allocations of a further \$2.3 million for assistance to comprehensive family planning programmes.

In almost all cases, projects were executed by one or more of the following organizations in the United Nations system: the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Grants were also made to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, to support activities in population and family planning, and to the Population Council, a non-governmental organization in the United States, to augment its information programme.

Projects in preparation or under implementation in 1970 (some of which are discussed below) covered a wide range of activities, including: the collection and analysis of basic demographic data; the provision of demographic research and training facilities; demonstration pro-

grammes in maternal and child welfare services; courses on population questions; the provision of fellowships in population statistics, census taking, demography, health education, human reproduction, communications and public administration; and, if requested, the provision of contraceptive supplies and manufacturing materials.

In determining the programmes and directions of the Fund, the UNDP Administrator and the Fund's Executive Director drew on the advice and guidance of three consultative bodies: an Advisory Board composed of 21 persons appointed by the Secretary-General; a United Nations Inter-Agency Consultative Committee, representing members of the United Nations system participating in the Fund; and the Programme Consultative Committee, bringing together governmental donor agencies and non-governmental organizations engaged in population activities.

The Advisory Board met for the first time in January 1970 and again in May. The Inter-Agency Consultative Committee met in January, June and December, and the Programme Consultative Committee was convened in May.

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

During 1970, the United Nations provided substantive advice and technical evaluation from an over-all policy point of view with respect to programme development in population, as well as substantive support for projects financed under the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNDP and the regular programme of technical co-operation.

Projects financed in 1970 from the Population Fund included provision of population programme officers and experts, fellowships, inter-agency missions, meetings and support for national population programmes.

By the end of 1970, the number of United Nations population programme officers had risen to 12; these officers were assigned to more than 70 developing countries to assist in the identification of population problems and in the preparation of projects for technical co-operation.

In addition, the services of 13 population experts were provided by the United Nations to 12 countries and territories: Ceylon, the

Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, the United Arab Republic, Western Samoa and Zambia.

Twenty-four experts were provided to the three regional demographic training and research centres supported by the United Nations in Santiago, (Chile), Bombay (India) and Cairo (United Arab Republic). Other regional demographic centres were being organized in Cameroon and Ghana.

About 100 fellowships were granted by the United Nations during 1970 for attendance at the regional demographic centres, and 42 fellowships were awarded for study at other institutes.

Advisory services and expert assistance continued to be furnished on request through regional advisers in Africa, Asia and the Far East, and the Middle East, and through the staff of the regional demographic centre in Chile.

Following the 1968 visit to Pakistan of a United Nations/WHO advisory mission on family planning, the Government of Pakistan requested large-scale assistance for its family planning programme—a part of its five-year plan for development (1970-1975)—from the United Nations and other organizations in the United Nations system. In August 1970, an agreement was signed by Pakistan and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

An inter-agency mission (the United Nations, UNESCO and WHO) visited Costa Rica for six weeks in August-September 1970 to evaluate the Costa Rican programme in the field of family planning.

#### PROPOSALS FOR WORLD

##### POPULATION INSTITUTE

A study group sponsored by the United Nations, in co-operation with UNESCO and WHO, and with the support of the Population Fund, explored the need for an international population institute. The proposed institute would focus on multidisciplinary aspects of training, research and dissemination of information with regard to population policy and family planning programmes. Following a three-month study (August-November 1970), the group submitted recommendations to the Secretary-General.

#### MEETINGS

##### AND SEMINARS

The Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Economic Development was convened from 29 June to 3 July 1970, to advise the Secretary-General on the formulation of specific programmes of research and technical work on this subject. In citing population as one of the key factors in the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Committee stressed the importance of mobilizing all available resources for carrying out research at the international, regional and national levels. The recommendations of the Committee and of the Secretary-General were to be considered by the Population Commission at its sixteenth (November 1971) session.

An Inter-regional Seminar on Demographic Aspects of Manpower was held in Moscow, USSR, from 31 August to 11 September 1970. It was organized by the United Nations with the assistance of the USSR Government and ILO.

The expanding mandate and activities of United Nations agencies in the population field intensified the need for inter-agency co-ordination of programmes; in this connexion the Sub-Committee on Population of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held two meetings in 1970.

Various meetings on population questions were also convened by the regional economic commissions. (For further information, see pp. 425 and 432.)

#### PUBLICATIONS

Studies on population questions published during 1970 included *Methods of Measuring Internal Migration*, the sixth in a series of manuals on methods of estimating population, prepared on the recommendation of the Population Commission.

Also published was *Variables and Questionnaire for Comparative Fertility Surveys*, which contained lists of variables and a model questionnaire to serve as a basis for internationally comparable surveys on fertility and family planning.

The *Demographic Yearbook*, 1969, published in 1970, included a special chapter on recent changes in world fertility.

DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Various aspects of the population question were considered by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly during 1970.

Serving as a basis for discussion in both the Council and the Assembly were the report of the Population Commission on its fifteenth session (3-14 November 1969)<sup>2</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the world population situation, the first of the biennial reports requested by the Economic and Social Council on 30 July 1968.<sup>3</sup>

The Secretary-General, in his report, noted that current population projections suggested that the Second United Nations Development Decade (1970s) might witness the fastest growth of human numbers in all of mankind's history.

Among other things, the report noted that the gap between the birth rates of the more developed and of the less developed regions had widened enormously, to the extent that the level of the birth rate could serve as well as any other social or economic indicator to distinguish between more developed and less developed countries. It was also noted that in the world as a whole there was a marked shift of opinion towards the development of Government policies emphasizing the limitation of family size. By 1969, the Governments of about 30 developing countries, comprising almost two thirds of the combined population of the developing world, had adopted national family planning programmes as integral parts of their development policies.

By a decision of 11 December 1970, taken without vote, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the world population situation. This step was taken on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

Action was also taken by the Assembly or by the Economic and Social Council on the following population matters: (a) population policies and the Second United Nations Development Decade; (b) the designation of a World Population Year; (c) the convening of a third World Population Conference; and (d) work programmes and priorities in the field of

population. These actions are described below.

**POPULATION POLICIES AND  
SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE**

On 3 April 1970, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to population policies and the Second United Nations Development Decade:

(1) it called upon the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Committee for Development Planning to give full consideration to the recommendations of the Population Commission at its fifteenth (1969) session, with special reference to the report of the Secretary-General on the world population situation;

(2) it called on the Preparatory Committee to give full consideration to including in its development strategy a statement to the effect that, as appropriate, national policies aimed at achieving more desirable rates of population growth and at the acceptance by parents on a voluntary basis of smaller families should be regarded as essential aspects of development strategy for the eventual achievement of satisfactory per capita economic growth to promote human welfare and dignity;

(3) it requested the Secretary-General to continue to study, in consultation with relevant agencies, the relationship of population growth to economic and social development with special reference to the increase of gross national product and to improving national per capita income and standards of living, and to disseminate widely the major results of such studies.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1483(XLVIII), which was adopted, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, by a vote of 11 to 1, with 2 abstentions. The text was based on a proposal by the Population Commission, as orally amended by India, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, and was approved by the Economic Committee on 1 April 1970 by a vote of 16 to 1, with 2 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The General Assembly took the population

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 482-83, text of resolution 1347(XLV).

factor into account in formulating the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which was adopted on 24 October 1970. (See pp. 319-29, text of resolution 2626(XXV).)

Among the Strategy's goals and objectives was one which called for an average annual rate of growth in per capita income in developing countries of 3.5 per cent. This target, it was noted, was calculated on the basis of an average annual increase of 2.5 per cent in the population of developing countries, which was less than the average rate forecast for the 1970s. In this context, the Assembly noted, each developing country should formulate its own demographic objectives within the framework of its national development plan.

In implementing this goal, the Assembly called on those countries which considered that their rate of population growth hampered their development to adopt measures which they deemed necessary, in accordance with their concept of development. Developed countries, consistent with their national policies, were upon request to provide support through the supply of means for family planning and further research, and international organizations concerned were requested to continue to provide, when appropriate, the assistance that might be requested by interested Governments. Such support or assistance would not be a substitute for other forms of development assistance, the Assembly noted.

#### WORLD POPULATION YEAR

On 3 April 1970, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would designate 1974 as World Population Year. Such an action, the Council felt, would encourage the intensification of national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of population during the intervening years in order to show the maximum possible progress by that time.

The Assembly would, among other things, (a) authorize the Secretary-General to undertake a programme of measures and activities by the United Nations, by Member States and by the interested organizations of the United Nations system during the year 1974, and (b)

invite all Member States to intensify their efforts in the field of population in order to achieve long-range aims and immediate targets which each Government might wish to set for carrying out its own programme of work in the field of population.

These proposals were embodied in resolution 1485(XLVIII), which the Council adopted by a vote of 17 to 2, with 4 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee. The text was based on a proposal by the Population Commission, as orally amended by the Committee Chairman, and was approved by the Economic Committee on 1 April 1970, by a vote of 14 to 2, with 3 abstentions. (For text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The recommendation of the Economic and Social Council that 1974 be designated as World Population Year was discussed by the General Assembly at its 1970 session, mainly in its Second Committee.

During the discussion, a number of Members raised objections to the text as proposed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1485 (XLVIII). In particular, the text was criticized for failing to recognize that there were underpopulated as well as overpopulated countries, and that the determination of population policy was the responsibility of each Government.

Amendments to the text, aimed at meeting these objections, were submitted by Canada and Madagascar.

By the two-power amendments, the Assembly—instead of authorizing the Secretary-General to undertake a programme of measures and activities by the United Nations, Member States and interested organizations in the United Nations system—would, among other things, have requested the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed programme of proposed measures to be undertaken by Member States and by the interested organizations of the United Nations system during 1974, taking into account the population policies of Member States and his own proposals on the question.

Amendments to the Economic and Social Council resolution were also offered by the Philippines; by these, the Assembly would have recognized the important role played by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

and raised the question of holding a pledging conference for the Fund before or during World Population Year.

Six States—India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic—then introduced an alternative text to the one recommended by the Economic and Social Council. By this, the Assembly would, among other things, acknowledge that the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes were matters falling under the internal competence of each country and that, consequently, international action in the population sphere should be responsive to the varied needs and requests of individual Member States. The Secretary-General would be asked to prepare a detailed programme of proposed measures and activities to be undertaken during 1974.

On 25 November 1970, the Second Committee voted on the draft resolution and approved it by a roll-call vote of 53 to 9, with 33 abstentions.

As a result of this decision, no action was taken on the text recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1485(XLVIII).

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted the resolution as recommended by the Second Committee. The Assembly thereby, among other things: (a) noted that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade provided for action at the national and international levels to deal with the problem of population growth in those countries which considered that their rate of population growth hampered their development; (b) recognized that, in spite of the progress made so far by Member States in coping with aspects of the population problem relevant to their respective economic, social, humanistic and cultural development, and the progress in this regard by international organizations, varied aspects of the population problem required further attention from Member States and international organizations; and (c) expressed its confidence that the designation of the year 1974 for focusing international attention on different aspects of the population problem and for encouraging appropriate co-operative activities in the population field would make a significant contribution to the realization of the objectives in this field.

The Assembly then designated the year 1974 as World Population Year.

It also took the following steps. It acknowledged that the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes were matters within the internal competence of each country, and that consequently international action should be responsive to the varied needs and requests of individual Member States. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with interested Member States, a detailed programme of proposed measures and activities to be undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system during 1974, taking into account the different character of population problems in each country and region, the population policies of Member States, and proposals by the Secretary-General, and to submit the programme to the Economic and Social Council in 1972, through the Population Commission.

The Assembly also stressed that assistance from United Nations organizations and interested Member States should continue to be available upon request for evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy to cope with all the problems emanating from different population levels, characteristics and trends, including assistance in developing a comprehensive demographic research and studies programme and in providing training programmes and advisory services in this field.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2683 (XXV), which was adopted by 71 votes to 8, with 31 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### THIRD WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

In recommending the designation of the year 1974 as World Population Year, the Economic and Social Council had in mind the fact that it was also approving the convening of a third World Population Conference in that year, under the auspices of the United Nations. (The first World Population Conference was held in Rome, Italy, in 1954; the second was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1965.)

In approving, on 3 April 1970, the holding of the World Population Conference, the Economic and Social Council also decided: (1) that the Conference participants would consist



of representatives of Member States of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies, their technical advisers and other selected specialists; and (2) that the Conference would be devoted to the consideration of basic demographic problems, their relationship with economic and social development, and population policies and action programmes needed to promote human welfare and development.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of obtaining contributions from external sources so as to reduce the expenses incurred by the United Nations in financing the Conference. It also authorized the Secretary-General to establish a small preparatory committee to assist him in formulating an agenda, based on the suggestions of the Population Commission, and in making arrangements for the Conference.

The Conference was requested to report to the Council and the Assembly in 1975 on its findings and recommendations. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1484(XLVIII), which was adopted by a vote of 19 to 3, with 1 abstention, on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee. The text was based on a proposal by the Population Commission, as orally amended by Pakistan, and was approved by the Committee on 1 April 1970 by a vote of 16 to 3.

#### WORK PROGRAMMES AND PRIORITIES

The five-year and two-year programmes of work recommended by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session<sup>4</sup> were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council on 3 April 1970. In endorsing the programmes, the Council drew the attention of the specialized agencies, the General Assembly, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to the various aspects involved in implementing the programmes.

The Council also, among other things: (a)

invited the United Nations organizations concerned to strengthen their collaboration and co-ordination in the population field; (b) urged interested Governments to give full attention to population programmes in their development planning and policy-making and to utilize the available resources to this end; and (c) requested the Secretary-General, in pursuing the work programme and in responding to requests from Governments, to observe the priorities indicated by the Commission and the Council; to pay special attention to technical co-operation at country and regional levels; to promote the 1970 round of population censuses and to assist, with all available resources, the requesting Governments in implementing them as an aid to development planning and policy-making; to undertake demographic studies needed for development planning and policy-making in developing countries; and to conduct a second inquiry among Governments concerning population trends, economic and social development, and their policies and action programmes.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1486(XLVIII), which was adopted by a vote of 18 to 1, with 4 abstentions.

This action was taken on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which approved the text of the resolution on 1 April 1970 by a vote of 14 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The text was based on a proposal by the Population Commission, as amended by Kenya and by the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 3 April 1970, the Council also took note of the report of the Population Commission on its fifteenth session by adopting, without objection, resolution 1487(XLVIII), as recommended by the Economic Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 1 April.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

POPULATION POLICIES AND  
SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 504-507.  
Plenary Meeting 1673.

E/4768. Report of Population Commission on its 15th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 3-14 November 1969. (For list of documents before Commission, see Annex III.)

E/4768 (Summary) and Corr.1. Summary of report of Population Commission prepared by Secretariat.

E/4778 (E/CN.9/231/Summary/Rev.1). World population situation. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4768, Chapter XII. Draft resolution 1, submitted by Population Commission, as orally amended by India, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, approved by Economic Committee on 1 April 1970, meeting 507, by 16 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

E/4813 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1483 (XLVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4813, adopted by Council on 3 April 1970, meeting 1673, by 11 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 in which the Assembly recognized the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies, with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 in which the Assembly had instructed the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to prepare, on the basis of studies and proposals formulated by the organizations in the United Nations system, a draft of an international development strategy for the 1970s,

Noting with appreciation the consideration of population policies for the Second United Nations Development Decade by the Committee for Development Planning,

Taking note of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on a list of key areas in international co-operation for development during the Second Decade, including population, designed to fulfil the objectives for the Decade,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Population Commission to advise the Economic and Social Council on the interplay of demographic, economic and social factors and on any other population matters to which the organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies may direct their attention,

1. Calls upon the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Committee for Development Planning to give full consideration to the deliberations and recommendations of the Population Commission at its fifteenth session, with special reference to the report on the world population situation, and to the population projections for 1965-1985;

2. Calls upon the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to give, as far as possible and if necessary, consideration to including in its development strategy the following text:

"In parts of the world, efforts during the Second United Nations Development Decade to promote long-term economic and social development adequate to improve the quality of life could be frustrated by the continuance of present high rates of

population growth. In such cases, for countries which consider it appropriate and in accordance with the special needs of each country, national policies aimed at the achievement of more desirable rates of population growth and at the acceptance by parents on a voluntary basis of smaller families should be regarded as among the essential aspects of development strategy for the eventual achievement of satisfactory per capita economic growth, which would promote human welfare and dignity.";

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to study, in consultation with relevant agencies, the relationship of population growth to economic and social development with special reference to the increase of gross national product and to improving national per capita income and standards of living, and to disseminate widely the major results of such studies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1324-1326, 1352, 1353.  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), para. 48, recommendation (a).

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 66, recommendation (a).

General Committee, meeting 187.

Second Committee, meetings 1309-1314.

Plenary Meetings 1871, 1883.

A/L.600. Documents relating to commemoration of 25th anniversary of the United Nations. Note by Secretary-General. (Section III: International development strategy for Second United Nations Development Decade.)

A/8124 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.2. Report of Second Committee (part I), and Annex.

RESOLUTION 2626(xxv) (paras. 14, 15 and 65), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8124, adopted without vote by Assembly on 24 October 1970, meeting 1883.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see pp. 319-29.]

WORLD POPULATION YEAR

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 504-507.

Plenary Meeting 1673.

E/4768, Chapter XII. Draft resolution 3, submitted by Population Commission, as orally amended by Committee Chairman, approved by Economic Committee on 1 April 1970, meeting 507, by 14 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

E/4813 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1485(XLVIII), as recommended by Eco-

conomic Committee, E/4813, adopted by Council on 3 April 1970, meeting 1673, by 17 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 on population growth and economic development,

"Noting resolution 1484 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council of 3 April 1970 on the Third World Population Conference,

"Taking into account the progress made by the Member States to cope with all aspects of the population problems within economic, social, humanistic and cultural development,

"Recognizing that in spite of such progress the effective realization of programmes of work in the field of population carried out by Member States and international and other organizations remains yet to be achieved in some parts of the world and also in some aspects of the population problems,

"Convinced that an appropriate way of intensifying the activities of lasting nature is to devote the year 1974 to extensive national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of population, and also to an international review of the achievements in the field,

"Confident that the designation of the year 1974 as such a year of international review will encourage all Member States and interested organizations to intensify their efforts in the intervening years, so as to show the maximum possible progress by that time,

"1. Designates the year 1974 as World Population Year;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to undertake a programme of measures and activities by the United Nations, by Member States and by the interested organizations in the United Nations system during the year 1974, as contained in the Secretary-General's proposals;

"3. Invites the interested organizations in the United Nations system to render all assistance to the Population Commission in the undertaking of the programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year;

"4. Invites all Member States to intensify their efforts in the field of population with the assistance of their appropriate organizations, in order that long-range aims as well as immediate targets which each Government may wish to set for carrying out its own programme of work in the field of population might be achieved during the World Population Year and thereafter;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on preparatory work to the General Assembly through the Population Commission and the Economic and Social Council, and to prepare a final report on the World Population Year to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in 1975."

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1324-1326, 1352, 1353.  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapters II A 3 and VI B 3.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter VIII.

A/C.2/253. Population and its relation to economic and social development. Note by Secretary-General, containing text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1485 (XLVIII) recommended by Council for adoption by General Assembly.

A/C.2/L.1113. Canada: amendment to draft resolution proposed by Council in A/C.2/253.

A/C.2/L.1113/Rev.1. Canada and Madagascar: revised amendment to draft resolution proposed by Council in A/C.2/253.

A/C.2/L.1115 Philippines: amendments to draft resolution proposed by Council in A/C.2/253.

A/C.2/L.1126. India, Indonesia, Pakistan: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Nepal, Philippines and United Arab Republic, as orally amended by sponsors and by Kenya, approved by Second Committee on 25 November 1970, meeting 1353, by roll-call vote of 53 to 9, with 33 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Swaziland, Togo, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), section IV and draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 2683 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8203/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 71 votes to 8, with 31 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 on population growth and economic development,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1484(XLVIII) of 3 April 1970 on the Third World Population Conference,

Noting also that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade provides for action, both at the national and international levels, to deal with the problem of population growth in those countries which, in accordance with their concept of development, consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development,

Taking into account the progress made by Member States in coping with those aspects of the population problem which are relevant to their respective economic, social, humanistic and cultural development,

Recognizing that, in spite of the progress made so far in this regard by Member States and international organizations, and particularly the important role being played in the population field by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, varied aspects of the population problem require further attention from Member States and international organizations,

Recognizing further that a way of focusing international attention on different aspects of the population problem would be for Member States and international organizations to devote the year 1974 especially to appropriate efforts and undertakings in the field of population in the context of their respective needs and areas of competence,

Confident that the designation of the year 1974 for encouraging appropriate and relevant co-operative activity in the field of population would make a significant contribution to the realization of the objectives in this field,

1. Designates the year 1974 as World Population Year;

2. Acknowledges that the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes are matters falling under the internal competence of each country and, consequently, that international action in the population sphere should be responsive to the varied needs and requests of individual Member States;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with interested Member States, a detailed programme of proposed measures and activities to be undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system during the year 1974, taking into account the different character of population problems in each country and region, the population policies of Member States, as well as the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report on the question of holding a Third World Population Conference, and to submit the programme to the Economic and Social Council in 1972 through the Population Commission at its sixteenth session;

4. Invites interested organizations of the United Nations system to render the necessary assistance to the Secretary-General in preparing the programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year;

5. Invites Member States to participate fully in the World Population Year in the context of their capacities and policies;

6. Stresses that assistance from organizations of the United Nations system and interested Member States should continue to be available upon request for evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy to cope with all the problems emanating from different population levels, characteristics and trends, including assistance in developing a comprehensive demographic research and studies programme as well as training programmes and in providing advisory services in this field;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly in 1975, through the Economic and Social Council, a final report on the World Population Year.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 504-507  
Plenary Meeting 1673.

#### THIRD WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

E/4768, Chapter XII. Draft resolution 2, submitted by Population Commission, as orally amended by Pakistan, approved by Economic Committee on 1 April 1970, meeting 507, by 16 votes to 3.

E/4813 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1484(XLVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4813, adopted by Council on 3 April 1970, meeting 1673, by 19 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 on population growth and economic development and its own resolutions 1048 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, 1084(XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, 1277 B (XLIII) and 1279(XLIII) of 4 August 1967 and 1347(XLV) of 30 July 1968,

Recalling resolution IV of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, of 29 June 1967, resolution 1/67 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of 23 November 1967, resolutions 1.241, 3.251, 3.252 and 4.241 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 29 November 1966, resolutions WHA18.49 of 21 May 1965, WHA19.43 of 20 May 1966, WHA 20.41 of 25 May 1967, WHA21.43 of 23 May 1968 and WHA22.32 of 23 July 1969 of the World Health Assembly, and the decision taken by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund in 1967,

Taking note of resolution XVIII of the International Conference on Human Rights of 12 May 1968 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968,

Being aware of its resolutions 435 (XIV) of 10 June 1952, 471 (XV) of 14 April 1953, 820 C (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 and 933(XXXV) of 5 April 1963, all

of which determined the terms of reference of the first and second World Population Conferences,

Considering that issues centring on population trends and structures are relevant to all countries, if in varying degrees—in some in so far as high rates of growth may be intensifying pressures of population on resources and in others in so far as rates of growth may fall short of those deemed to be consistent with economic and social development—and that the global review of population policies and exchange of knowledge and experience in actions will become more urgently needed with the advent of the 1970 census rounds and other sources which will become available from studies and operations carried out in the field of population,

Having regard to General Assembly resolution 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 on major special conferences,

1. Approves the proposal that a World Population Conference of representatives of Member States of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies be held under the auspices of the United Nations in 1974, and that participants consist of representatives of Member States of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and their technical advisers as well as of other selected specialists;

2. Decides that the Conference shall be devoted to consideration of basic demographic problems, their relationship with economic and social development, and population policies and action programmes needed to promote human welfare and development;

3. Requests the Secretary-General in connexion with his plans for financing the World Population Conference:

- (a) To seek provision in his 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 budget estimates for United Nations participation with the hope that adequate resources will be provided by the General Assembly;

- (b) To explore the possibility of obtaining contributions from external sources so as to reduce the expenses incurred by the United Nations;

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in association with the executive heads of interested specialized agencies, and the non-governmental organizations involved in the study of population and of population problems to establish a small preparatory committee to assist in formulating an agenda based on the suggestions of the Population Commission as set forth in its report of the fifteenth session and making necessary arrangements for the Conference;

5. Requests the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1975 on findings and recommendations of the deliberations at the Conference.

#### WORK PROGRAMMES AND PRIORITIES

E/4768, Chapter XII. Draft resolution 4, submitted by Population Commission, as orally amended by Kenya and as amended by United Kingdom (E/AC.6/L.410), approved by Economic Committee on 1 April 1970, meeting 507, by 14 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

E/AC.6/L.410. United Kingdom: amendments to

draft resolution 4 submitted by Population Commission in E/4768.

E/4813 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1486 (XLVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4813, adopted by Council on 3 April 1970, meeting 1673, by 18 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 on population growth and economic development and its own resolution 1347 (XLV) of 30 July 1968 on population and its relation to economic and social development, and the long-range programme of work recommended by the Population Commission at its thirteenth session,

Taking note with satisfaction of the decision made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to keep population matters under constant review with the aim of ensuring maximum impact of the efforts of the organizations concerned in the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the increased attention paid by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme to technical co-operation in the population field,

1. Endorses the five-year and two-year programmes of work in the field of population recommended by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session;

2. Draws the attention of the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to the various aspects of the programme of work of interest to them and in the implementation of which they may be able to assist in accordance with their mandates;

3. Calls to the attention of the General Assembly the need for providing the necessary resources, within the framework of the decision taken to balance the United Nations budget, to carry out the programme of activities recommended by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session;

4. Invites the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to take the necessary steps to expand their activities in the population field along the lines recommended by the Population Commission and to give adequate status to their population programmes;

5. Invites the organizations in the United Nations system concerned to continue and to strengthen the collaboration and co-ordination between them in the field of population;

6. Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies, in so far as it is practicable for them, to participate in the 1970 World Population Census Programme and to develop their vital statistics in accordance with the proposed World Programme for Improvement of Vital Statistics;

7. Urges interested Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies to give full attention to population programmes in development planning and in policy-

making and to utilize the available resources to this end;

8. Requests the Secretary-General in pursuing the work programme recommended by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session and in responding to requests from Governments:

(a) To observe such indications of priorities as have been given in the report of the Commission and in the Council;

(b) To pay special attention to technical co-operation at country and regional levels;

(c) To promote the 1970 round of population censuses and to assist, with all available resources, Governments, upon their request, in implementing them as an aid to development planning and policy-making;

(d) To undertake demographic studies needed for development planning and policy-making in developing countries;

(e) To conduct a second inquiry among the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies concerning population trends, economic and social development, and policies and action programmes taken by them;

9. Requests the Population Commission to ensure that projects are more easily distinguished in its future reports to the Council and that clearer indication of the priorities of projects is given, in accordance with resolution 1367(XLV) of 2 August 1968 of the Economic and Social Council.

#### REPORT OF POPULATION COMMISSION

E/4813 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution V, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved by Economic Committee without vote on 1 April 1970, meeting 506.

RESOLUTION 1487(XLVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/4813, taking note of report of Population Commission on its 15th session, adopted without objection by Council on 3 April 1970, meeting 1673.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Variables and Questionnaire for Comparative Fertility Surveys. Prepared by Committee on Comparative Studies of Fertility and Family Planning of International Union for Scientific Study of Population in collaboration with United Nations Secretariat. Population Studies, No. 45 (ST/SOA/SER.A/45). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.69.XIII.4.

Methods of Projecting the Economically Active Population (Manual V of Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population). Population Studies No. 46 (ST/SOA/SER.A/46). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.XIII.2.

Methods of Measuring Internal Migration (Manual VI of Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population). Population Studies, No. 47 (ST/SOA/SER.A/47 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.XIII.3.

A Concise Summary of the World Population Situation in 1970. Population Studies, No. 48 (ST/SOA/SER.A/48). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XIII.2.

The World Population Situation in 1970. Population Studies, No. 49 (ST/SOA/SER.A/49). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XIII.4.

Demographic Yearbook, 1969. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.70.XIII.1; 1970. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.71.XIII.1.

Handbook of Population and Housing Census Methods. Part VI: Sampling in connexion with population and housing censuses (ST/STAT/SER.F/16 (Part VI)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.XVII.9.

Human Fertility and National Development—A Challenge to Science and Technology (ST/ECA/138). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.II.A.12.

Population Newsletter, Nos. 8-11 (March, June, September, December 1970).

ST/SOA/SER.R/12. The Feasibility of Establishing a World Population Institute. Report of a United Nations/UNESCO/WHO Mission.

## CHAPTER XV

### MATTERS PERTAINING TO FOOD PROBLEMS

#### MULTILATERAL FOOD AID

During 1970, both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council considered the eighth annual report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The report covered the period from May 1969 to April 1970. It incorporated a special report on food aid and related issues for the period

of the Second United Nations Development Decade (1971-1980).

It was recommended in the special report that the General Assembly draw the attention of Member States to the advantages of directing a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels, as well as to the fact that experience had demonstrated that the World Food Programme could effectively utilize re-

sources up to (or more than) double the \$300 million agreed on as a pledging target for 1971-1972. (For further information on the World Food Programme, see pp. 369-75.)

On 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee and transmitted to the General Assembly the special report on food aid and related issues during the Second Development Decade. It took this action on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, without adopting a resolution.

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly, recognizing that the world food problem was an inseparable part of the broader problem of development, invited Member States, while considering the implementation of the policy measures set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to take account of the relevant recommendations and observations in the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee.

The Assembly reaffirmed that the ultimate solution to the food problem of the developing countries lay in increased production in the developing countries, with a food deficit, with the co-operation of the developed countries.

The Assembly then recommended to Member States: (a) that food supplies in excess of commercial demand be used to an increasing extent to meet the unsatisfied food needs of people in developing countries and to assist in their economic and social development; (b) that full consideration be given to the advantages of directing a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels; and (c) that special emphasis be placed on using the World Food Programme when expanding multilateral food aid.

Governments were requested to endeavour to raise their cash contribution to the World Food Programme above the amounts required for transport, insurance and other operational

services of the Programme to enable it to increase its purchases from food-exporting developing countries at world market prices.

The Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO were requested to report as soon as possible to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the evolution of the food problem in developing countries and progress made towards its solution, in accordance with a General Assembly request of 20 December 1968.<sup>1</sup>

The Assembly also noted that, pursuant to that same resolution, the Director-General of FAO had reported to the FAO Council on ways of appraising prospective food deficits and food aid needs and of ensuring that sufficient food-stuffs were available to cope with unforeseen urgent situations, through, among other things, the establishment of food reserves. The Assembly invited the FAO Director-General to report on this subject to the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible.

These decisions were embodied in the Assembly's resolution 2682 (XXV), which was adopted, by 101 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text was based on a proposal by Canada, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Turkey, as amended by Argentina and France, and was approved by the Second Committee on 27 November 1970 by a vote of 82 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

At the request of the United States, the Committee took a separate vote on the final provision of the resolution, which dealt with ways of appraising prospective food deficits and food aid needs. This provision was approved by 81 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 468-69, text of resolution 2462 (XXIII).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 514, 515.  
Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4835. Multilateral food aid. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting 8th annual report of United

Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of World Food Programme to Economic and Social Council and to Council of FAO (containing report entitled: "Food aid and related issues during Second Development Decade," reports of Intergovernmental Committee on its 16th and 17th sessions,

and summary records of 17th session of Intergovernmental Committee).

E/4912. Report of Economic Committee.

E/4904 and Corr.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 7.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1319-1322, 1324, 1326, 1354.

Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter X C. A/C.2/256. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1112. Canada, Ireland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Turkey: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.1112/Rev.1. Canada, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors and by Argentina (A/C.2/L.1114 as orally sub-amended by France), approved by Second Committee on 27 November 1970, meeting 1354, by 82 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.1114. Argentina: amendment to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.1112/Rev.1.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (Part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), section III and draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2682 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8203/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 101 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2300 (XXII) of 12 December 1967 on the programme of studies on multilateral food aid and resolution 2462 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Recognizing that the world food problem is an inseparable part of the broader problem of development,

Having examined the report entitled "Food aid and related issues during the Second Development Decade," prepared by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, as well as the comments of the Economic and Social Council in its report,

Taking note of the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, in particular those concerning the direction of food aid through multilateral channels, the doubling or more of the target level of the World Food Programme and the improvement of the procedures of the Programme,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and invites member States to take account of the relevant recommendations and observations therein while considering the implementation of the policy measures set out in the International

Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Reaffirms that the ultimate solution to the food problem of the developing countries lies in increased production in the developing countries with a food deficit, in the context of their general economic development, with the co-operation of the developed countries;

3. Recommends to member States that:

(a) Such food supplies as are in excess of commercial demand should be used to an increasing extent constructively to meet the unsatisfied food needs of people in the developing countries and to assist in their economic and social development, particularly through a project-oriented approach;

(b) They give full consideration to the advantages of directing a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels;

(c) When expanding multilateral food aid, they should place special emphasis on using the World Food Programme in order to take advantage of the experience already gained by the Programme and of its access to the experience of both donor and recipient countries with bilateral aid and the expertise and co-ordinating facilities of the United Nations system of organizations;

4. Draws the attention of member States to the fact that recent experience demonstrates that the World Food Programme could effectively utilize resources up to double or more than double the target level agreed for pledges in 1971 and 1972 without basic changes in the existing procedures of the Programme;

5. Requests Governments of member States to endeavour, wherever possible and without prejudice to the obligations arising from existing international agreements, to raise their cash contribution to the World Food Programme above the amounts required for transport, insurance and other services for operations of the Programme so as to enable it to increase its purchases from exporting developing countries at world market prices;

6. Requests the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to take appropriate action on the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee concerning the improvement of the Programme's procedures and administration;

7. Requests the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, drawing on assistance as appropriate from the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other interested organizations within the United Nations system, to review at its twenty-third session the progress made on the proposals contained in the report of the Committee and to submit its findings to the Economic and Social Council for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

8. Reminds the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the



contents of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII) and requests them, in consultation with the executive heads of other interested agencies and programmes, to report on this subject, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

9. Notes that, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII), the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has given active consideration to,

and has consulted with member States on, possible ways of making appraisals of prospective food deficits and food aid needs and of ensuring that sufficient food-stuffs are available to cope with unforeseen urgent situations, including the establishment of food reserves; further notes that the Director-General has submitted his conclusions to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and invites him to report to the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible.

## INCREASING THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF EDIBLE PROTEIN

The first progress report of the Secretary-General dealing with the problem of the increase and use of edible protein was considered in 1970 by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council.

The report, prepared in response to a General Assembly request of 17 December 1968,<sup>2</sup> was based on information supplied by organizations of the United Nations system. It analysed developments during the previous two years which had had a bearing on the protein problem and set out a number of observations and proposals made by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development concerning the United Nations machinery available for dealing with the protein problem confronting the developing countries.

On 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council, without adopting a resolution, decided to transmit the progress report to the General Assembly and to draw the Assembly's attention to the necessity of intensifying efforts in this field by the organizations of the United Nations system.

The Council also decided to state that, during its discussions of the protein problem, a certain number of member States had expressed the opinion that the remarkable results already obtained allowed the United Nations to dispense with special institutional and financial measures to reach those ends, while other member States had been in favour of the suggestions made with regard to such measures.

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly, recognizing the importance of assuring adequate levels of protein production and consumption in the context of economic and social development and the well-being of present and future genera-

tions in all countries, expressed its concern at the lack of a coherent plan of international action and a framework for stimulating action and concern at the governmental level with reference to protein, and its concern at the insufficient impact of current efforts to achieve better levels of protein production and consumption, especially in developing countries.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report on possible elements of a strategy statement, as contemplated by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, suggesting the role of Governments and organizations of the United Nations system in closing the protein gap. The report was also to include recommendations concerning the feasibility and the possible means of implementation of proposals already made in this respect, and it was to be submitted to the 1971 Assembly session.

In the meantime, the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme were to give increased attention to projects related to the protein problems.

These were among the decisions embodied in resolution 2684 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly, by 101 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Committee had approved the text on 18 November 1970, by 87 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Canada, Finland, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru, Uruguay and Zambia. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 471-72, text of resolution 2416 (XXIII).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 514-516.  
Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4780. Seventh report of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development, May 1970, Annex II.

E/4829 and Corr.1,2. Protein problem. Progress report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1330. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4912. Report of Economic Committee.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 7.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1318-1322, 1324, 1326, 1343.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1404.

Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IV D.

A/C.2/252. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1116. Brazil, Canada, Finland, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru, Zambia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Uruguay, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1343, by 87 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.1122, A/C.5/1341, A/8215. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution V proposed by Second Committee in A/8203/Add.1. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee, (Part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), section V and draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 2684 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8203/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 101 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2416 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968,

Recognizing the importance of assuring adequate levels of protein production and consumption in the context of economic and social development and the well-being of present and future generations in all countries,

Cognizant of the fact that the protein problem, because of its interdisciplinary implications, requires the concerted action of all sectors, at both the national

and international levels, and an integrated approach, involving economic, managerial, social and scientific considerations,

Welcoming the increased level of activities and greater attention being given to this subject by the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system as well as the growing interest being shown in the subject by Governments,

Expressing its appreciation for the activities undertaken at the technical and interagency levels by the Protein Advisory Group,

Recognizing, however, that the efforts being made fall far short of meeting the urgent requirements of the problem,

Concerned at the lack of a coherent plan of international action and a framework for stimulating action and concern at the governmental level in the field of protein, as called for by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and by the Secretary-General, and at the insufficient impact of current efforts to achieve better levels of protein production and consumption, especially in developing countries,

Reaffirming that, in order to deal effectively with the protein problem, further and fresh efforts are necessary and the maximum co-ordination of these efforts by all agencies and organizations of the United Nations system is essential,

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's progress report on the protein problem;

2. Takes note also of the comments on the subject made at the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the statements made at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts and in close consultation with the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, a concise report on the possible elements of a broad statement of strategy, as contemplated by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, suggesting the role of Governments and the contribution of the United Nations system in closing the protein gap and including recommendations regarding those proposals already put forward which are found to be both desirable and feasible, together with an indication of the possible means of their implementation;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit the report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

5. Recommends, in the meantime, that the Secretary-General should take all possible steps in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 2416 (XXIII), that the United Nations Development Programme should give increased attention to projects directly related to the protein problem and that the Protein Advisory Group, the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations should continue and intensify their current activities in this field.

## CHAPTER XVI

## THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

## EXECUTIVE BOARD SESSION

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) met at United Nations Headquarters from 20 April to 1 May 1970.

The Executive Board reviewed main developments affecting the situation of children and youth in the past decade, and considered general lines of action for the Second United Nations Development Decade (1970s). Addressing the Board, the United Nations Secretary-General pointed out that children and youth under 15 years of age accounted for more than 40 per cent of the total population in the less developed regions of the world; their better health, education and training were among the vital elements that would determine the future quality of human resources. The Secretary-General was encouraged by the initial positive reaction of many Governments to the \$100 million annual income target which the Executive Director had proposed should be attained by UNICEF by 1975.

Other topics discussed by the Board included: the implications for UNICEF of a study of the capacity of the United Nations development system (prepared by Sir Robert Jackson for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (see pp. 344-47); an assessment of UNICEF-assisted projects for the education and training of women and girls for family and community life; criteria for the allocation of UNICEF aid; programme and project assessment; and accommodation for UNICEF headquarters in the proposed new United Nations building in New York.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIFE

The Executive Board considered an assessment of projects for the education and training of women and girls for family and community life which were jointly assisted by UNICEF, the United Nations Social Development Division and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The "education"

reviewed by the assessment was mainly concerned with offering opportunities to mothers and out-of-school girls to acquire new knowledge, skills and attitudes in informal settings—through women's clubs, community centres, and various community self-help and income-producing activities. The "training" was mainly for volunteer community leaders and middle-level staff who worked with the women and girls, primarily in groups.

One of the main conclusions of the assessment was that investment in the programmes would yield greater results if they were closely associated with, and an integral part of, larger programmes which aimed at raising levels of family and community living, and were set in the context of national development plans.

## CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING UNICEF AID

In 1970, the Executive Board considered criteria for the equitable allocation of assistance among countries at various stages of development. The two main problems involved in developing such criteria were: (a) how to give relatively more aid to countries at early stages of development; and (b) how to adjust aid to countries that were relatively well advanced and approaching the point of take-off. The Board gave informal consent to the proposal of the Executive Director that UNICEF's field representatives should continue to use "orders of magnitude" or "indicative planning figures" in discussing with countries the amounts of aid they could reasonably expect during the planning period.

Child population would continue to be the basic statistical criterion. However, gross national product (GNP) per capita and other relevant factors should also be taken into account in determining the amount of aid for programming purposes. It was noted that 85 per cent of UNICEF aid was going currently to countries with a GNP of between \$80 and \$400 per inhabitant. For countries within that GNP range, the Executive Director proposed that, while child population should be the main

statistical indicator, a graduated scale should be employed so that countries in the lower part of the range would receive more aid than those in the upper part.

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

##### MAJOR TYPES OF AID

The fields of health and education continued to be the two chief areas of concentration of UNICEF resources, the former constituting 45.11 per cent of 1970 Executive Board allocations, and the latter, 28.46 per cent. Total allocations for 1970 totalled \$54,492,403. Nutrition allocations accounted for 13.97 per cent and family and child welfare, 4.91 per cent.

The Board approved commitments totalling \$63.9 million. That sum included assistance for a number of projects for which aid would be required over a period of several years. With the taking of these Board decisions, outstanding commitments totalled \$52 million. To fulfil those commitments, allocations of \$27.8 million would be required in 1971 and the remaining allocations in the course of the next several years.

The Board also took note of 21 potential projects, or extensions of projects, as worthy of support if financing through special contributions became available. The total of potential UNICEF commitments for these projects amounted to \$14.3 million, of which a total of \$5.9 million would be required in allocations for the first year of their operation.

The trend towards planning projects on a longer-term basis was reflected in the fact that less than one third of the recommendations approved were for one year, and more than two thirds of the recommendations were for longer periods, mostly two and three years. The close relations developing between UNICEF and those responsible for national planning in the countries concerned was evidenced in the new recommendations; most of them were related to national development goals and were within the framework of the development plans.

##### BASIC HEALTH SERVICES

Allocations made for health at the 1970 session of the UNICEF Executive Board amounted to \$19.4 million. Over four fifths of that amount

was for building up basic health services that emphasized maternal and child health networks. The rest was mainly for malaria eradication.

The country-wide coverage of basic health services was felt to be still quite inadequate. In some 90 countries, UNICEF was assisting basic health programmes; and it had helped equip more than 45,600 rural health centres and sub-centres, and about 3,100 urban maternal and child health centres and maternity homes. It was still the case, however, that in most of the countries only a small fraction of the population had any access to even the simplest form of basic health services.

Since it would take many years for most countries to achieve a network of organized maternal and child health services on a national scale, there was a growing interest in exploring other means of supplementing the traditional health services. Suggested means were: simple training in child care; women's education and training programmes; programmes for school children; and introduction of health education in teacher training and school curricula.

##### FAMILY PLANNING

In his report to the Board, the Executive Director of UNICEF pointed out that an increasing number of countries were adopting policies relating to population, and these required wider provision for family planning services as an extension of maternal and child health services. Since the decision by the Board in 1967 that UNICEF should support family planning aspects of maternal and child health services, UNICEF aid for family planning had taken the same form as that given for health services generally, i. e. transport for family planning workers, stipends for special training of nurses and midwives, teaching manuals, teaching aids and equipment for the production of teaching aids, mainly for countries in Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean region.

The Executive Director first recommended that UNICEF assist family planning in 1966. At that time he did not recommend the provision of contraceptives as a form of aid in order to avoid controversy, and also because it then appeared that contraceptives were adequately available from other sources. He now considered that the situation had changed. Con-

traceptives were not available from other sources in sufficient quantity, and some Governments were indicating their preference for receiving them from UNICEF as part of the overall aid to their maternal and child health/family planning projects; they attached high priority to these requests. The Executive Director, therefore, recommended that UNICEF be prepared to give contraceptives as part of its aid to comprehensive health programmes.

The Board agreed that UNICEF should be able to include contraceptives, or equipment to make contraceptives, in the supplies which it furnished for the family and child welfare aspects of maternal and child health programmes, at the request of Governments, and with the technical approval of the World Health Organization (WHO).

#### MALARIA ERADICATION

At its 1970 session, the Executive Board discussed the implications for UNICEF of the World Health Assembly's decision on the review it had made of the global strategy of malaria eradication.

The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, after reviewing WHO decisions, made certain recommendations as to future UNICEF participation in anti-malaria activities. These were approved by the UNICEF Executive Board. The recommendations provided that the status of each anti-malaria campaign was to undergo a serious and realistic appraisal, not only of the technical aspects but also of administrative, operational and financial factors, and that UNICEF was to be associated with these reviews. This should provide a basis for determining whether any given campaign had a good prospect of achieving eradication and, if not, what alternative control measures might be adopted. For campaigns having a good prospect of success, the Joint Committee recommended that UNICEF continue its assistance for a further limited period.

For other campaigns, the approved recommendation was that UNICEF, in agreement with the Governments, should phase out its assistance; in some cases, limited aid to malaria control through rural health services might be provided, especially in areas of high endemicity. As for countries where malaria eradication was cur-

rently not feasible, and where malaria was a major health hazard for mothers and children (as in most of Africa), the Joint Committee proposed that limited assistance to malaria control through rural health services might also be provided. The Joint Committee also recommended that the door be kept open to considering UNICEF aid to new malaria eradication programmes, provided that all the conditions existed which would make eradication an attainable goal, including an adequate network of rural health services.

#### NUTRITION

The UNICEF Executive Board noted at its 1970 session, that there was an increased interest by some Governments in undertaking programmes for improving child nutrition, as was evidenced in: an upward trend in allocations for nutrition for the Eastern Mediterranean region; an increasing emphasis on food and nutrition aspects included as an integral part of other projects, such as for community or rural development, education, social services and integrated services; and progress in the education of mothers for better child food habits.

Allocations for projects in the nutrition category totalled \$6 million at the 1970 session, or 14 per cent of programme allocations.

#### EMERGENCY AID

Requests for UNICEF emergency relief for children reached a new high during 1970. While emergency needs in Nigeria continued to dominate UNICEF funds and staff time in size and in demands, emergency aid was also provided to Algeria, Iraq, the Republic of Vietnam, Syria, Southern Yemen, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Aid by UNICEF in those situations was financed from: regular allocations for currently assisted projects, special mail polls, and the Emergency Relief Fund which the Executive Director could draw upon at his discretion up to \$100,000 (with authority to provide additional aid, if necessary, up to \$200,000).

#### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1970

##### INCOME IN 1970

Total income in 1970 amounted to \$59.4 million. This was an increase of \$12.4 million

over the 1969 income of \$47 million, or an increase of 26.4 per cent—the largest increase in absolute terms since 1948, and in percentage terms since 1953. However, the increase in regular governmental contributions amounted to only \$1.8 million, or 6 per cent.

The over-all increase in 1970 was accounted for largely by the excellent response by Governments and the public to UNICEF'S appeals for special contributions to finance emergency relief and rehabilitation operations (\$9 million). In some cases, these contributions took the form of funds-in-trust; in others, they were simply designated as special contributions for a particular purpose.

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

The number of Government contributors was 124 in 1970. This compared with 128 in 1969. Forty-four Governments increased their regular contributions in 1970 over 1969.

The gross increase of regular Government contributions in 1970 over 1969 was \$2.5 million. This was partially offset by decreases in the contributions of some Governments, totalling \$700,000. In several instances, the decreases were due to currency devaluations and to exchange-rate fluctuation. The net increase in regular Government contributions was, therefore, \$1.8 million.

Special contributions (including funds-in-trust) for long-range programmes were received in the amount of \$1.5 million, slightly above the total of \$1.2 million in 1969. During the year, four Governments participated in this special financing of long-term programmes.

In addition, 15 Governments made special contributions (including funds-in-trust) towards UNICEF'S emergency relief and rehabilitation operations in Nigeria, Pakistan and Peru. The total of these contributions was \$7.2 million.

Other funds-in-trust contributions were made by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. In 1970, for the first time, it allocated \$600,000 to the family planning aspects of UNICEF-assisted projects for maternal and child health.

#### NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Income from fund-raising campaigns and individual donations rose to the record level of

\$9.6 million, exceeding the 1969 income from this source (\$7.7 million). As in the case of Governmental contributions, the response of the public to the various appeals for emergency relief was an important factor in this increase.

Halloween collections in the United States and Canada went up by \$1 million. Returns from a television appeal in Europe amounted to \$900,000; of this sum, approximately \$200,000 was earmarked for the Pakistan emergency. There were also other successful fund-raising activities in Europe, Australia and New Zealand for the major disasters which occurred in 1970.

#### GREETING CARDS AND CALENDARS

The net income from the greeting card operations increased from \$3.9 million in 1969 (campaign 1968/69) to \$4.3 million in 1970 (campaign 1969/70), representing a normal increase of about 9 per cent.

#### EXPENDITURES IN 1970

Income in 1970 exceeded expenditures by \$8.9 million. The expenditure level of \$50.5 million was approximately the same as forecast a year ago in the financial plan. It was kept to that level as a result of the earlier deliberate holding down of commitments and allocations in order to restore funds-in-hand to a more satisfactory level. This was achieved.

In the future, the level of commitments and expenditures would depend directly on the level of income.

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council examined the report of the UNICEF Executive Board and adopted a resolution endorsing the policies of UNICEF and asking it to strengthen its programme providing aid for countries in the protection of members of the younger generation and in their preparation for future responsibilities. The Council also appealed to Governments and other donors to increase contributions to UNICEF so that it might more effectively meet the growing needs of children and adolescents during the Second United Nations Development Decade (1970s).

In adopting this resolution, the Council noted with approval UNICEF'S intention to co-operate

in the proposed "country programming" of all inputs of the United Nations system. It also noted the considerable assistance that UNICEF had given to meet urgent needs of mothers and children in emergency situations.

These decisions were contained in resolution 1528 (XLIX) adopted unanimously on 20 July

1970 on the proposal of India, Indonesia, Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Peru and Upper Volta. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The General Assembly was not scheduled to consider the report of the UNICEF Executive Board in 1970.

TABLE I. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ASSISTED BY UNICEF IN 1970

(By region and by type of aid)

TYPE OF AID	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	TOTAL NO. OF COUNTRIES (all regions)	TOTAL COMMIT- MENTS APPROVED IN 1970* (in thou- sands of U.S. dollars)
Health	37	25	10		23	95	29,767
Nutrition	27	17	5		14	63	6,036
Family and child welfare	30	12	6		2	50	2,995
Education	35	18	7		17	77	10,231
Pre-vocational training	5	5	3			13	186
Integrated services	1	1	1			10	617
Country planning and project preparation							1,021
Other long-range aid							2,131
Emergency aid							5,791
Total programme aid							58,775
Programme support services							7,717
Total assistance							66,492
Administrative costs							4,385
Total commitments							70,877

\* Including trust fund programmes.

TABLE II. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH UNICEF AID WAS APPROVED IN 1970

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	COMMITMENTS (including freight) (in U.S. dollars)	COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	COMMITMENTS (including freight) (in U.S. dollars)	COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	COMMITMENTS (including freight) (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	350,000	Ecuador	673,000	Iraq	1,099,000
Algeria	1,043,000	Ethiopia	196,000	Ivory Coast	11,356
Bahrain	66,000	Ghana	581,000	Jordan	243,000
Bolivia	51,000	Greece	2,293	Kenya	163,000
Brazil	140,000	Guatemala	209,000	Khmer Republic	930,000
Burma	3,664,000	Haiti	381,000	Laos	90,000
Ceylon	1,000,000	Honduras	170,000	Lebanon	9,021
Colombia	878,000	India	8,543,000	Lesotho	180,000
Cyprus	48,218	Indonesia	7,535,000	Madagascar	24,000
Dahomey	35,000	Iran	827,000	Malawi	826,000

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	COMMITMENTS (including freight) (in U.S. dollars)	COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	COMMITMENTS (including freight) (in U.S. dollars)	COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	COMMITMENTS (including freight) (in U.S. dollars)
Malaysia	411,000	Republic of Korea	344,000	United Arab Republic	620,236
Maldives	81,000	Republic of Viet-Nam	338,000	United Republic of Tanzania	91,000
Mali	104,000	Rwanda	103,000	Upper Volta	961,000
Morocco	439,000	Senegal	391,000	Uruguay	136,000
Nepal	1,164,000	Singapore	23,000	Yemen	440,000
Niger	349,123	Somalia	180,000	Yugoslavia	88,000
Nigeria	7,391,000	Sudan	585,000	Zambia	194,000
Pakistan	348,000	Swaziland	110,000		
Paraguay	454,000	Syria	729,000		
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	220,000	Thailand	199,000	Regional and inter-regional projects	3,748,128
Peru	1,132,000	Tunisia	862,000		
Philippines	570,000	Turkey	348,000		
		Uganda	570,000		

TABLE III. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF FOR 1970

CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY	AMOUNT (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY	AMOUNT (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY	AMOUNT (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	20.0	Dominica	0.2	Khmer Republic	9.4
Algeria	67.0	Ecuador	21.4	Kuwait	10.0
Antigua	0.1	Ethiopia	32.7	Laos	3.5
Argentina	50.0	Federal Republic of Germany	2,658.1	Lebanon	18.4
Australia	616.0	Fiji	2.0	Liberia	20.0
Austria	151.5	Finland	323.9	Libya	37.5
Bahamas	2.4	France	1,617.1	Liechtenstein	1.5
Barbados	2.0	Gabon	16.8	Luxembourg	17.0
Belgium	340.0	Gambia	2.4	Malawi	2.4
Bolivia	8.1	Ghana	21.0	Malaysia	76.8
Botswana	2.1	Greece	69.0	Maldives	0.9
Brazil	98.2	Grenada	0.7	Mauritania	8.1
British Virgin Islands	0.1	Guatemala	15.0	Mauritius	4.0
Brunei	4.9	Guinea	24.5	Mexico	164.9
Bulgaria	8.5	Guyana	6.0	Monaco	1.8
Burma	111.2	Holy See	1.0	Mongolia	2.3
Byelorussian SSR	62.5	Hong Kong	3.1	Montserrat	0.1
Cameroon	25.2	Hungary	6.7	Morocco	77.6
Canada	1,430.1	Iceland	11.7	Nepal	1.3
Central African Republic	10.8	India	1,010.0	Netherlands	455.6
Ceylon	21.8	Indonesia	50.0	New Zealand	145.6
Chile	125.2	Iran	322.1	Niger	10.8
China	65.1	Iraq	84.0	Nigeria	42.0
Colombia	208.0	Ireland	74.2	Norway	1,621.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23.7	Israel	42.5	Pakistan	239.1
Costa Rica	60.0	Italy	578.5	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	0.6
Cuba	55.7	Ivory Coast	37.8	People's Republic of the Congo	14.4
Cyprus	3.5	Jamaica	11.8	Peru	100.0
Czechoslovakia	104.2	Japan	686.0	Philippines	194.8
Dahomey	1.8	Jordan	8.4	Poland	220.0
Denmark	1,078.9	Kenya	8.4		



CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY	AMOUNT (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY	AMOUNT (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
Republic of Korea	56.8	Spain	100.0	Ukrainian SSR	125.0
Republic of Viet-Nam	76.5	Swaziland	2.8	USSR	675.0
Romania	25.0	Sweden	4,170.5	United Arab Republic	119.9
		Switzerland	1,228.0	United Kingdom	2,039.8
Rwanda	2.0	Syria	16.3	United Republic of Tanzania	22.6
St. Kitts	0.7	Thailand	253.8		
St. Lucia	1.0	Togo	1.8	United States	17,555.4
St. Vincent	0.7	Tonga	1.0	Upper Volta	9.0
Saudi Arabia	30.0	Trinidad and Tobago	10.0	Yugoslavia	220.0
		Tunisia	37.8	Zambia	42.0
Sierra Leone	19.2	Turkey	168.4		
Singapore	9.3	Uganda	54.6	Total	43,140.9
South Africa	50.0				

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1711.

E/4854. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).  
Report of Executive Board, 20 April-1 May 1970.  
E/L.1341. India, Indonesia, Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1528(xLix), as proposed by 7 powers,  
E/L.1341, adopted unanimously by Council on  
20 July 1970, meeting 1711.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held in New York in April-May 1970,

Recognizing the important role that the Fund is in a position to play in helping to achieve the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly through assisting Governments in their national policies for involving children and youth in the development process and for ensuring that their needs are met in an integrated manner including the provision of augmented material support,

Welcoming the support in the Executive Board for the proposal to seek to reach an annual income of \$100 million by 1975, which would enable the Fund substantially to increase its assistance to children and adolescents and thus contribute materially more to the realization of the objectives of the Second Development Decade,

Noting with approval the intention of the Fund, in keeping with its "country approach," which has been several times commended by the Council, to co-operate in the proposed "country programming" of all inputs of the United Nations system, while Fund projects would continue to be approved by its Executive Board,

Noting the prompt and considerable assistance being provided to meet the urgent needs of mothers and children in emergency situations and the Fund's close co-operation in this field, as well as in all its other activities, with other members of the United Nations

system, Governments and non-governmental organizations,

Welcoming also the steadily increasing emphasis which the Fund is placing on the training of individuals in the developing countries within their own country or region,

1. Endorses the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. Requests the Fund to strengthen its programme aimed at providing aid for countries in the protection of the members of the younger generation and in their preparation for future responsibilities;

3. Appeals to the Governments of Member States and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to the Fund in its endeavours to achieve the financial support required to meet more effectively the growing needs of children and adolescents during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

## ELECTIONS TO EXECUTIVE BOARD

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1671, 1673.

E/L.1301 and Add.1-3. Election of 10 members of Executive Board of UNICEF. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4832. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 48th session. Other decisions, pp. 12-13.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter VI E.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 June 1970, Chapter X D.

E/ICEF/602 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1-9 and corrigenda. General progress report of Executive Director; Add.1: Programme developments in West and Central Africa; Add.2 and Corr.1: Programme developments in Ghana and Nigeria; Add.3: Programme developments in East Africa; Add.4: Pro-

gramme developments in North Africa; Add.5: Programme developments in Americas; Add.6: Programme developments in East Asia and Pakistan regions; Add.7: Programme developments in South-Central Asia region; Add.8 and Corr.1: Programme developments in Eastern Mediterranean region; Add.9: Programme developments in Europe.  
E/ICEF/603. Report of UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, 17th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 24-25 February 1970.

E/ICEF/606. Report on organizational meeting of Executive Board for election of officers and committees for period 1 August 1970-31 July 1971, New York, 1 May 1970.  
E/ICEF/INF/31, 32. Checklist of UNICEF documents, issued in connexion with session of Executive Board, 20 April-1 May 1970.  
UNICEF News. Issues 63-67 (January 1970; March 1970; May 1970; September 1970; December 1970).

## CHAPTER XVII

### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to provide protection and assistance to refugees during 1970 and to seek to achieve, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations system, a speedy and satisfactory solution to refugee problems.

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

##### INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The number of parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees rose from 59 to 60 in 1970, and the number of parties to the 1967 Protocol rose from 40 to 43. (This Protocol extended the scope of the 1951 Convention and made it applicable to new groups of refugees.)

The questions of asylum and of non-refoulement continued to receive the close attention of UNHCR. As these principles have gained wider recognition among States, there has been a decrease in the number of cases in which persons likely to qualify as refugees were declared prohibited immigrants, and of those in which refugees were expelled without due process of law and without being given a reasonable opportunity to find a country of asylum.

The Office continued its efforts to help refugees acquire the nationality of their country of residence. A number of Governments have adopted favourable legal and administrative measures in this respect. The number of refugees naturalized in European countries for which statistical data were available amounted to some 10,000 by the end of 1970. The Office also

continued its efforts to promote accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

The question of access to employment received increasing attention, particularly in Africa, where a growing number of individual refugees were seeking urban employment.

The Office of the High Commissioner continued to administer indemnification funds made available by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the benefit of refugees who suffered persecution under the national socialist regime by reason of their nationality. Also, the Office helped to implement certain terms of an Agreement of October 1960 by which the Federal Republic authorities indemnified refugees who suffered persecution by reason of their nationality and who incurred damage to body and health.

As at 31 December 1970, payments out of three funds had been made by UNHCR in the amount of some US\$15,280,000 to 14,615 qualified applicants, while under the Agreement of October 1960 the Federal Republic of Germany had paid out the equivalent of US\$37,700,000.

##### MATERIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

In 1970, some 270,000 refugees received material assistance under the UNHCR programme. The great majority of these were in Africa, but refugees in a number of countries in Asia, Europe and Latin America also received aid.

A total of \$5,340,236 was committed under the UNHCR programme for 1970, and \$532,160 under the UNHCR Emergency Fund. In addition,

special trust funds totalling \$1,498,684 were donated for the implementation of special projects, including \$644,352 for local settlement, \$361,536 for education and \$285,258 to facilitate voluntary repatriation.

Supporting contributions, valued at some \$3,480,000, as well as land and public services, were provided by the countries of reception. The World Food Programme continued to make available food supplies, and bilateral aid provided by Governments indirectly benefited refugees in certain countries.

The Office continued to facilitate the repatriation of refugees who expressed the wish to return to their own country. Approximately 9,000 refugees, mainly Congolese, Rwandese, Sudanese and Zambians, returned to their homelands during 1970. Of these, some 1,000 received financial assistance from UNHCR, mainly towards travel costs. The Office also used its good offices to facilitate the return of some 4,500 Nigerian children from Gabon and the Ivory Coast to their homes in Nigeria.

In co-operation with Governments, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration and non-governmental organizations, UNHCR assisted some 10,180 refugees—most of them in Europe and Latin America—in their resettlement in 1970. In Africa, UNHCR maintained close contact with the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees of the Organization of African Unity.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

The number of refugees benefiting from UNHCR assistance in Africa decreased from some 250,000 in 1969 to some 241,600 at the end of 1970, as an increasing number of refugees already in settlements became self-supporting. However, it was necessary to distribute food rations to a larger number of refugees as a result of the influx of some 55,000 new refugees into several countries—particularly into Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania—and the severe droughts which affected several areas.

Of the refugees in Africa being assisted by UNHCR towards rural settlement, some 200,000 were establishing themselves on the land in organized settlements while others were settling among the local population. The main rural

settlement projects were in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During 1970, further measures were taken to improve the infrastructure in the rural settlements, including the establishment of water supplies, the building of roads and the improvement of methods of agriculture. Health and education facilities were also expanded.

A serious problem was developing with regard to the growing number of individual refugees in the larger cities in Africa, many of whom could not find employment. Most of these refugees were of urban background and could not easily establish themselves in the agricultural settlements. Various measures, including counselling, were being taken to help them.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN ASIA AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST

In Asia, UNHCR continued to assist Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal, where \$300,000 and \$44,000 respectively, were committed under the UNHCR programme, mainly for the consolidation of settlements, vocational training and the provision of medical facilities. Special assistance was also provided to refugees living in scattered groups in northern Nepal.

Assistance was also given to refugees in Macao, mainly through the provision of housing, the care and rehabilitation of handicapped refugees and the promotion of vocational training.

In the Middle East, where there were some 10,000 refugees within the competence of UNHCR, \$135,879 was committed in 1970 for the promotion of resettlement by emigration, local settlement and supplementary aid.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN EUROPE

The majority of the approximately 650,000 refugees within the mandate of UNHCR in Europe have become economically and socially integrated into their countries of asylum. The assistance provided in 1970, at a cost of some \$530,000 was therefore intended primarily to supplement the aid made available to the refugees by the countries concerned.

Some 6,700 refugees in Europe were resettled in other countries, mainly Australia, Can-

ada, New Zealand and the United States. Special schemes for the admission of handicapped refugees were continued by a number of countries, notably Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN LATIN AMERICA

During 1970, some 400 refugees in Latin America, mostly aged or handicapped, were assisted by UNHCR, which found living quarters for them in homes and institutions and provided vocational training facilities. This programme was carried out in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela, at a cost to UNHCR of \$327,000.

In addition, some 2,000 refugees from the Caribbean area were assisted while in transit in Latin America, pending their resettlement.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY AID

As in previous years, supplementary aid was provided to individual refugees to enable them to obtain basic necessities pending their settlement. A total of \$186,654 was committed for this purpose and benefited some 25,000 refugees. In addition, legal aid was provided to some 3,600 individuals, at a cost of \$64,500.

Educational assistance again played an important role, especially in Africa. Under the UNHCR education account, about 2,500 refugees received aid for secondary education and vocational training in various countries in Africa, as well as in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, at a cost of \$390,000. Close co-operation was also continued with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1970 session. On 31 July, the Council decided, without debate or adoption of a resolution, to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its 1970 session.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its twenty-fifth session in 1970.

With regard to the report, on 30 November the Assembly: (a) noted with appreciation the results obtained by the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task and the constant efforts being made by him in co-operation with United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies to promote the voluntary repatriation, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement of refugees who were his concern, whose problems were causing increasing concern, especially in Africa; (b) commended the encouraging progress obtained in the field of inter-agency co-operation, which was essential in order to achieve durable solutions that were closely linked with the economic and social development of the countries concerned; (c) noted with satisfaction the increasing number of Governments contributing to the High Commissioner's assistance programme and the substantial increase in some of these contributions; and (d) expressed its appreciation of the growing number of accessions to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 and expressed the hope that this trend would continue.

The Assembly then: (1) requested the High Commissioner to continue to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who were his concern, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions—in particular those relating to the new groups of refugees in Africa—and with the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme; (2) requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to achieve—in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system—speedy and satisfactory solutions to the problems of refugees; and (3) urged Governments to continue to lend their support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian task by facilitating his efforts in the field of international protection, by continuing to co-operate in the promotion of per-

manent solutions for refugees, including in particular individual cases in Africa, and by providing the necessary means to enable the financial targets to be reached.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2650 (XXV), adopted unanimously on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Committee approved the text by acclamation on 17 November 1970.

The text was based on a proposal by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Other aspects of the refugee situation on which the Assembly acted at its 1970 session included a request to specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial territories.

This request was contained in resolution 2704 (XXV), adopted on 14 December 1970. (For text, see pp. 711-13.)

Also on 14 December with the adoption of resolution 2706 (XXV), the Assembly provided funds for 1971 to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, with which UNHCR co-operated. This action was taken pending the receipt of voluntary contributions. (For text of resolution, see p. 715.)

#### CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

Pledges towards the 1971 programme of UNHCR were announced at a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held on 20 November 1970.

These pledges, as well as pledges made subsequent to the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, are shown in the table below.

#### GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PAID, PLEDGED OR CONDITIONALLY PLEDGED TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF THE UNHCR PROGRAMME FOR 1971

(As at 31 August 1971, in U.S. dollars)

GOVERNMENT	CONTRIBUTION	GOVERNMENT	CONTRIBUTION	GOVERNMENT	CONTRIBUTION
Argentina	20,000	India	13,333	Norway	344,393
Australia	196,000	Iran	8,000	Pakistan	2,500
Austria	30,000			Panama	500
Belgium	200,000	Iraq	9,857	People's Rep. of the	
Botswana	1,000	Ireland	15,000	Congo	1,000
		Israel	7,500	Saudi Arabia	8,000
Burundi	1,143	Italy	20,000		
Canada	392,156	Ivory Coast	2,698	Senegal	3,597
China	10,000			Sierra Leone	9,600
Colombia	2,000	Japan	30,000	Sweden	600,000
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	3,000	Jamaica	600	Switzerland	231,481
		Kuwait	3,000	Togo	2,629
Cyprus	600	Liberia	5,000		
Dahomey	500	Liechtenstein	4,630	Trinidad and Tobago	1,500
Denmark	306,667			Tunisia	2,500
Dominican Republic	1,000	Luxembourg	4,000	Turkey	5,000
Dubai	3,000	Madagascar	899	Uganda	5,000
		Malawi	360	United Arab Rep.	6,900
Ecuador	2,000	Malaysia	1,500		
Fed. Rep. of Germany	491,458	Malta	1,000	United Kingdom	359,971
Finland	75,000			United States	1,000,000
France	450,000	Mauritius	1,000	Uruguay	523
Gabon	1,216	Monaco	180	Venezuela	4,000
		Morocco	10,000	Yugoslavia	10,000
Greece	14,000	Netherlands	195,798	Zambia	5,000
Holy See	12,500	Nigeria			
Iceland	5,750			Total	5,163,039

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1722.

E/4869. Annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (A/8012).

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970.  
Other decisions, p. 27.

DECISIONS OF  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1740, 1789-1791.  
Plenary Meeting 1915.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter VIII A.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI K.

A/8012 and Add.1. Report of UNHCR, and addendum (containing report of 21st session of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme, Geneva, Switzerland, 28 September-6 October 1970).

A/C.3/L.1810. Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Iran, Libya, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Liberia, Madagascar, Netherlands, Senegal, Sudan and Zambia, approved by acclamation by Third Committee on 17 November 1970, meeting 1791.

A/8177. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 2650(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8177, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 30 November 1970, meeting 1915.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and having heard his statement,

Noting with appreciation the results obtained by the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task of providing international protection to refugees within his mandate and promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting the constant efforts being made to this end by the High Commissioner, in co-operation with United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote the voluntary repatriation, the integration in countries of asylum or the resettlement in other countries of refugees who are his concern—whether groups of refugees or individual refugees—whose problems are causing increasing concern, especially in Africa,

Commending the encouraging progress obtained in

the field of interagency co-operation, which, particularly as far as the rural settlement of refugees in developing countries is concerned, is essential in order to achieve durable solutions that are closely linked with the economic and social development of these countries,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of Governments contributing to the High Commissioner's assistance programme and the substantial increase in some of these contributions,

Expressing its appreciation of the growing number of accessions to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, and expressing the hope that this trend will continue,

1. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those relating to the new groups of refugees in Africa, and with the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

2. Requests the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to achieve, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system, speedy and satisfactory solutions to the problems of refugees;

3. Urges Governments to continue to lend their support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian and constructive task by:

(a) Facilitating his efforts in the field of international protection;

(b) Continuing to co-operate in the promotion of permanent solutions for refugees, including in particular individual cases in Africa;

(c) Providing the necessary means to enable the financial targets, established with the approval of the Executive Committee, to be reached.

## CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to Programme of UNHCR, meeting of 20 November 1970 (A/AC.148/SR.1).

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

HCR Bulletin. Quarterly record of activities. Published by UNHCR, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. No. 9 (January, February, March 1970); No. 10 (April, May, June 1970); No. 11 (3rd quarter, 1970); No. 12 (4th quarter, 1970). A/AC.96/428 and Corr.1-3. Report on UNHCR current operations in 1969.

A/AC.96/429 and Add.1. UNHCR assistance programme for 1971.

A/AC.96/446. List of documents issued at 21st session of Executive Committee for High Commissioner's Programme, Geneva, 28 September-6 October 1970.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### NARCOTIC DRUGS

The aim of international control of narcotic drugs is to restrict the use of such drugs to medical and scientific purposes through the co-operation of Governments. This co-operation takes place within the framework of international narcotics treaties, the most recent being the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, which, with some exception of detail, replaced the earlier treaties.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs formulate United Nations policies and co-ordinate the efforts of the international community in this field. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends to the Commission the drugs that should be put under control, and generally advises on medical questions in the field of narcotics.

The International Narcotics Control Board (which replaced, as of 2 March 1968, the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and the Drug Supervisory Body) ensures the supervising of the production and manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, and also ensures that the aims of the international treaties are not endangered by reason of the failure of Governments to carry out the provisions of these treaties.

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which had been put on a biennial cycle of sessions with effect from 1969, held no regular session in 1970. It was, however, convened twice during the year for special sessions: the first was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 12 to 30 January 1970, to prepare a revised draft protocol on psychotropic substances; the second was held in Geneva from 28 September to 3 October 1970, to discuss short- and long-term action against drug abuse.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A five-year plan of technical co-operation based on the requests of 81 Governments was launched during 1970.

Three regional projects were completed during the year: the Regional Training and Con-

sultative Mission to Africa (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda); the Regional Training and Consultative Mission to Asia (Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand); and the Project Preparation Mission to Thailand. The resultant plan of this last mission, which was submitted to the Government for consideration, was concerned with a pilot scheme for the replacement of opium poppy cultivation; an expansion of facilities for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts; the strengthening of law enforcement measures; and the development of narcotics educational programmes.

Thirty-two fellowships were awarded during the year to officials from Algeria, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, the Cook Islands, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Southern Yemen, Syria, Turkey, Thailand, the United Arab Republic and Yemen for training in various aspects of narcotics control.

An officer of the United Nations Secretariat was posted to Bangkok, Thailand, to advise Governments in South-East Asia on narcotics questions. In addition, an expert was assigned to the Government of Iran as a general narcotics adviser; this appointment was financed under the United Nations Development Programme.

#### PUBLICATIONS

In 1970, the quarterly Bulletin on Narcotics, published in English and French, included articles on: drug addiction, in particular its medical and social aspects; psychotropic substances; national and international aspects of narcotics control; and on scientific research on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Russian and Spanish editions containing selected articles, and a summary in Chinese, were prepared.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

International collaboration was expanded in the United Nations research programme on narcotic drugs. Scientists from many countries participated in the programme and nominations of collaborating scientists were made by Canada, Dahomey, France, India, New Zealand, Sweden

and the United Kingdom. Samples of cannabis, opium and heroin were received and analysed and were made available to collaborating scientists for research purposes.

Technical assistance, in the form of training in laboratory methods for the analysis of narcotic and psychotropic substances, was provided for fellowship holders from Algeria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, India, Jordan and Madagascar. (The awards to fellows from Cambodia, Jordan and Madagascar were made in 1969 and implemented in 1970.)

#### **DRUGS TO BE PLACED**

##### **UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL**

On 19 October 1970, the Secretary-General transmitted a notification of WHO to all States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, indicating that the substance Algeril (the proposed international name of which is Propiram) be included in Schedule II of the Convention. The Secretary-General requested the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to express their views on the WHO recommendation; in the absence of unanimity, the question was postponed until the next regular session of the Commission in 1971.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES**

##### **RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS TO AND ACCEPTANCE OF TREATIES**

During 1970, the following States became parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953: Costa Rica, the Holy See, Switzerland and the Republic of Viet-Nam. As at 31 December 1970, the number of accessions to and ratifications of the 1953 Convention was 79.

The Government of Spain deposited with the Secretary-General on 5 June 1970 the instrument of ratification of the 1936 Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs as amended by the 1946 Protocol.

##### **REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS**

Governments submit annual reports to the Secretary-General on the implementation of their obligations under the international narcotics treaties. In 1970, 115 countries and territories submitted annual reports for 1969.

In the course of the year, 36 Governments communicated to the Secretary-General the text of 98 national laws and regulations in the narcotics field.

#### **QUESTIONS CONCERNING TREATY ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

At its first special session in 1970, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reached agreement on a treaty text for the international control of psychotropic substances (i.e. depressants of the central nervous system, such as sleeping pills and tranquillizers, stimulants of the central nervous system, such as amphetamines, and hallucinogens, such as LSD).

The Commission based its work on the text of the draft protocol on psychotropic substances, which had been prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in the light of the Commission's discussion at its 1969 session. The text of the revised draft protocol, as adopted by the Commission at the special session, was included in the Commission's report to the Economic and Social Council at its March-April 1970 session. The Council took note of the report by unanimously adopting resolution 1473 (XLVIII) of 24 March 1970. (For text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Also included in the report was the text of a draft resolution, for adoption by the Council, requesting the Secretary-General to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a protocol on psychotropic substances.

The Council adopted this draft on 24 March 1970. Reiterating its conviction that the problem of the widespread abuse of psychotropic substances not under international control urgently required regulation by international agreement in the form of a treaty, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit the revised draft protocol to all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and also to WHO, other specialized agencies, IAEA, the International Narcotics Control Board, and to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

It further decided to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a protocol on psychotropic substances, and requested



the Secretary-General to call such a conference early in 1971, and invite to it the States and bodies mentioned above and interested specialized agencies.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1474(XLVIII), adopted by the Council on 24 March 1970, by 18 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the proposal of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as orally amended by the USSR. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A communication of 27 March 1970 from the USSR, addressed to the Secretary-General, was circulated to Economic and Social Council members. It transmitted a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic in which it was stated that the German Democratic Republic had had success in the prevention of the misuse of psychotropic substances and that it expected the Economic and Social Council to make it possible for all States interested to attend such a plenipotentiary conference.

Subsequently, the Government of Austria invited the conference to meet in Vienna for five or six weeks in January-February 1971.

In another decision of 24 March 1970, the Economic and Social Council recommended that, pending entry into force of an international protocol on the subject, Governments should give consideration to the adoption of additional measures for the national as well as international control of psychotropic substances and take measures to prevent the abuse of these substances.

This action was taken by the adoption of resolution 1475(XLVIII), by a vote of 23 to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the proposal of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as orally amended by Norway. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### ACTION AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

On 24 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council called for a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to be convened to consider short- and long-term policy recommendations for integrated international action against drug abuse, with particular reference to the need for more effective measures: to suppress the illicit drug traffic by strengthening national and international means of enforce-

ment; to put an end to the illegal and uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials by all means, including the development of alternative economic programmes and activities such as the substitution of crops; and to reduce the illicit demand for drugs by means of educational and social programmes and by means of the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

In calling for this action, the Council noted its deep concern about the epidemic spread of drug addiction in developed and developing countries and its conviction that prompt and decisive action by the United Nations family of organizations was imperative if this ominous situation was to be brought under control.

These decisions were taken by the unanimous adoption of resolution 1532(XLIX), on the proposal of Argentina, Brazil, France, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, as amended by Jamaica and Turkey. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At its special session on this subject, held in September 1970, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had before it a study prepared by the Secretary-General suggesting short- and long-term measures against drug abuse and illicit traffic.

The Secretary-General's study indicated that it would not be feasible to finance the proposed measures from existing United Nations resources, and suggested that a fund be established which would be built up by voluntary contributions from Governments and from private sources.

In its report to the Council, the Commission included the text of a resolution it had adopted, recommending *inter alia* that the Council invite the Secretary-General to establish a fund for drug control.

On 11 November 1970, the Council, having considered the Commission's report, requested the Secretary-General to establish, as an initial measure and as a matter of urgency, a United Nations fund for drug abuse control to be made up from voluntary contributions. In this connexion, the Council recognized the need for immediate action as well as for the establishment of a plan for concerted long-term action by the United Nations system to deal with the problem of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances simultaneously at its

critical points: supply, demand and illicit traffic.

The Council invited the appropriate United Nations bodies to co-operate in the planning and execution of such measures and requested the Secretary-General to report to it in 1972 on the implementation of these decisions.

Finally, the Council transmitted its decisions, together with the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to the General Assembly for any further action it might deem appropriate.

These decisions were embodied in Council resolution 1559(XLIX), adopted by 22 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Greece, Indonesia, Norway, the United States and Uruguay. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly, noting with grave concern the spread of drug abuse, strongly endorsed the establishment of a programme to implement the Commission's recommendations for dealing with drug abuse and welcomed the establishment, as an initial measure and as a matter of urgency, of a United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to be made up of voluntary contributions.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to proceed immediately towards the implementation of the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council and appealed to Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as to foundations and the public in general, to lend their full support to the efforts.

These decisions were taken by the adoption of resolution 2719(XXV), by a vote of 106 to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Committee had approved the text on 11 December 1970 by 84 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on a proposal of Afghanistan, Algeria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Liberia, Morocco, Niger and Uruguay. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During 1970, the Secretary-General sent a questionnaire to elicit the views of Governments on the extent of the abuse of the various psychotropic substances and data related to such abuse. Seventy-two replies were received giving statistics on the trends in and the forms of the abuse of stimulant, depressant and hallucinogenic drugs.

## ILLICIT TRAFFIC

During 1970, the Secretary-General received 1,770 seizure reports covering a total of 1,795 individual seizures in respect of 28 countries. Information on illicit traffic in drugs was submitted by 113 countries and territories in their annual reports for 1969, 18 of which gave details of 295 cases of seizures.

The main drugs involved continued to be opium and the opiates (morphine and heroin), cocaine, coca leaf and, in particular, cannabis. The flow of illicit traffic remained at a very high level and there was an increasing number of reports of seizures of synthetic and psychotropic drugs, such as amphetamines and hallucinogens.

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly called upon Member States and appealed to non-member States to consider seriously the enacting of legislation to provide severe penalties for those engaged in illicit trade and trafficking of narcotic drugs.

In calling for this action, the Assembly took into consideration that addiction to narcotic drugs was becoming an alarming problem in many countries and that the measures taken against illicit trade in narcotic drugs had not been successful in arresting widespread addiction, which constituted a danger to society at large.

These decisions were taken by the unanimous adoption of resolution 2720(XXV), recommended to the Assembly by its Third Committee, which had unanimously approved the text on 11 December 1970, on a proposal sponsored by Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

## OTHER DECISIONS

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

On 24 March 1970, the Economic and Social Council took note (without adopting a resolution) of the interim report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in the narcotics field, and decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly. The report had been prepared in response to an Assembly decision of 19 December 1968<sup>1</sup> which, among other things,

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 528, text of resolution 2434(XXIII).

had called upon the Secretary-General to develop plans for putting an end to the illegal or uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials.

#### REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1969 was published in 1970. The Board's annual report, like that of its predecessor body—the Permanent Central Narcotics Board—reviews the functioning of the international system of narcotics

control. It can thus bring to the attention of Governments particular weaknesses in international control, or any failures of individual Governments to comply with their treaty obligations. In its report, the Board makes recommendations and proposals for remedial measures.

On 24 March 1970, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Board's report by adopting, unanimously, resolution 1476 (XLVIII), the text of which was suggested by the Council President.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

E/NR.1969/Summary. Summary of annual reports of Governments relating to opium and other narcotic drugs, 1969.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs and Estimates of World Production of Opium in 1971 (E/INCB/10). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XI.1.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1970 (E/INCB/9). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XI.2.

E/4965 (Summary). Summary of report of International Narcotics Control Board (E/INCB/9), prepared by Secretariat.

Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1969 furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties (E/INCB/12). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.71.XI.3.

Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1970, furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties, and Maximum Levels of Opium Stocks (E/INCB/15). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XI.6.

##### QUESTIONS CONCERNING TREATY ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1657-1660.

E/4785. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its first special session, Geneva, Switzerland, 12-30 January 1970.

##### REPORT OF COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/4785. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its first special session, Geneva, Switzerland, 12-30 January 1970. (Annex III: List of documents relevant to report of Commission.)

E/4785 (Summary). Summary of report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its first special session, prepared by Secretariat.

E/4785, Chapter III. Text of revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, adopted by Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first special session.

E/4785, Chapter IV. Draft resolution A, proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

RESOLUTION 1473 (XLVIII), as proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs, E/4785, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 March 1970, meeting 1660.

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its first special session, containing the text of the revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances.

##### CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES FOR ADOPTION OF PROTOCOL ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

E/4785, Chapter IV. Draft resolution B, proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

E/4785/Add.1. Statement of administrative and financial implications of draft resolution B proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs in E/4785.

E/4785, Chapter III. Text of revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, adopted by Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first special session.

E/L.1304. Communication of 27 March 1970 from USSR (transmitting letter of 19 March 1970 and statement from German Democratic Republic).

RESOLUTION 1474 (XLVIII), as proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs, E/4785, as orally amended by USSR, adopted by Council on 24 March 1970, meeting 1660, by 18 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating its conviction that the problem of the widespread abuse of psychotropic substances not under international control urgently requires to be regulated by international agreement in the form of a treaty,

Recalling its resolutions 1293 (XLIV) and 1294 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 and 1401 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969, and World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 18.47 of 20 May 1965, WHA 20.42 and WHA 20.43 of 25 May 1967 and WHA 21.42 of 23 May

1968, and also General Assembly resolution 2433 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, which refer to this problem.

Convinced that the objectives and aim of this Protocol are of interest to the international community as a whole,

Recalling also its resolution 1402(XLVI) of 5 June 1969 in which it had noted the progress made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in elaborating a draft Protocol for the control of the psychotropic substances and had authorized the Commission to meet as early as possible in 1970 to prepare a revised draft Protocol for submission to the Council,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, by resolution 2584(XXIV) of 15 December 1969, had requested the Council to call upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its special session to proceed without delay to complete the draft Protocol for the control of the psychotropic substances,

Having received the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its first special session,

Noting that this report contains the text of the revised draft Protocol referred to in Council resolution 1402 (XLVI) and General Assembly resolution 2584 (XXIV),

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the revised draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its first special session, the report and the summary records of that session, and such background documentation as he considers pertinent, to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and also to the World Health Organization, other specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Narcotics Control Board and to the International Criminal Police Organization;

2. Decides to convene, in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 366(IV) of 3 December 1949, a conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of the Protocol on Psychotropic Substances;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

- (a) To call such a conference early in 1971;
- (b) To invite to the Conference:
  - (i) The States mentioned in paragraph 1 above;
  - (ii) The World Health Organization and other specialized agencies interested in the matter, with the same rights they have at sessions of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (iii) The International Narcotics Control Board, with the same rights it has at sessions of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (iv) The International Criminal Police Organization, with the same rights it has at sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- (c) To prepare provisional rules of procedure for the conference;
- (d) To provide summary records for the Conference and its Committees.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

E/4785, Chapter IV. Draft resolution C, proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

RESOLUTION 1475 (XLVIII), as proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs, E/4785, as orally amended by Norway, adopted by Council on 24 March 1970, meeting 1660, by 23 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having decided by its resolution 1474(XLVIII) of 24 March 1970 to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt an international agreement on the control of psychotropic substances,

Convinced that the general adoption of effective control measures in regard to psychotropic substances is essential to the fight against the abuse of these substances,

Believing that the existence of such control measures would also help bring about the early entry into force of an international agreement by making it easier for Governments to ratify or accede to the agreement,

Convinced that all feasible steps should be taken by Governments to prepare for the bringing into effect as soon as possible of a widely accepted system of international control of psychotropic substances,

Recalling its resolution 1401 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 in which Governments, pending the entry into force of an international instrument, were recommended to apply urgent control measures to certain stimulant drugs,

Recommends that Governments should give consideration to the adoption at the earliest possible date of additional measures for the national as well as international control of psychotropic substances and take measures to prevent the abuse of these substances.

#### ACTION AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

##### SPECIAL SESSION OF COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1708, 1717.

E/4896. Communication of 10 July 1970 from United States (request for inclusion in Council's agenda of item entitled: "United Nations action against drug abuse: special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs").

E/L.1344 and Add.1. Argentina, Brazil, France, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

E/L.1345. Administrative and financial implications of 12- power draft resolution, E/L.1344. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/L.1350. Turkey: amendments to 12- power draft resolution, E/L.1344.

RESOLUTION 1532(XLIX), as proposed by 12 powers, E/L.1344, and orally co-sponsored by Tunisia, as

amended by Turkey (E/L.1350 as orally amended) and as orally amended by Jamaica, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1970, meeting 1717.

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned by the epidemic spread of drug addiction in developed and developing countries which continues unabated, as noted at its forty-eighth session,

Recognizing that this problem includes the abuse of traditional narcotic drugs as well as psychotropic substances,

Convinced that prompt and decisive action by the United Nations family is imperative if this ominous situation is to be brought under control,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2434(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board and in consultation with interested Governments, to develop plans for putting an end to the illegal or uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials and to submit those plans, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session,

Recalling further the interim report of the Secretary-General to the Council at its forty-eighth session noting the unanimous agreement at an interagency meeting convened by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that measures must be adopted to control both the illicit supply of and demand for narcotic drugs, taking into consideration the relevant economic, social, technical and institutional aspects, involving the co-operation of the various United Nations agencies and Governments concerned,

Recalling further that a conference of plenipotentiaries has been convened for January 1971 to adopt an international convention on the control of psychotropic substances,

Convinced that it is essential that the General Assembly should have recommendations from the competent organ in the field in order to deal effectively with this issue,

1. Decides that a special one-week session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs be held in Geneva beginning 28 September 1970 to consider short- and long-term policy recommendations for integrated international action against drug abuse with particular reference to the need for more effective measures to suppress the illicit drug traffic by strengthening national and international means of enforcement, to put an end to the illegal and uncontrolled production of narcotic raw material by all means including the development of alternative economic programmes and activities such as the substitution of crops, as envisaged by General Assembly resolution 2434(XXIII), and to reduce the illicit demand for drugs by means of educational and social programmes and by means of the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts;

2. Invites interested specialized agencies, other competent United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned to participate as appropriate in the special session;

3. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to

submit the report of its special session to the Council by 1 November 1970 for consideration and transmission to the General Assembly for action at its twenty-fifth session.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1726, 1727.

E/4931. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 2nd special session, Geneva, Switzerland, 28 September-3 October 1970. (Annex III: List of documents relevant to report of Commission.)

E/4931, Chapter V. Draft resolution adopted by Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommending action by Economic and Social Council.

E/L.1362. Brazil, Greece, Indonesia, Norway, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1559(XLIX), as proposed by 6 powers, E/L.1362, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Council on 11 November 1970, meeting 1727, by 22 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1532(XLIX) of 24 July 1970 by which the Council convened a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider short-term and long-term policy recommendations for integrated international action against drug abuse,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its second special session, and the resolution contained therein calling for (a) immediate action to expand the research and information facilities of United Nations drug-control bodies, to plan and implement programmes of technical assistance in the establishment and improvement of national drug-control administrations and enforcement machinery and the training of needed personnel, and to enlarge the capabilities and extend the operations of United Nations drug-control bodies and their secretariats; (b) the establishment of a United Nations fund for drug-abuse control; and (c) the elaboration by the Secretary-General of a plan for long-term action against drug abuse involving the entire United Nations system of organizations as appropriate,

1. Recognizes the need for immediate action on an urgent basis as well as for the establishment of a plan for concerted long-term action by the United Nations family of organizations to deal with the problem of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances simultaneously at its three critical points: supply, demand and illicit traffic;

2. Endorses the resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as a basis for achieving these ends;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in keeping with the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to establish, as an initial measure and as a matter of urgency, a United Nations fund for drug-abuse control to be made up from voluntary contributions, such fund to be initially used for the pur-

poses which were approved by the Commission and administered by the Secretary-General pending the development and consideration by the Council of the proposed long-term plan of action, including permanent arrangements for administration and financing;

4. Invites the appropriate United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other competent international organizations, with such assistance as may be appropriate from the United Nations fund for drug-abuse control, to co-operate fully in the planning and execution of short-term and long-term measures and programmes pertinent to the drug-abuse problem in all its aspects;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Transmits the present resolution, together with the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its second special session, to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session for any further action it may deem appropriate.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION**  
Third Committee, meetings 1818-1820.  
Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter VIII B.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI A.

A/8003/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter III.

A/C.3/L.1813. Report of Economic and Social Council. Technical assistance in field of narcotics. Note by Secretary-General (annexing text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1559(XLIX)).

A/C.3/L.1841. Costa Rica, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Morocco, Uruguay: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Afghanistan. Algeria, Cyprus, Liberia and Niger, approved by Third Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1819, by 84 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/8257 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

**RESOLUTION 2719(x xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8257, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930, by 106 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.**

The General Assembly,

Noting with grave concern the spread of drug abuse in many parts of the world and its disastrous impact on individuals and nations,

1. Strongly endorses the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1532 (XLIX) of 24 July 1970 and 1559 (XLIX) of 11 November 1970, which provide, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a programme of action aiming at the implementation of short-term and long-term policy

recommendations to deal with drug abuse, as proposed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. Welcomes the establishment, as an initial measure and as a matter of urgency, of a United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to be made up of voluntary contributions;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed immediately towards the implementation of the above decisions;

4. Appeals to Governments, organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, and to foundations as well as to the public in general, to lend their full support to the above-mentioned efforts.

## ILLICIT TRAFFIC

E/NS.1970/Summaries 1-3. Summaries of reports on illicit transactions and seizures received by Secretary-General, 1 January-31 December 1970.

E/4931. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 2nd special session, 28 September-3 October 1970, Chapters II and III.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION**  
Third Committee, meetings 1818-1820.  
Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/C.3/L.1842. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Afghanistan, as orally revised by sponsors, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1819.

A/8527 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

**RESOLUTION 2720(x xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8257, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930.**

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1559(XLIX) of 11 November 1970,

Considering that addiction to narcotic drugs is becoming an alarming problem in many countries of the world,

Considering that the measures that have been taken against illicit trade and traffic in narcotic drugs have not been successful in arresting widespread addiction,

Noting that the term "drug abuse" has been defined in paragraph 20 of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its second special session,

Taking into account that on the whole addicts in all countries constitute a danger to society at large,

Calls upon Member States and appeals to non-member States to consider seriously the possibility of enacting adequate legislation providing severe penalties for those engaged in illicit trade and trafficking of narcotic drugs.

## OTHER DECISIONS

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

E/4789. Technical assistance in narcotics control under General Assembly resolution 2434(XXIII). Interim report of Secretary-General.

E/4832. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 48th session, 12-14 January, 18 February and 23 March-3 April 1970. Other decisions, p. 9.

#### REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

International Narcotics Control Board. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Work of the Board in 1969 (E/INCB/5). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.XI.2.

E/4788 (Summary). Summary of report of International Narcotics Control Board (E/INCB/5), prepared by Secretariat.

RESOLUTION 1476(XLVIII), as suggested by Council President, taking note with appreciation of report of International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1969, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 March 1970, meeting 1660.

#### COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATURES FOR ELECTION TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1651, 1652, 1655, 1677.

E/4761. Procedure for election of members of International Narcotics Control Board under Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4832. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 48th session, 12-14 January, 18 February and 23 March-3 April 1970. Other decisions, p. 13.

E/4770, E/4771 and Add.1,2. Election of members of International Narcotics Control Board under Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Notes by Secretary-General.

E/4772 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Candidatures for election to International Narcotics Control Board.

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 24.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Bulletin on Narcotics. Quarterly. Vol. XXII: No. 1 (January-March 1970); No. 2 (April-June 1970); No. 3 (July-September 1970); No. 4 (October-December 1970); and Index to Vol. XXI.

## CHAPTER XIX

### HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

During 1970, United Nations bodies continued their efforts aimed at furthering the objectives—set forth in the United Nations Charter—of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies, as well as the Commission on the Status of Women, again dealt with questions relating to: the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities; violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms; apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa; human rights in occupied territories; human rights in armed conflicts; the status of women; advisory services in human rights; and such other matters as the punishment of war criminals, trade union rights, education of youth in the respect for human rights, the creation of the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights, and slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism.

Decisions on these matters taken by United Nations bodies during 1970 are described in the sections that follow.

In its Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, adopted on 24 October 1970, the General Assembly, among other things, stated that the United Nations had endeavoured in its first 25 years to further the Charter objectives of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

The Assembly declared that the international conventions and declarations concluded under its auspices gave expression to the moral conscience of mankind and represented humanitarian standards for all members of the international community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on

the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide constituted a landmark in international co-operation and in the recognition and protection of the rights of every individual without any distinction.

Although some progress had been achieved, the Declaration said, serious violations of human rights were still being committed against individuals and groups in several regions of the world.

In the Declaration, States Members of the

United Nations pledged themselves to a continued and determined struggle against all violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms of human beings, by eliminating the basic causes of such violations, by promoting universal respect for the dignity of all people without regard to race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular through greater use of the facilities provided by the United Nations in accordance with the Charter. (See also pp. 116-17.)

## PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

In 1970, the question of the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities was again considered in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

During the year, preparations for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination—to be observed in 1971—were discussed in the various United Nations organs concerned.

At the end of 1970, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>1</sup>—which had come into force early in 1969—had been ratified or acceded to by 46 States. The 18-member Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, set up under the terms of the Convention, held its first and second sessions during the year.

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was observed on 21 March 1970.

The General Assembly adopted two resolutions at its twenty-fifth session in 1970 on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The Commission on Human Rights and the Assembly also took decisions during the year on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

Also in 1970, the Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres—the seventh of a series of studies undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities—was completed by the Special Rapporteur, Hernán Santa Cruz.

These and other matters connected with the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities are discussed in further detail in the sections below.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, text of resolution 2106 A (XX) and Annex containing text of Convention.

## International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

On 11 December 1969, the General Assembly designated the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It also approved a programme for the observance of the International Year prepared by the Secretary-General and called on all States to co-operate in its implementation. The Secretary-General was asked to report in

1970 on the preparations for the International Year, based on information received from States, from United Nations organs, and from the specialized agencies concerned.<sup>2</sup> His report was before the Assembly at its session in 1970.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 486-87, text of resolution 2544 (XXIV)



During 1970, preparations for the International Year and questions relating to its observance were discussed in the various United Nations organs concerned.

Thus, the Commission on Human Rights, at its session in February and March 1970, considered the part that it could play in the observance of the International Year, and on 26 February adopted a resolution concerning international action against racial discrimination.

Among other things, the Commission declared that the policy of apartheid was the most reprehensible manifestation of racial discrimination and urged all Governments, as part of their observance of the International Year in 1971, to proclaim and reaffirm their abhorrence and condemnation of apartheid and racial discrimination, in southern Africa in particular.

All Governments were urged by the Commission to intensify their efforts to establish concrete national programmes aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination. They were also invited to establish programmes in their national educational systems tracing the history of the various forms of racial discrimination and the efforts made by the United Nations, and by peoples in opposition to racial discrimination, to promote the dignity and worth of the human person.

The Commission also asked States which had not yet done so to sign or ratify—if possible by 1971—international treaties or conventions aimed at the elimination of apartheid, nazism and colonialism. States were further asked to use all their resources to bring as much effective pressure as possible to bear, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, on those States which violated the relevant resolutions of the United Nations dealing with the elimination of racism in all its forms.

The specialized agencies concerned were invited to embark on a world-wide educational campaign against the evils of apartheid, colonialism and racial discrimination, especially in southern Africa. The Commission also recalled and renewed an earlier appeal made by the Economic and Social Council to universities, scientific institutes and establishments to contribute as widely as possible in the fields of science and education to the cause of human rights and, in particular, to the fight against racial discrimination.

The Commission decided to undertake in 1971 a comprehensive review of measures and decisions taken to eliminate racial discrimination and determine the need for further measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of racial discrimination. It also decided to review further in 1971 the detailed programme of the International Year.

Later in 1970, at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted various resolutions relating to the question of racial discrimination. In one of these, among other things it welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and urged all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to take effective and practical measures in connexion with it.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to print and disseminate widely during the International Year the Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. It also urged the mass media of information, particularly during the International Year, to publicize the evils of apartheid and of all other forms of discrimination.

The Secretary-General was invited by the Assembly to submit a further progress report in 1971, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 2646(XXV) on 30 November. (See also pp. 506-7.)

In another resolution on the elimination of racial discrimination, the Assembly among other things expressed its conviction that the International Year would not achieve its objective unless effective measures were taken in all fields to combat attitudes and laws contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It invited countries not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to it if possible in 1971, on the occasion of the International Year.

The Assembly also reaffirmed its intention to

take the opportunity of the International Year to promote, throughout the world, social justice based on absolute respect for the dignity of the individual.

These decisions were among others taken by the Assembly when it adopted resolution 2647 (XXV) on 30 November. (See also pp. 507-8.)

In another resolution (2713 (XXV)), on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance, the Assembly on 15 December called on States during 1971—the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination—to take all effective measures to combat contemporary manifestations of nazism and other forms of racial intolerance. (See also pp. 510-11.)

Among the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its 1970 session on the apartheid policies of the South African Government was one (2671D (XXV)) in which, among other things, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps—in consultation with the Special Committee on Apartheid—to promote the widest possible campaign against apartheid during the International Year. It also authorized the Special Committee among other things to send representatives to a seminar and conferences on apartheid during the International Year and urged all States and organizations to observe the International Year in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa. (See also p. 151.)

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### Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At the end of 1970, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which had come into force early in 1969, had been ratified or acceded to by 46 States.

The 18-member Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, set up under the terms of the Convention, held its first and second sessions during the year.

Also in 1970, the question of elimination of all forms of racial discrimination was the subject of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was observed on 21 March 1970.

Details of these developments are given in the following pages.

#### STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination en-

tered into force on 4 January 1969, on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession, as provided for in the Convention.

By the terms of the Convention, States parties, among other things, condemn "racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races."

As at 31 December 1970, the following 46 States had expressed their intention to be bound by the Convention:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
ELIMINATION OF  
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Measures of implementation contained in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination provided for the establishment of a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. During meetings held in 1969, the States parties to the Convention elected the 18 members of the Committee in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 8 of the Convention.<sup>3</sup>

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 30 January 1970, at which it elected its officers and considered organizational and procedural aspects of its work.

It adopted a communication addressed to States parties to the Convention providing guidelines for the preparation of reports by the States parties on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted and which give effect to the provisions of the Convention. The Committee also adopted a statement of its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention, by which the Committee was to receive copies of petitions and reports from United Nations bodies dealing with matters relating to the inhabitants of Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories.

The Committee was also to submit to those bodies expressions of opinion and recommendations on matters relating to the principles and objectives of the Convention.

At its second session, held from 31 August to 18 September, the Committee held a preliminary examination of the reports received, and approved its report to the General Assembly. The preliminary examination revealed that few, if any, of the reports provided all the information which the States parties had undertaken to furnish, and that not all the reports had been prepared along the lines suggested by the Committee at its first session.

On 30 November, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the Committee's report and stressed the significance—for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in the human rights field—of the coming into

force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the creation of the Committee which was brought into being by that Convention and which should play an effective role in the achievement of its purposes. The Assembly requested all States parties to co-operate fully with the Committee so that it might fulfil its mandate.

The Assembly took these decisions in unanimously adopting resolution 2648 (XXV) on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was approved unanimously on 4 November on a proposal by Finland.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISIONS  
ON ELIMINATING ALL FORMS  
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 30 November 1970, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions having to do with the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

By the first of these, the Assembly said it was convinced as ever before that apartheid constituted a crime against humanity and expressed its awareness that racism and apartheid continued to be instruments of colonialism, imperialism and economic exploitation and a total negation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The Assembly expressed its concern that numerous resolutions had been adopted with but little or no effect on the evils of racism and all other forms of racial discrimination. It was alarmed that South Africa blatantly continued to pursue its policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in flagrant violation of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant United Nations resolutions, and considered that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces in southern Africa posed a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to racial discrimination and to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Also by this text, the Assembly noted with grave concern that the white racist minority

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 488-89, footnote 11.

regime in Southern Rhodesia continued to operate illegally and that the measures so far taken by the United Kingdom—the administering power—to bring down the rebellion had proved insufficient and ineffective. It was convinced that the Security Council's sanctions against the illegal minority regime of Southern Rhodesia had failed owing mainly to the obstinate non-compliance of South Africa, Portugal and other States, contrary to their Charter obligations.

The Assembly went on to state its awareness that many States, in flagrant disregard of previous Assembly and Security Council resolutions, continued to maintain political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with South Africa and the illegal white racist minority regimes in southern Africa.

It welcomed the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and reiterated its firm determination to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination and racism, abhorrent to the conscience and sense of justice of mankind.

By the operative parts of the text, the Assembly:

(1) reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular those of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese colonial domination, to obtain racial equality by all possible means;

(2) called for increased and continued moral, and in particular material, support to all peoples under colonial and alien domination struggling for the realization of their right to self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

(3) condemned the unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to suppress the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination;

(4) declared that any State whose official policy or practice was based on racial discrimination, such as apartheid, contravened the purposes and principles of the Charter and should therefore have no place in the United Nations;

(5) condemned the activities of those States

which, by political, economic and military collaboration with the racist regimes of southern Africa, enabled and encouraged those regimes in the enforcement and perpetuation of their policy of apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination;

(6) called upon all those Governments which still maintained diplomatic, consular, commercial, military, social and other relations with South Africa and other racist regimes in southern Africa to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council;

(7) condemned the United Kingdom for its reluctance to bring down the illegal white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, and called upon that Government to take all the necessary steps to bring to an end the usurpation of the lawful rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia by the illegal regime currently in Salisbury and to restore to them their political, social and economic rights in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law and of the Charter;

(8) welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end;

(9) asked the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to continue to undertake programmes and projects designed to combat apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and to publicize the evils of those policies;

(10) asked the Secretary-General to print and disseminate as widely as possible, for use during the International Year, the Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(11) urged States not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take steps to accede to or ratify it;

(12) urged all progressive forces within southern Africa, especially the youth, to intensify their struggle against the policy of apartheid

and all other forms of racial discrimination;

(13) urged the mass media of information, particularly during the International Year, to publicize, independently and in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the evils of apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination,, thus contributing to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

(14) decided to consider the item at its 1971 session and asked the Secretary-General to report on the observance of the International Year and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

The General Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 2646(XXV) on 30 November by 71 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

The Third Committee approved it on 4 November by a roll-call vote of 75 to 12, with 22 abstentions, on a proposal sponsored eventually by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia, and revised during the debate.

(For text of resolution 2646(XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

There were ten separate votes taken in the Third Committee on various paragraphs of the text, of which two were by roll call. Thus, the sixth operative paragraph (by which the Assembly would call upon those Governments still maintaining diplomatic and other relations with South Africa and other racist regimes in southern Africa to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with relevant Assembly and Security Council resolutions) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 65 to 22, with 20 abstentions.

The seventh operative paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 62 to 27, with 17 abstentions. By this paragraph the Assembly would condemn the United Kingdom for its reluctance to bring down the illegal white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and call upon that Government to take all necessary steps to bring to an end the usurpation of the lawful

rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia by the illegal regime in Salisbury and to restore to them their political, social and economic rights in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law and the Charter.

(See also pp. 118-54, 157-86, 733-58 and 760-72.)

Also on 30 November 1970, the General Assembly adopted another resolution on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

By this text, the Assembly among other things recalled that Member States pledged themselves solemnly under Article 1 of the United Nations Charter to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.<sup>4</sup> It expressed its grave concern at the persistence of apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination, which were an intolerable affront to the dignity of the individual.

The Assembly also noted that disregard for fundamental human rights and manifestations of hostility or intolerance towards any race or distinct group of persons might create lasting antagonisms and deep unrest in society, aggravated by the existence of economic and social inequality; it expressed its awareness that discriminatory prejudices must be combated and eliminated by means of education and information, as well as by the adoption of positive legislation or other measures designed to bring about a climate of understanding and co-operation among the various ethnic and cultural groups of society.

The Assembly expressed its conviction that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination—proclaimed for the year 1971—would not achieve its objective unless effective measures were taken in all fields to combat attitudes and laws contrary to the principles of the Charter and the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It welcomed the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and noted with satisfaction the first report of the Committee

<sup>4</sup> For text of Article 1 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

By the operative parts of the text, the Assembly:

(1) solemnly reiterated its condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination wherever they might occur, and particularly of apartheid, as a flagrant contradiction of the spirit and letter of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and deplored the persistence of such practices;

(2) appealed to the Governments of countries where forms of racial discrimination still persisted and to the Governments which officially applied such policies as apartheid to take without delay all the legislative, educational and social measures necessary to end them and to ensure respect for human rights in accordance with the Charter;

(3) vehemently affirmed the need for all men to be given an equal chance and to be enabled to live and work together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and tolerance, without discrimination and with full respect for the national and cultural identity of peoples or distinct ethnic groups;

(4) urged Member States to do their utmost to eliminate all racial discrimination in education, employment, housing and other fields of community life, and to encourage the development of multiracial activities with a view to removing obstacles to understanding among the various racial groups;

(5) invited all peoples of the world and all men of goodwill to condemn unrelentingly the evils of racial policies and to disseminate all information calculated to combat such policies;

(6) invited countries not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take steps to ratify or accede to it if possible in 1971, on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racial Discrimination;

(7) emphasized the importance of the work being done by the United Nations, in particular the Human Rights Commission and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and by the specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and the non-governmental organizations associated with their efforts, towards the elimination

of all forms of racial discrimination; and, also,

(8) reaffirmed its intention to take the opportunity of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to promote, throughout the world, social justice based on absolute respect for the dignity of the individual.

The General Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 2647 (XXV) on 30 November by a recorded vote of 49 to 33, with 10 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, where it was approved on 4 November by a roll-call vote of 49 to 47, with 16 abstentions, on a proposal by Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the United Kingdom and Uruguay, as revised and amended by the sponsors.

(For text of resolution 2647 (XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

(See also pp. 118-54.)

#### INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 21 March 1970, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination—proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1966—was commemorated for the fourth time. The Assembly in 1969<sup>5</sup> had invited all States and organizations to observe the International Day with appropriate ceremonies on 21 March—the tenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre—in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, and to make special contributions on that day in support of the struggle against apartheid.

A solemn meeting to commemorate the International Day was held by the Special Committee on Apartheid. Statements were made by the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights and the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. A message by the President of the General Assembly was read. Messages marking the International Day were received from several Gov-

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 109-10, text of resolution 2506 B (XXIV).

ernments and specialized agencies. A register for contributions for the victims of apartheid was opened and contributions accepted for the

Trust Fund for South Africa and for the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

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AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE

A/8027. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

A/8062 and Add.1,2. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: status of International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1801. Finland: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 1778.

A/8163. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2648(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 30 November 1970, meeting 1915.

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination entered into force on 4 January 1969 and that, as at 22 October 1970, forty-four States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention,

Noting also the meetings of the States parties to the Convention in 1969 and the election by them of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Convention,

Having received the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

1. Stresses the significance, for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in the field of human rights, of the coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the bringing into being of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which was created by that Convention and which should play an effective role in the achievement of its purposes;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, on the first year of its activities;

3. Requests all States parties to the Convention to give full co-operation to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISIONS  
ON ELIMINATING ALL FORMS  
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

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A/8057 and Add.1. Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8061 and Add. 1,2. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8117. Question of enlarging scope of United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1765. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting text of Programme for Celebration in 1971 of International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination).

A/C.3/L.1800. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1800/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Guinea, People's Republic of Congo and Senegal, approved by Third Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 1778, by roll-call vote of 75 to 12, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan,

People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Sweden, Uruguay.

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A/8163. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2646(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8163, adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1970, meeting 1915, by 71 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Convinced as ever before that apartheid constitutes a crime against humanity,

Aware that racism and apartheid continue to be instruments of colonialism, imperialism and economic exploitation, and that they are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that numerous resolutions have been adopted, but with little or no effect on the evils of racism and all other forms of racial discrimination,

Alarmed that South Africa blatantly continues to pursue its policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Considering that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces in southern Africa poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to racial discrimination and to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting with grave concern that the white racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia continues to operate illegally and that the measures so far taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power, to bring down the rebellion have proved insufficient and ineffective,

Convinced that the Security Council's mandatory sanctions against the illegal minority regime of Southern Rhodesia have failed owing mainly to the obstinate non-compliance of South Africa, Portugal and other States, contrary to their obligations under the Charter,

Aware that many States, in flagrant disregard of

previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, continue to maintain political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal white racist minority regimes in southern Africa,

Noting that the year 1970, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, marks a significant milestone in the life of the United Nations and that the year 1971 has been proclaimed the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Reiterating its firm determination to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination and racism, which are abhorrent to the conscience and sense of justice of mankind,

1. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular those of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and Territories under Portuguese colonial domination, to obtain racial equality by all possible means;

2. Calls for increased and continued moral, and in particular material, support to all peoples under colonial and alien domination, struggling for the realization of their right to self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

3. Condemns the unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to suppress the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination;

4. Declares that any State whose official policy or practice is based on racial discrimination, such as apartheid, contravenes the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and should therefore have no place in the United Nations;

5. Condemns the activities of those States which, by political, economic and military collaboration with the racist regimes of southern Africa, enable and encourage those regimes in the enforcement and perpetuation of their policy of apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination;

6. Calls upon all those Governments which still maintain diplomatic, consular, commercial, military, social and other relations with the Government of South Africa and other racist regimes in southern Africa to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

7. Condemns the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for its reluctance to bring down the illegal white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to take all the necessary steps to bring to an end the usurpation of the lawful rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia by the illegal regime at present in Salisbury and to restore to them their



political, social and economic rights in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law and of the Charter;

8. Welcomes the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to continue to undertake programmes and projects designed to combat apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and to publicize the evils of these policies;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to print and disseminate as widely as possible, for use during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

11. Urges all those States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take steps to accede to or ratify it, as the case may be;

12. Urges all progressive forces within southern Africa, especially the youth, to intensify their struggle against the policy of apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination;

13. Urges the mass media of information, particularly during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to publicize, independently and in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the evils of apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination, thus contributing to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. Decides to consider this item at its twenty-sixth session and invites the Secretary-General to submit a further progress report, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

A/C.3/L.1799. Brazil, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1799/Rev.I. Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, United Kingdom, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 1778, by roll-call vote of 49 to 47, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala,

Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Khmer Republic,\* Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/8163. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2647(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8163, adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1970, meeting 1915, by recorded vote of 49 to 33, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Colombia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lesotho, Peru, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that Member States pledged themselves solemnly under Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human

rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Gravely concerned at the persistence of apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination, which are an intolerable affront to the dignity of the individual,

Noting that disregard for fundamental human rights and manifestations of hostility or intolerance towards any race or distinct group of persons may create lasting antagonisms and deep unrest in society, aggravated by the existence of conditions of economic and social inequality,

Aware that discriminatory prejudices must be combated and eliminated by means of education and information as well as by the adoption of positive legislative or other measures designed to bring about a climate of understanding and co-operation among the various ethnic and cultural groups of society,

Convinced that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which the General Assembly has proclaimed for the year 1971, will not achieve its objective unless effective measures are taken in all fields to combat attitudes and laws contrary to the principles of the Charter and the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and noting with satisfaction the first report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

1. Solemnly reiterates its condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination wherever they may occur, and particularly of apartheid, as a flagrant contradiction of the spirit and the letter of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and deplors the persistence of such practices;

2. Appeals to the Governments of countries where forms of racial discrimination still persist and to the Governments which officially apply such policies as apartheid to take without delay all the legislative, educational and social measures necessary to end them

and to ensure respect for human rights in accordance with the Charter;

3. Vehemently affirms the need for all men to be given an equal chance and to be enabled to live and work together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and tolerance, without discrimination and with full respect for the national and cultural identity of peoples or distinct ethnic groups;

4. Urges Member States to do their utmost to eliminate all racial discrimination in education, employment, housing and other fields of community life, and to encourage the development of multiracial activities with a view to removing obstacles to understanding among the various racial groups;

5. Invites all peoples of the world and all men of goodwill to condemn unrelentingly the evils of racial policies and to disseminate all information calculated to combat such policies;

6. Invites countries which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take any steps necessary to ratify it or accede to it if possible in 1971, on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

7. Emphasizes the importance of the work being done by the United Nations, in particular the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and by the specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and the non-governmental organizations associated with their efforts towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

8. Reaffirms its intention to take the opportunity of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to promote throughout the world social justice based on absolute respect for the dignity of the individual.

## Measures Against Nazism and Racial Intolerance

The question of measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance was again considered in 1970, by the Commission on Human Rights at its session in February-March and later in the year by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. The decisions taken by these bodies are described below.

### ACTION BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

On 4 March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution in which it noted among other things that the General Assembly, at its three preceding sessions, had condemned nazism, racism, apartheid and similar totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incite-

ment to hatred and racial intolerance or any other form of group hatred as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also noted that not all States concerned had taken the measures indicated by the General Assembly for the purpose of the speedy and final eradication of such ideologies and practices, and noted that the Assembly was to consider later in the year the question of measures against nazism and racial intolerance.

The Commission welcomed any contribution which the relevant competent specialized agencies might take—and the measures already undertaken by many of them—to prevent nazism, activities of a nazi character and racial discrimination.

The Commission also noted that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in connexion with its special study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, was to consider the question of the danger of the revival of nazism in present-day conditions.

The Commission then noted the tentative nature of the Sub-Commission's findings on this subject and asked it to continue its study, placing special emphasis on measures to be taken to detect and effectively to prevent contemporary activities that might be inspired by nazism or any other totalitarian ideology based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance, and to submit its recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights at its session to be held in 1971.

The States concerned were urgently called upon by the Commission to implement the General Assembly's decisions without delay and in particular to take legislative and other effective measures for the speedy and final eradication of nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and similar ideologies and practices.

The Commission asked the specialized agencies concerned to consider within their terms of reference the question of measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance and to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the decisions and practical action taken by them. The Commission decided to retain the item on its agenda.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly took up the question of measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance at its twenty-fifth session later in 1970 and had before it a report by the Secretary-General containing information received from Governments on measures they had adopted or were adopting in implementation of an Assembly resolution of 11 December 1969.<sup>6</sup>

On 15 December 1970, the Assembly adopted a resolution by the preambular part of which, among other things, it expressed its concern that, 25 years after the founding of the United Nations, the activities of groups and organizations which were proponents of the ideologies

of nazism, racism and apartheid were still continuing, and that not all the States concerned had taken the measures specified by the Assembly for the complete prohibition of nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts.

By the operative parts of the text, the Assembly:

(1) again resolutely condemned nazism, racism, apartheid and other totalitarian and colonial ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance;

(2) urged the States concerned to implement without delay the Assembly's resolutions on the question and, in particular, to take legislative and other effective measures with a view to the speedy and final eradication of nazism, including its contemporary forms, of racism and of other similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance;

(3) called on States during 1971—the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination—to take all effective measures to combat contemporary manifestations of nazism and other forms of racial intolerance; and

(4) decided to retain on its agenda the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance.

The Assembly took these decisions when it adopted resolution 2713 (XXV) by a vote of 108 to 0, with 6 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it on 10 December by a vote of 76 to 0, with 17 abstentions. The proposal, which was sponsored in the Third Committee by Iraq, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, was amended during the discussion by France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and orally amended by Bulgaria, by Gabon, by Dahomey and by the sponsors.

The draft resolution approved by the Third Committee contained paragraphs by which the Secretary-General would be requested: (a) to prepare and publish a brochure on the measures

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 492, text of resolution 2545 (XXIV).

taken and envisaged for combating the resurgence of any forms of nazism and racial intolerance; and (b) to explore the possibility of holding in 1972 or 1973, as part of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, an international seminar on questions relating to the combating of nazism and racial intolerance. Proposed amendments by France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom to delete these two paragraphs were rejected in the Committee by votes of 40 against to 40 in favour, with 14 abstentions, and by 42 against to 36 in favour, with 18 abstentions, respectively.

The amendments seeking to delete the two paragraphs were re-introduced in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly and were approved, by recorded votes of 55 to 35, with 24 abstentions, and by 51 to 35, with 29 abstentions, respectively, and the paragraphs were thus deleted.

An objection was expressed in the Third Committee—and again in a plenary meeting of the Assembly—to the word "neo-nazi" which had originally appeared in the preambular paragraph by which the Assembly expressed concern that not all States concerned had taken the

measures specified by the Assembly for the complete prohibition of "nazi, neo-nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts." In a separate vote on whether or not to retain the word "neo-nazi" in the paragraph, the Assembly decided—by a recorded vote of 47 against to 41 in favour, with 27 abstentions—to delete the word. Costa Rica explained that in its view the term "neo-nazi" did not correspond to any present-day ideology but only to a specific political situation and thus should not be included in the resolution.

(For text of resolution 2713 (XXV) as a whole, as amended, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Third Committee, an exchange took place between the representatives of the United States and the USSR on the question of the treatment of Jews in the USSR.

A letter dated 25 November 1970 to the President of the General Assembly from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria contained a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic in connexion with the item on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters V and XXIII (resolution 4 (XXVI)).

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1737-1740, 1814-1816.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1418.

Plenary Meeting 1930.

Racial Discrimination. Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres (E/CN.4/Sub.2/307/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XIV.2.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 4.

A/8056 and Add.1-3. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/623. Letter of 25 November 1970 from Bulgaria (transmitting message from German Democratic Republic).

A/C.3/L.1818. Iraq, Poland, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution, as amended by 3 powers (A/C.3/L.1837 as orally sub-amended by Bulgaria, Gabon and Dahomey) and as orally amended by sponsors,

approved, as further amended, by Third Committee on 10 December 1970, meeting 1815, by 76 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1834, A/C.5/1355, A/8263. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/8252. Note and statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.3/L.1837. France, Netherlands, United Kingdom: amendments to 3-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1818.

A/8252 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 2713 (xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8252, and as orally amended by France, Netherlands and United Kingdom, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930, by 108 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and abiding by them,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Noting that nazism, racism, apartheid and other

similar ideologies and practices have in the past repeatedly led to barbarous acts that trouble the conscience of mankind, and ultimately to war, and still have the power to threaten universal peace and the security of nations,

Deeply concerned by the fact that, twenty-five years after the foundation of the United Nations, the activities of groups and organizations which are proponents of the ideologies and practices of nazism, racism and apartheid are still continuing,

Expressing its deep concern at the fact that not all the States concerned have taken the measures specified in the aforementioned resolutions for the complete prohibition of Nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts,

Welcoming the contribution which the relevant specialized agencies can make to the fight against nazism and racial intolerance and the measures already taken by many of them in this respect,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 4 (XXVI) of 4 March 1970, in which the Commission noted the tentative nature of the findings on this subject in the study on racial discrimination prepared by the Special Rapporteur and requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue its study, placing

special emphasis on measures to be taken to detect and effectively to prevent contemporary activities that might be inspired by nazism or any other totalitarian ideology based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance,

1. Again resolutely condemns nazism, racism, apartheid and other totalitarian and colonial ideologies and practices which are based on terror and racial intolerance;

2. Urges the States concerned to implement without delay the resolutions of the General Assembly and, in particular, to take legislative and other effective measures with a view to the speedy and final eradication of nazism, including its contemporary forms, of racism and of other similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance;

3. Calls upon States during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to take all effective measures to combat contemporary manifestations of nazism and other forms of racial intolerance;

4. Decides to retain on its agenda the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance.

### Other Matters Concerning Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

#### ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly decided without objection to defer consideration—owing to lack of time—of the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance to its twenty-sixth (1971) session. It took this decision on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

#### STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

##### STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In 1969, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the final report on the study of equality in the administration of justice submitted by its Special Rapporteur, Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat, and decided to complete at its 1970 session its consideration of the draft principles contained in the study.

At its session in February-March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption

of a resolution asking the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Abu Rannat, to attend the meetings of the Commission when it considered his report.

On 27 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, endorsed the Commission's request when it unanimously adopted resolution 1499 (XLVIII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At its 1970 session, held from 10 to 28 August, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities completed its consideration of the draft principles on equality in the administration of justice submitted by the Special Rapporteur and decided to adopt them, as revised, and to transmit them to the Human Rights Commission for examination with regard to the advisability of preparing a convention or a declaration, or both, on equality in the administration of justice, or of preparing several instruments dealing with various aspects of the problem.

The Sub-Commission also requested the Human Rights Commission to recommend that the Economic and Social Council request the Secre-

tary-General to print the Special Rapporteur's study, together with the general principles adopted by the Sub-Commission, and to circulate them as widely as possible.

SPECIAL STUDY ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION  
IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL  
AND CULTURAL SPHERES

At its 1970 session, held from 10 to 28 August, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined the final report on the special study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres prepared by its Special Rapporteur, Hernán Santa Cruz. It congratulated him on his final report and expressed appreciation to all those who had collaborated with him in its preparation.

The Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres—the seventh of a series of studies undertaken by the Sub-Commission—contained chapters on: the historical background; meaning and causes of racial discrimination; international and national action to eliminate racial discrimination; racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres; measures taken in connexion with the protection of indigenous peoples; the racial policy of the Republic of South Africa; characteristics and

manifestations of the policy of segregation elsewhere in southern Africa; the danger of the revival of nazism and racial intolerance; and conclusions and proposals.

The Sub-Commission transmitted the report to the Commission on Human Rights for its earliest consideration and adopted proposals for action in 1971 by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council on: racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres; the problems of indigenous populations; policies of apartheid and racial discrimination; and the danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance.

The Sub-Commission further requested the Human Rights Commission to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that arrangements be made for Mr. Santa Cruz to attend the meetings of the Human Rights Commission when it considered his report.

STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION IN  
MATTER OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

The Commission on Human Rights at its 1970 session was unable to consider the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights and the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, and decided to postpone consideration of the item until its session in 1971.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS  
OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Third Committee, meeting 1820.  
Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/7930. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. Note by Secretary-General.  
A/8255. Report of Third Committee.  
A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 86.

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 636-639.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

Study of Equality in the Administration of Justice (E/CN.4/Sub.2/296/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XIV.3.

E/CN.4/1040. Report of 23rd session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 10-28 August 1970, Chapters III and VIII (resolution 3(XXIII)).

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters III and XXIII (resolution 1(XXVI)).

E/4816, Chapter XXIV. Draft resolution I, as submitted by Commission on Human Rights, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 19 May 1970, meeting 639.

E/4816/Add.1. Financial implications of resolutions adopted by Commission on Human Rights at its 26th session.

E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1499(XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4868, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Noting resolution I(XXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements for Mr. Abu Rannat, the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities responsible for the study of equality in the administration of justice, to attend the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights when it considers his report.

#### SPECIAL STUDY ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SPHERES

Racial Discrimination. Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres (E/CN.4/Sub.2/307/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XIV.2.

E/CN.4/1040. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 23rd session, 10-28 August 1970, Chapters IV and VIII (resolutions 2(XXIII) and 4(XXIII)).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1760-1780.

Fifth Committee meeting 1384.

Plenary Meeting 1915.

RESOLUTION 2646(xv), operative para. 10, as recommended by Third Committee (A/8163, draft resolution I), adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1970, meeting 1915, by 71 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see above, under section on ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.]

#### STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION IN MATTER OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights, on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters XVI and XXIII (Other decisions, p. 88).

#### CONSIDERATION OF FUTURE WORK OF SUB-COMMISSION

E/CN.4/1040. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 23rd session, 10-28 August 1970, Chapters VI and VIII (resolution 7(XXIII)).

#### REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 3.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX F.

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters III and XXIII (resolution 2(XXVI)).

E/CN.4/1040. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 23rd session, 10-28 August 1970. (Annex III: List of documents before Sub-Commission at its 23rd session.)

## VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

During 1970, various questions concerning violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms were again considered by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and certain of its subsidiary bodies. Among the questions they considered were: apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa; the question of hu-

man rights in occupied territories; procedures for dealing with communications relating to human rights; and a preliminary draft of model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with human rights violations. Decisions taken on these and related matters by the various bodies concerned are described in the sections that follow.

### Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in Southern Africa

#### DECISIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

At its session held from 24 February to 24 March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights considered the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts which, in 1969, had conducted an investigation of the following matters, among others: the question of capital punish-

ment in southern Africa; the treatment of political prisoners and captured freedom fighters in southern Africa; the condition of Africans in the so-called native reserves and transit camps in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; grave manifestations of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa; and grave manifestations of colonialism and racial discrimination

in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese administration.

In a resolution adopted on 18 March, the Human Rights Commission among other things recognized the contribution made by the Working Group's report to the continuing efforts of the United Nations to investigate and thus expose the gross and flagrant violation of human rights in southern Africa, and endorsed the Group's observations, conclusions and recommendations.

The Commission asked the Group to study, from the point of view of international penal law, the question of apartheid, which had been declared a crime against humanity. It also asked the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution containing detailed recommendations based on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (see below).

In a letter dated 19 March to the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission, Portugal said, among other things, that the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts prejudged the situation in the Portuguese Provinces in Africa and that its report was based on extravagant allegations regarding conditions said to be prevailing there. Portugal deplored the fact that the question of human rights had been debased to the level of opportunistic political propaganda in a report which should have been impartial and objective.

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

By a vote of 17 to 0, with 10 abstentions, the Economic and Social Council, on 27 May 1970, adopted a resolution (1501 (XLVIII)) by which it recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft text proposed by the Human Rights Commission. (For text as adopted by the General Assembly, see below.)

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, which approved it on 20 May by 16 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

Also on 27 May, by 12 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1505 (XLVIII)) on the financial implications of resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Commission at its 1970 session, by which, among other things, it: (1)

decided that the activities arising out of the decisions taken by the Human Rights Commission at its twenty-sixth (1970) session should be undertaken in 1970, bearing in mind the necessity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds; and (2) authorized the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Council considered the relevant programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature.

(For text, see p. 577.)

On the same date, the Council took note of a report by the Secretary-General—which the Council, on 6 June 1969,<sup>7</sup> had asked him to prepare—on co-ordination activities with regard to policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

#### DECISIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1970, at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the text recommended by the Human Rights Commission, and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1501 (XLVIII), based on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts. It did so on 15 December 1970 in adopting resolution 2714 (XXV) by a roll-call vote of 79 to 1, with 34 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it on 11 December by 66 votes to 1, with 29 abstentions, as amended by Saudi Arabia.

By the preambular parts of this text, the General Assembly among other things recalled its resolution of 19 December 1968<sup>8</sup> in which it condemned any and every practice of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees and prisoners in South African prisons and in South African police custody during interrogation and detention. It also recalled its resolution of 20 November 1969<sup>9</sup> in which it expressed the firm intention of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the grave situation in southern Africa.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N.. 1969. p. 499. text of resolution 1414 (XLVI).

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N.. 1968, pp. 551-52 for text of resolution 2440 (XXIII).

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N.. 1969, p. 152. text of resolution 2505 (XXIV).



The Assembly also recalled resolutions of the Security Council relating to Namibia, and its own resolution of 11 December 1969<sup>10</sup> relating to the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in the territories ruled by Governments and regimes wedded to the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa.

The Assembly then declared itself determined to promote immediate and urgent action to restore the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

By the operative parts of the text, the Assembly commended the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for its valuable report. After reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination, it condemned any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in those territories.

Any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody in South Africa was again condemned by the Assembly, which reaffirmed that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners—of 30 August 1955—applied to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination. The Assembly condemned the trial in South Africa of the 22 Africans held under the Suppression of Communism Act, and further condemned their subsequent re-arrest under the notorious Terrorism Act of 1967.

The Assembly then reaffirmed that:

(a) the condition of political prisoners in South Africa continued to cause alarm;

(b) the increasing co-operation between South Africa and the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia posed a further and continuing threat to the opponents of the two regimes and to captured freedom fighters;

(c) Sections 10 and 29 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1969—concerning the Bureau

of State Security—not only constituted one of the most sinister pieces of legislation in recent years, but also contributed decisively towards making South Africa a complete police State, and the working of that law was also contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in that it prevented the accused from proving his innocence;

(d) many political prisoners and detainees had died in South African prisons during 1969, in conditions which warranted a full inquiry;

(e) James Lenkoe, a political prisoner in South Africa, did not commit suicide as reported, but died as a result of electric shocks which were administered to various parts of his body;

(f) the practice of compelling prisoners to testify against their erstwhile comrades was reprehensible;

(g) in the Caprivi Strip, Namibian villages had been shelled by the occupying South African security forces and indiscriminate firing had been resorted to in villages suspected of harbouring freedom fighters;

(h) the system of "Bantustans" established in South Africa was being gradually extended to the occupied territory of Namibia;

(i) in the absence of intervention by the United Nations, the occupation of Namibia by South Africa was resulting in ever increasing hardship to the non-white population, as well as a total suppression of human rights there;

(j) the so-called Constitution of Rhodesia of 1969 was an illegal as well as a pernicious document and the "Declaration of Rights" contained in it conferred few, if any, rights on non-whites;

(k) section 84 of the 1969 "Constitution of Rhodesia"—providing that no court could inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any law on the ground that it was inconsistent with the "Declaration of Rights"—established a clear inconsistency in the illegal "legislation" itself and, further, brought out the authoritarian and racist character of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

(?) the reserves in Southern Rhodesia consisted of poor and infertile lands into which Africans were herded like cattle;

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 508-9, text of resolution 2547 A (XXIV).

(m) the condition of Africans in the reserves was appalling and nothing was being done to improve their conditions of hygiene, diet, nutrition, sanitation, health and their educational standards;

(n) in the Portuguese territories, the mass killing of suspected opponents of the regime continued unabated; and

(o) the most inhuman form of forced labour prevailed in the African territories under Portuguese domination.

The General Assembly then called upon the South African Government to implement the recommendations contained in earlier reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and to take the following measures: disband immediately the Bureau of State Security; discontinue the practice by which political detainees were compelled to testify against their former colleagues; release immediately and unconditionally the 22 Africans re-arrested on 16 February 1970 under the Terrorism Act; grant full access at all trials of political opponents of the regime to independent outside observers; and permit a full and impartial investigation into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees in its gaols, as well as indemnify fully the families of the deceased.

With regard to Namibia, the Assembly condemned the trial of the eight Namibians under the Terrorism Act, which took place at Windhoek between July and November 1969, and further called upon South Africa to release immediately and unconditionally those tried under that Act and to desist forthwith from the extension of the "Bantustans" system into Namibia. South Africa was called upon once again to terminate its illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Assembly then called upon the United Kingdom to intervene more effectively than theretofore in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia, with a view to: implementing the action proposed by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in its report; liberating the Africans from the reserves in which they were concentrated in conditions of near captivity and bondage; and repealing the entire so-called Constitution of Rhodesia of 1969.

The United Kingdom was asked by the Assembly to report to the Assembly's twenty-

sixth session in 1971 the results of the effective measures it was called upon to take.

With regard to the African territories administered by Portugal, the General Assembly called on Portugal: to observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949; to eradicate the practice of xibalo, or forced labour, in its African colonies; and to introduce a system in which the products of the African farmers could be freely bought and sold in normal market conditions.

Next, the General Assembly condemned once again the actions of those Governments continuing to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with South Africa and with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions. Those Governments were urgently called upon to consider breaking off such relations and, if they had not already done so, to report to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth (1971) session the reasons therefor.

Finally, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to it at its 1971 session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report to the Human Rights Commission at its 1971 session on the measures taken to publicize the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.

(For text of resolution 2714(XXV), see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

During the Third Committee's consideration of the text, several amendments put forward by Saudi Arabia were approved. One of these would have the General Assembly call upon the United Kingdom "to intervene more effectively than heretofore" in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia, rather than simply "to intervene." Saudi Arabia said it was not advocating the use of force; in fact, any United Kingdom Government which used force to bring down the Ian Smith regime would itself fall overnight. Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia was confident that, since United Kingdom interests were threatened by the continued existence of that regime, the United Kingdom would find other ways of intervening more effectively.

Speaking in explanation of vote in the Third Committee, Australia said it could not support the resolution because it considered much of the subject-matter to be outside the Committee's competence.

Argentina could not support the text because it felt that the rupture of diplomatic relations would not be conducive to the success of the common cause, and that failure to recognize the importance of political dialogue could do grave harm to that cause.

Portugal said it had voted against the resolution because of the grave, unfounded charges it contained, including charges of mass killing and the practice of forced labour. Portugal categorically rejected such allegations. With regard to the sale of agricultural products of African farmers, Portuguese African farmers already benefited from the free-market system, as did those in metropolitan Portugal; all Portuguese citizens, irrespective of race or colour, were equal before the law.

The representative of Swaziland said he had

had to vote against the paragraphs condemning the actions of Governments which maintained diplomatic and other relations with South Africa and calling on them to consider breaking off such relations. Although Swaziland maintained no diplomatic relations with South Africa, its currency was based on that of South Africa and it shared a customs union with that coun-

try. The United Kingdom said it had voted against the same paragraphs because it was opposed to calling on Governments to break off relations with South Africa. The United Kingdom wished to make it clear, however, that the same objection did not apply in the case of relations with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 636-641, 644, 645.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/CN.4/1040. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 23rd session, 10-28 August 1970, Chapters V and VIII (resolution 6(XXIII)).

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters X and XXIII (resolution 8(XXVI) and other decisions, p. 88).

E/4816, Chapter XXIV. Draft resolution III, as submitted by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 20 May 1970, meeting 641, by 16 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

E/4816/Add.1. Financial implications of resolutions adopted by Commission on Human Rights at its 26th session.

E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III and para. 25 (recommendation (a)).

RESOLUTION 1501 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4868, adopted by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693, by 17 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 8(XXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts,

Requests the General Assembly to adopt the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2440(XXIII) of 19 December 1968 in which, inter alia, it condemned any and every practice of torture, inhuman and degrading

treatment of detainees and prisoners in South African police custody and prisons during interrogation and detention,

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

"Also recalling Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 269(1969) of 12 August 1969 on Namibia,

"Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2547 A(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on, inter alia, the degrading and inhuman treatment and torture of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in the Territories ruled by Governments and regimes wedded to the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism, in southern Africa,

"Determined to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

"1. Commends the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for the valuable report it has submitted;

"2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination;

"3. Condemns any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in these Territories;

"4. Again condemns any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody in South Africa;

"5. Reaffirms that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955, apply to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia—a Territory under direct United Nations responsibility and presently under illegal South African occupation—the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

"6. Condemns the trial of the twenty-two Africans held under the Suppression of Communism Act and further condemns their subsequent re-arrest under the notorious Terrorism Act;

"7. Reaffirms that:

"(a) The condition of political prisoners in South Africa continues to cause alarm;

"(b) The increasing co-operation between the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia poses a further and continuing threat to the opponents of the two regimes and to captured freedom fighters;

"(c) Sections 10 and 29 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1969, concerning the Bureau of State Security not only constitute one of the most sinister pieces of legislation in recent years but also contribute decisively towards making South Africa a complete police State; the working of that law is also contrary to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it prevents the accused from proving his innocence;

"(d) Many political prisoners and detainees have died in South African prisons during 1969, in conditions which warrant a full inquiry;

"(e) Mr. James Lenkoe, a political prisoner in South Africa, did not commit suicide as reported, but died as a result of electric shocks administered to various parts of his body;

"(f) The practice of compelling prisoners to testify against their erstwhile comrades is reprehensible;

"(g) In the Caprivi Strip, Namibian villages have been shelled by the occupying South African security forces and indiscriminate firing has been resorted to in villages that are suspected of harbouring freedom fighters;

"(h) The system of 'Bantustans' established in South Africa is being gradually extended to the occupied Territory of Namibia;

"(i) In the absence of intervention by the United Nations, occupation of Namibia by South Africa is resulting in ever-increasing hardship to the non-white population as well as a total suppression of human rights there;

"(j) The so-called 'Constitution of Rhodesia' of 1969 is an illegal as well as a pernicious document and the 'Declaration of Rights' embodied in the above 'Constitution' confers few, if any, rights on non-Whites;

"(k) Section 84 of the 1969 'Constitution of Rhodesia' providing that 'no court shall inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any law on the ground that it is inconsistent with the "Declaration of Rights",' establishes a clear inconsistency in the illegal 'legislation' itself and, further, brings out the authoritarian

and racist character of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

"(l) The reserves in Southern Rhodesia consist of poor and infertile lands into which Africans are herded like cattle;

"(m) The condition of Africans in the reserves is appalling and nothing is being done to improve their conditions of hygiene, diet, nutrition, sanitation, health and their educational standards;

"(n) In the Portuguese Territories mass killing of suspected opponents of the regime continues unabated;

"(o) The most inhuman form of forced labour prevails in the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

"8. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to implement the recommendations contained in the earlier reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and also:

"(a) Immediately to disband the Bureau of State Security;

"(b) To discontinue the practice by which political detainees are compelled to testify against their former colleagues;

"(c) To release immediately and unconditionally the twenty-two Africans re-arrested under the Terrorism Act, on 16 February 1970;

"(d) To grant full access at all trials of political opponents of the regime to independent outside observers;

"(e) To permit a full and impartial investigation into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees in its gaols as well as to indemnify fully the families of the deceased;

"9. Condemns the trial of the eight Namibians under the Terrorism Act, which took place in Windhoek between July 1969 and November 1969, and further calls upon the Government of South Africa:

"(a) To release immediately and unconditionally those tried under the above-mentioned Terrorism Act;

"(b) To desist forthwith from the extension of the 'Bantustans' system into Namibia;

"10. Once again calls upon the Government of South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions on the subject;

"11. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to intervene in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia with a view to:

"(a) Implementing the action proposed by the Group of Experts in paragraphs 82 to 94 of its report;

"(b) Liberating the Africans from the reserves in which they are concentrated in conditions of near captivity and bondage;

"(c) Repealing the entire so-called 'Constitution of Rhodesia' of 1969;

"12. Calls upon the Government of Portugal:

"(a) To observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

"(b) To eradicate the practice of xibalo or forced labour in its African colonies;

"(c) To introduce a system in which the products

of the African farmers can be freely bought and sold in normal market conditions;

"13. Condemns once again the actions of those Governments which continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions;

"14. Calls upon those Governments to break off such relations;

"15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken to publicize the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts."

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session. 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 15 (on report of Commission on Human Rights (para. (a)), and on report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under resolutions 2 (XXIII), 2 (XXIV) and 21 (XXV) of Commission on Human Rights).

#### CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES ON Apartheid AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

E/4817 and Corr.1. Co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Report by Secretary-General.

E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, para. 25, recommendation (e).

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions (on report of Commission on Human Rights), p. 15, para. (e).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1816-1818.

Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 6.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970. Chapter IX B.

A/C.3/L.1771. Report of Economic and Social Council: question of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1501 (XLVIII), approved, as amended by Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.1840), by Third Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1818, by 66 votes to 1, with 29 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1840. Saudi Arabia: amendments to resolution 1501 (XLVIII) of Economic and Social Council.

A/8173/Add.1. Report of Third Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2714(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8173/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930, by roll-call vote of 79 to 1, with 34 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi,\* Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,† People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Thailand,‡ United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

\* Subsequently, Malawi advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

‡ Subsequently, Thailand advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2440 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any and every practice of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees and prisoners in South African prisons and in South African police custody during interrogation and detention.

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

Also recalling Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969 on Namibia,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2547

A(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 relating, inter alia, to the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in the Territories ruled by Governments and regimes wedded to the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa,

Determined to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

1. Commends the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa for its valuable report;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination;

3. Condemns any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in these Territories;

4. Again condemns any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody in South Africa;

5. Reaffirms that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955, apply to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia—a Territory under direct United Nations responsibility and at present under illegal South African occupation—the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

6. Condemns the trial of the twenty-two Africans held under the Suppression of Communism Act and further condemns their subsequent re-arrest under the notorious Terrorism Act of 1967;

7. Reaffirms that:

(a) The condition of political prisoners in South Africa continues to cause alarm;

(b) The increasing co-operation between the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia poses a further and continuing threat to the opponents of the two regimes and to captured freedom fighters;

(c) Sections 10 and 29 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1969, concerning the Bureau of State Security, not only constitute one of the most sinister pieces of legislation in recent years, but also contribute decisively towards making South Africa a complete police State, and the working of that law is also contrary to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it prevents the accused from proving his innocence;

(d) Many political prisoners and detainees have died in South African prisons during 1969, in conditions which warrant a full inquiry;

(e) Mr. James Lenkoe, a political prisoner in South Africa, did not commit suicide as reported, but died as a result of electric shocks administered to various parts of his body;

(f) The practice of compelling prisoners to testify

against their erstwhile comrades is reprehensible;

(g) In the Caprivi Strip, Namibian villages have been shelled by the occupying South African security forces and indiscriminate firing has been resorted to in villages that are suspected of harbouring freedom fighters;

(h) The system of "Bantustans" established in South Africa is being gradually extended to the occupied Territory of Namibia;

(i) In the absence of intervention by the United Nations, the occupation of Namibia by South Africa is resulting in ever increasing hardship to the non-white population as well as a total suppression of human rights there;

(j) The so-called "Constitution of Rhodesia" of 1969 is an illegal as well as a pernicious document and the "Declaration of Rights" embodied in it confers few, if any, rights on non-Whites;

(k) Section 84 of the 1969 "Constitution of Rhodesia," providing that no court shall inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any law on the ground that it is inconsistent with the "Declaration of Rights," establishes a clear inconsistency in the illegal "legislation" itself and, further, brings out the authoritarian and racist character of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

(l) The reserves in Southern Rhodesia consist of poor and infertile lands into which Africans are herded like cattle;

(m) The condition of Africans in the reserves is appalling and nothing is being done to improve their conditions of hygiene, diet, nutrition, sanitation, health and their educational standards;

(n) In the Portuguese Territories, the mass killing of suspected opponents of the regime continues unabated;

(o) The most inhuman form of forced labour prevails in the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

8. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to implement the recommendations contained in the earlier reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and also:

(a) To disband immediately the Bureau of State Security;

(b) To discontinue the practice by which political detainees are compelled to testify against their former colleagues;

(c) To release immediately and unconditionally the twenty-two Africans re-arrested on 16 February 1970 under the Terrorism Act;

(d) To grant full access at all trials of political opponents of the regime to independent outside observers;

(e) To permit a full and impartial investigation into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees in its gaols as well as to indemnify fully the families of the deceased;

9. Condemns the trial of the eight Namibians under the Terrorism Act, which took place at Windhoek between July and November 1969, and further calls upon the Government of South Africa:

(a) To release immediately and unconditionally

those tried under the above-mentioned Terrorism Act;

(b) To desist forthwith from the extension of the "Bantustans" system into Namibia;

10. Once again calls upon the Government of South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

11. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to intervene more effectively than heretofore in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia with a view to:

(a) Implementing the action proposed by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in paragraphs 82 to 94 of its report;

(b) Liberating the Africans from the reserves in which they are concentrated in conditions of near captivity and bondage;

(c) Repealing the entire so-called "Constitution of Rhodesia" of 1969;

12. Requests the United Kingdom to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session the results of the effective measures it is called upon to take in paragraph 11 above;

13. Calls upon the Government of Portugal:

(a) To observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

(b) To eradicate the practice of xibalo, or forced labour, in its African colonies;

(c) To introduce a system in which the products of the African farmers can be freely bought and sold in normal market conditions;

14. Condemns once again the actions of those Governments which continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions;

15. Calls upon those Governments urgently to consider breaking off such relations and, if they have not already done so, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session the reasons therefor;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken to publicize the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.

## Study of Violations

### QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

During 1970, two United Nations bodies reported on aspects of the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East.

One of these was the Special Working Group of Experts established by the Commission on Human Rights in March 1969<sup>11</sup> to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violations of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (the fourth Geneva Convention) in territories militarily occupied by Israel.

The other was the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established by the General Assembly on 19 December 1968.<sup>12</sup>

The reports of these groups were considered variously in 1970 by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (see below).

(Also during 1970, the Security Council received a number of communications from Arab countries concerning the treatment of civilian populations and prisoners of war in territories occupied by Israel, and Israel's replies to these. See pp. 244-46.)

### REPORT OF SPECIAL WORKING GROUP

#### DECISIONS BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AND BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its session in February-March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights considered the report of the Special Working Group of Experts which it had established in 1969 to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (the fourth Geneva Convention), in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of the hostilities in the Middle East. It had also authorized the Special Working Group to receive communications and to hear witnesses, and to report, with its conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission in 1970.

At its meetings in July and August 1969, the Special Working Group—having met in New York, Geneva (Switzerland), Beirut (Lebanon), Damascus (Syria), Amman (Jordan) and Cairo (United Arab Republic)—heard a total of 103 witnesses. It reported that it was unable to conduct its investigation in the occupied territories

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 509-10.

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 555-56, text of resolution 2443 (XXIII).

because of the refusal of Israel to recognize it or to co-operate with it. It met in New York from 5 January to 11 February 1970 to consider and adopt its report to the Human Rights Commission.

On 23 March 1970, the Human Rights Commission adopted a resolution based on the recommendations and conclusions in the report.

Among other things, the Commission noted with dismay Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Special Working Group and endorsed the Group's conclusions concerning the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to all the occupied areas, including occupied Jerusalem, and the existence of violations of that Convention in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The Commission condemned Israel's refusal to apply the Convention and Israel's violations thereof, in particular: (a) the total or partial destruction of villages and cities in the occupied territories; (b) the establishment of Israeli settlements in the militarily occupied Arab territories; (c) the unlawful deportation and expulsion of civilian population; (d) the coercive acts to compel the civilian population under Israeli military occupation to collaborate with the occupying power against its will; (e) the abrogation of the national laws in the occupied territories contrary to the Convention and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly; and (f) all policies and measures of collective punishment.

The Commission deplored all policies and actions aiming at the deportation of the Palestine refugees from the occupied Gaza Strip. It expressed grave concern over: the use of coercive means to extract information and confessions in violation of the relevant provisions of the Convention; the ill-treatment and killing of civilians without provocation; the detention of people by virtue of administrative orders for periods that were automatically renewed *ad infinitum*; the denial to such detainees of any guarantee concerning the length of detention or fair trial; the refusal to allow accused persons to have counsel of their choice and, in cases where a counsel was chosen, the prevention of such counsel from discharging his duties satisfactorily; and, finally, the destruction and usurpation of movable and immovable property.

Next, the Commission called upon Israel once

more to observe strictly the fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied territories and called upon it immediately to: (a) rescind all measures and refrain from taking any action prejudicial to the national laws, systems and practices in the occupied territories; (b) refrain from establishing settlements in the occupied territories; (c) cease immediately from compelling the inhabitants of the occupied territories to collaborate with the Israeli occupying authorities; (d) ensure the immediate return of deported and transferred persons to their homes without any formalities which might render their return impossible; (e) refrain from demolishing houses in contravention of the Convention; and (f) to restore the property confiscated or otherwise taken from its owners, also in contravention of the Convention.

The Commission also called upon Israel to desist forthwith from deporting the Palestinian civilians from the Gaza Strip.

The Special Working Group was commended for its work and the Commission decided that it should continue to investigate and report on the Israeli violations of the Convention which occurred in the militarily occupied Arab territories since the outbreak of hostilities. It was to examine in particular: (a) the evidence concerning the cases of torture taking place against prisoners in Israeli prisons in the occupied territories; (b) other cases of violations of the Convention in the occupied territories which it had not yet investigated, including those that took place during the period investigated by the Special Working Group; and (c) the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories in contravention of the provisions of the Convention.

The Commission called upon Israel to receive the Special Working Group, to co-operate with it and to facilitate its task in carrying out its mandate.

The Commission further decided to continue to include the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East as a separate item of priority on the agenda of its 1971 session.

The Secretary-General was asked to give the widest publicity to the entire report of the Special Working Group and to report to the Commission in 1971 on that publicity. He was also



asked to bring the report to the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

On 27 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council decided, among other things, that the investigation decided upon by the Human Rights Commission should be undertaken in 1970, bearing in mind the need to effect maximum savings when allocating funds. (See p. 577.)

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI  
PRACTICES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established by the General Assembly in 1968<sup>13</sup> and guided further by the Assembly in its resolution of 11 December 1969,<sup>14</sup> carried out its investigations from 25 March to 15 June 1970. In accordance with its mandate, it heard witnesses and received written evidence. At meetings in Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Geneva, London (United Kingdom) and New York, it heard a total of 146 persons.

In its report, dated 5 October 1970, the Special Committee concluded, among other things, that Israel was pursuing policies and practices in the occupied territories which were in violation of the human rights of the population of those territories, and that in this case the fundamental violation of human rights lay in the very fact of occupation. The Committee found it almost impossible to separate the specific policies and practices applied to individuals, groups or areas from the broad context of the occupation itself. While the occupation lasted, Israel, as the occupying power, had, in the Committee's view, both a legal and a moral obligation—an obligation which it had voluntarily assumed—to implement the third and fourth Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (the third Convention having to do with the treatment of prisoners of war, the fourth Convention with the treatment of civilian persons in time of war).

Specifically, the Special Committee proposed that Israel be asked by the General Assembly:

(a) to permit, unconditionally, all persons who fled the occupied territories, or who were deported or expelled therefrom, to return to their homes;

(b) to cease immediately, and to prevent, all policies and practices of collective punishment, such as the destruction of property, imposition of excessively harsh curfews and mass arrests;

(c) to make full compensation for property destroyed, and to effect restitution of property confiscated in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention;

(d) to cease immediately and to prevent the torture and ill-treatment of prisoners of war and of persons imprisoned or detained under the laws and regulations relating to the occupation, and to apply to all such categories of persons the provisions of the third and fourth Geneva Conventions and of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;

(e) to bring to an end the indefinite and prolonged detention without trial of all persons, including those detained under security regulations and those under administrative detention, by releasing them or affording them a fair trial in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions;

(f) to reform the procedures and conditions of administrative detention in conformity with those Conventions;

(g) to refrain from attempts at compelling the inhabitants of the occupied territories to collaborate with the occupation authorities;

(h) to discontinue the policy of establishing Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, and to withdraw all Israeli settlers from settlements already established;

(i) to eliminate, and refrain from the creation of, social and economic conditions resulting in the departure of the inhabitants of the occupied territories from their established homes and communities;

(j) to refrain from the harassment of leaders and intellectuals and their arbitrary deportation from among the inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(k) to rescind Israeli legislation in force in the occupied territories, which was repugnant to provisions of the third and fourth Geneva Conventions;

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 514-15, text of resolution 2546 (XXIV).

(l) to repeal all measures taken to alter the status of occupied Jerusalem and to restore it to the status subsisting before the outbreak of hostilities;

(m) to restore the judicial system in the occupied territories to the status it enjoyed before the occupation, and in particular to return the Court of Appeal of Jerusalem to its seat in Jerusalem; and

(n) to investigate all the allegations brought to the notice of the Special Committee concerning ill-treatment of civilians and detainees, particularly those persons detained under security regulations—access to whom was denied to officials of the International Red Cross—and those purportedly held under administrative detention, and to take appropriate remedial measures.

The Special Committee then proposed, as a temporary practical measure, that the General Assembly recommend to the States whose territory was occupied by Israel that they appoint immediately either a neutral State or States, or an international organization offering all guarantees of impartiality and effectiveness, to safeguard the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. In the special circumstances prevailing in the occupied territories, where there was a large population not yet given the opportunity of exercising its right of self-determination, it was necessary, in the Special Committee's view, to make suitable arrangements for the proper representation of their interests. The Special Committee proposed that a neutral State or organization, nominated by Israel, be associated in the arrangement, and that Israel be called upon to accept such an arrangement and to provide all the facilities necessary for its effective functioning consistent with the provisions of the third and fourth Geneva Conventions.

The Special Committee went on to suggest that the State (or States) or international organization duly nominated under the arrangement be authorized to undertake the following:

(a) to secure the scrupulous implementation of the provisions relating to human rights contained in the third and fourth Geneva Conventions, and in particular to investigate and determine the facts in the case of allegations of the violation of the human rights provisions of those Conventions or of other applicable international instruments;

(b) to ensure that the population of the occupied territories was treated in accordance with the applicable law; and

(c) to report on its work to the States concerned and to the General Assembly.

The Special Committee felt that until such an arrangement was made, it should continue its work.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in the year, at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly on 15 December 1970 noted with regret that the provisions of relevant resolutions—among them the resolution of 23 March 1970 of the Human Rights Commission on the report of its Special Working Group of Experts (see above)—had not been implemented by the Israeli authorities, and it expressed grave concern for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel.

The Assembly expressed appreciation to the Special Committee and its members for their efforts in performing the task assigned to them and called upon Israel immediately to implement the Special Committee's recommendations and to comply with its obligations under the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations.

The Assembly then asked the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. Israel was urged to receive the Special Committee, to co-operate with it and to facilitate its work.

The Assembly asked the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter and asked the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks.

Finally, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth (1971) session an item on the report (or reports) of the Special Committee.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 2727(XXV)—by a roll-call vote of 52 to 20, with 43 abstentions—on the recommendation of its Special Political Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December by a roll-call vote of 49 to 14, with 37 abstentions.

The text was sponsored in the Committee by Afghanistan, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Pakistan and Senegal.

(For text of resolution 2727(XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, a number of Members—including Algeria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Poland, Syria, Tunisia, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and Yemen—commended the Special Committee on the objectivity and impartiality with which it had carried out its task and criticized Israel for its refusal to co-operate with the Committee. Israel was condemned for the practices and policies carried out by it in violation of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories.

Many of these speakers held the view that the only solution to the problem was the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied by it; pending that withdrawal, the Special Committee should be authorized to pursue its investigation.

Lebanon, Libya, Senegal and Syria were among those noting that the Special Working Group of Experts established by the Commission on Human Rights had also been investigating allegations concerning Israel's violations of the fourth Geneva Convention and had heard much the same evidence as had the Special Committee. Senegal deplored Israel's refusal to give those United Nations bodies access to the occupied territories and could only presume that it had something to conceal. Syria observed that the United Nations had attempted to ensure the protection of the civilian population in the occupied territories and to enforce implementation of the Geneva Conventions through the use of such impartial fact-finding bodies. Israel, however, still refused to honour its commitments under the Conventions. The time had come, in Syria's view, for the international community to act by imposing sanctions against Israel as punishment for its continued defiance of world

public opinion and its refusal to implement United Nations resolutions.

Israel's representative maintained that the composition of the Special Committee was biased and partial, that its procedure would be unacceptable in any court of law and that any resolution embodying its politically biased recommendations was unacceptable. The Special Committee's report was nothing but a vehicle of Arab propaganda, which ignored the real plight of Jews in certain Arab countries and which falsified and distorted the real situation in the areas under Israeli control. He outlined what he described as constructive developments in Israel's policy in the territories and said that these had taken place against a background of violent hostility from neighbouring countries, with the constant threat of terrorist activities in the territories and in Israel—activities whose aim was to prevent co-operation between Jew and Arab and to disrupt normal life.

The United States, explaining its negative vote on the resolution, said it considered that the text was unbalanced and would not achieve the purposes intended by its sponsors. The United States agreed with the Special Committee's recommendation that, as envisaged in the fourth Geneva Convention, a protecting power should be appointed to ensure respect for the provisions of the Convention relating to the civilian population.

Canada—which voted against the text—said it could take no position on the conditions prevailing in the territories occupied by Israel because the information available was neither reliable nor complete. It also considered that the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Special Committee had been irregular and that the conditions limiting the scope of the Special Committee's inquiries had precluded the preparation of a report based on evidence. Moreover, the resolution contained no reference to the balance of obligations which both sides should fulfil if an equitable settlement was to be reached.

Chad said it had no intention of condemning any of the parties concerned, with which it maintained friendly relations. It considered that the resolution—which Chad supported—would not harm the countries concerned but might, on the contrary, promote a reconciliation between them.

Uruguay said it could not support the resolution because neither the manner in which the Special Committee had been established nor the procedure governing the investigation that Committee had undertaken offered sufficient guarantees of impartiality.

Explaining its abstention in the vote on the resolution, the United Kingdom said it considered that the General Assembly should not adopt measures based on circumstantial evidence. The United Kingdom had had doubts at the time

of the Special Committee's establishment because its activities appeared to be prejudged by the terms of its mandate; those doubts had not been dispelled by a consideration of the Special Committee's report.

During the debate, the Special Political Committee, at the request of Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, and in accordance with the practice established at previous sessions, heard a statement by a representative of the "Palestine Arab delegation."

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### REPORT OF SPECIAL WORKING GROUP

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters XI and XXIII (resolution 10(XXVI)).

##### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

##### TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI

##### PRACTICES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 188, 190.

Special Political Committee, meetings 727, 744-751.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.

Plenary Meetings 1909, 1931.

A/7929. Report of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 7.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX C.

A/8089. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8093. Letter of 11 November 1970 from Iraq (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories").

A/8100/Add.2. Adoption of agenda of 25th regular session and allocation of items. Third report of General Committee.

A/8164. Letter of 13 November 1970 from Israel.

A/SPG/137/Add.1. Letter of 18 November 1970 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/142. Letter of 4 December 1970 from Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia (request for hearing of "Palestine Arab delegation").

A/SPC/L.201. Afghanistan, Guinea, Mauritania, Pakistan: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia and Senegal, approved by Special Political Committee on 11 December

1970, meeting 751, by roll-call vote of 49 to 14, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Swaziland, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

A/SPC/L.202, A/C.5/1361, A/8245. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Special Political Committee in A/8237. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8237. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 2727(XXV), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/8237, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1931, by roll-call vote of 52 to 20, with 43 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mon-

golia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 237(1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259(1968) of 27 September 1968,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2443(XXIII) and 2452A(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535B(XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672D(XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Further recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 6(XXIV) of 27 February 1968, 6(XXV) of 4 March 1969 and 10(XXVI) of 23 March 1970, the telegram of 8 March 1968 dispatched by the Commission to the Israeli authorities, the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, Economic and Social Council resolution 1515(XLVIII), adopted on 28 May 1970 on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, and the other relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,

Noting with regret that the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Gravely concerned for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel,

1. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and to its members for their efforts in performing the task assigned to them;

2. Calls upon the Government of Israel immediately to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee embodied in its report and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations;

3. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

4. Urges the Government of Israel to receive the Special Committee, co-operate with it and facilitate its work;

5. Requests the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks;

7. Decides to inscribe on the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Report (or reports) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories."

## Other Matters Relating to Violations of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

### QUESTIONS CONCERNING PROCEDURES

#### PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

In 1969, the Commission on Human Rights recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a resolution on the establishment of a procedure for dealing with com-

munications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The draft had originally been prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Council decided to transmit the draft resolution and relevant documents to Member States of the United Nations for consideration and comment. It also invited the Human Rights Commission to con-

sider the replies at its 1970 session and report to the Council.<sup>15</sup>

At its session in February-March 1970, the Human Rights Commission—having again considered the question in the light of its former discussions, of the debates in the Economic and Social Council and of the replies and observations of Member States—decided that no inquiries pursuant to the proposed new procedure might be undertaken until the remedies available at the national, regional and international levels had been exhausted, and that such inquiries must be carried out in co-operation with the Government concerned. The Commission also decided, without prejudice to the final decision of the Council, that the composition of any body responsible for making inquiries and the procedure for making inquiries must be such as to provide a reliable guarantee of competence and impartiality. The Commission also decided to resubmit to the Council the draft resolution it had recommended in 1969.

The Economic and Social Council, on 27 May 1970, endorsed, with some amendments, the text submitted by the Human Rights Commission.

By this text, the Council among other things: authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a working group of not more than five of its members—with due regard to geographical distribution—to meet in private each year immediately before sessions of the Sub-Commission. The working group was to consider all communications, including the replies of Governments thereon, received by the Secretary-General under a 1959 Council resolution.<sup>16</sup> The group would bring to the Sub-Commission's attention those communications, together with replies of Governments, if any, which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the Sub-Commission's terms of reference.

The Council decided that the Sub-Commission should, as a first stage, devise appropriate procedures for dealing with the question of admissibility of communications, and asked the Secretary-General to prepare a document on the question for the Sub-Commission's consideration. It further asked him: (a) to furnish

to the members of the Sub-Commission a monthly list of communications, together with a brief description of them and any replies received from Governments; (b) to make available to the members of the working group the originals of such communications as they might request, having due regard to the provisions of the 1959 Council resolution concerning the divulging of the identity of the authors of the communications; and (c) to circulate to the members of the Sub-Commission such originals as were referred to the Sub-Commission by the working group.

By the resolution, the Council then requested the Sub-Commission to consider in private meetings the communications brought before it in accordance with the decision of a majority of the members of the working group—and any replies of Governments—to determine whether to refer to the Human Rights Commission particular situations which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights requiring consideration by the Commission.

The Human Rights Commission was asked by the Council then to determine: (a) whether a situation referred to it by the Sub-Commission required a thorough study by the Commission and a report and recommendations to the Council; and (b) whether it might be the subject of an investigation by an ad hoc committee appointed by the Commission. The investigation would be undertaken only with the express consent of the State concerned and conducted in constant co-operation with that State and under conditions determined by agreement with it. In any event, the investigation might be undertaken only if all available means at the national level had been resorted to and exhausted, and only if the situation did not relate to a matter being dealt with under other procedures. The composition and organization of such an ad hoc committee were then set forth.

The Council then decided, by this text, that all actions envisaged in the implementation of

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 512-13, and p. 515, text of resolution 1422(XLVI).

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 221, text of resolution 728F(XXVIII).

the resolution by the Sub-Commission or the Commission would remain confidential until such time as the Commission decided to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

The Secretary-General was authorized by the Council to provide all necessary facilities for carrying out the resolution.

The Council, finally, decided that the procedure set out in the resolution for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms should be reviewed if any new organ entitled to deal with such communications were to be established within the United Nations or by international agreement.

The Economic and Social Council took these decisions on 27 May 1970, when it adopted resolution 1503(XLVIII) by a vote of 14 to 7, with 6 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, which approved it on 21 May — as amended by France, by Italy, by the USSR and by Uruguay — by 14 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions. Prior to this vote, the Council rejected — by a vote of 14 to 10, with 3 abstentions — a Bulgarian motion to postpone consideration of the draft resolution to the Council's fiftieth session in 1971.

The Social Committee rejected, by a vote of 12 to 12, with 3 abstentions, a proposal by Bulgaria and Sudan by which the Council would have: recommended that the Human Rights Commission should work out criteria of admissibility of communications; requested the Secretary-General to ask Member States that had not yet sent comments on the proposed procedures to do so; and recommended that the Commission consider the matter again in 1971.

In accordance with the Council's resolution, the Secretary-General prepared a document on the question of admissibility of communications for consideration by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its session in August 1970. The Sub-Commission, in view of the impossibility of reaching a decision on the matter at that session, decided to transmit the relevant documentation to the Human Rights Commission for its consideration in 1971.

At the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session later in 1970, during consideration of the Eco-

nomic and Social Council's report, the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee was not able, because of lack of time, to consider that part of the report relating to procedures for dealing with communications on human rights violations. A proposal by the USSR—by which the General Assembly would, among other things, request the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Commission to re-examine and reconsider the question—was not pressed to a vote.

#### RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR BODIES

##### DEALING WITH HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

At its session in February-March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights examined a preliminary draft of model rules of procedure prepared by the Secretary-General for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights. The Secretary-General pointed out that the draft, which had been requested by the Commission at its 1969 session,<sup>17</sup> took into account as appropriate the rules of procedure of United Nations organs and in particular those of ad hoc bodies which had conducted investigations in the past.

The Commission began discussion of the preliminary draft and, on 19 March, decided to resume consideration of the question at its 1971 session.

#### DECISION BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

On 3 March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights, on the proposal of the United Arab Republic, adopted a consensus condemning the illegal declaration of a "republic" in Southern Rhodesia. It emphasized the danger which that act posed for the human rights of the vast majority of the population in Southern Rhodesia, called upon the United Kingdom to intervene and restore constitutionality in Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) and asked all States to refrain from extending recognition to the illegal regime or establishing any relations with it. (See also p. 166.)

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 512.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## QUESTIONS CONCERNING PROCEDURES

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH  
COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO  
VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 636-643.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters IX and XXIII (resolution 7(XXVI)).

E/4816/Add.1. Financial implications of resolutions adopted by Commission on Human Rights at its 26th session.

E/4816, Chapter XXIV. Draft resolution V, submitted by Commission, as orally amended and as amended by France (E/AC.7/L.570), USSR (E/AC.7/L.571, para. 5), Italy (E/AC.7/L.572) and Uruguay (E/AC.7/L.573/Rev.1 as further revised), approved by Social Committee on 21 May 1970, meeting 643, by 14 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.570. France: amendment to draft resolution V submitted by Commission on Human Rights in E/4816.

E/AC.7/L.571. USSR: amendments to draft resolution V submitted by Commission on Human Rights in E/4816.

E/AC.7/L.572. Italy: amendment to draft resolution V submitted by Commission on Human Rights in E/4816.

E/AC.7/L.573 and Rev.1. Uruguay: amendments and revised amendments to draft resolution V submitted by Commission on Human Rights in E/4816.

E/AC.7/L.574. Bulgaria and Sudan: draft resolution. E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1503 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4868, as orally amended, adopted by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693, by 14 votes to 7, with 6 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolutions 7(XXVI) and 17(XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights and resolution 2 (XXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

1. Authorizes the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a working group consisting of not more than five of its members, with due regard to geographical distribution, to meet once a year in private meetings for a period not exceeding ten days immediately before the sessions of the Sub-Commission to consider all communications, including replies of Governments thereon, received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 728F(XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 with a view to bringing to the attention of the Sub-Commission those communications, together with re-

plies of Governments, if any, which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission;

2. Decides that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should, as the first stage in the implementation of the present resolution, devise at its twenty-third session appropriate procedures for dealing with the question of admissibility of communications received by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 728F(XXVIII) and in accordance with Council resolution 1235 (XLII) of 6 June 1967;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a document on the question of admissibility of communications for the Sub-Commission's consideration at its twenty-third session;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To furnish to the members of the Sub-Commission every month a list of communications prepared by him in accordance with Council resolution 728F(XXVIII) and a brief description of them, together with the text of any replies received from Governments;

(b) To make available to the members of the working group at their meetings the originals of such communications listed as they may request, having due regard to the provisions of paragraph 2 (b) of Council resolution 728F(XXVIII) concerning the divulging of the identity of the authors of communications;

(c) To circulate to the members of the Sub-Commission, in the working languages, the originals of such communications as are referred to the Sub-Commission by the working group;

5. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider in private meetings, in accordance with paragraph 1 above, the communications brought before it in accordance with the decision of a majority of the members of the working group and any replies of Governments relating thereto and other relevant information, with a view to determining whether to refer to the Commission on Human Rights particular situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights requiring consideration by the Commission;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights after it has examined any situation referred to it by the Sub-Commission to determine:

(a) Whether it requires a thorough study by the Commission and a report and recommendations thereon to the Council in accordance with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1235(XLII);

(b) Whether it may be a subject of an investigation by an ad hoc committee to be appointed by the Commission which shall be undertaken only with the express consent of the State concerned and shall be conducted in constant co-operation with that State and under conditions determined by agreement with it. In any event, the investigation may be undertaken only if:



- (i) All available means at the national level have been resorted to and exhausted;
- (ii) The situation does not relate to a matter which is being dealt with under other procedures prescribed in the constituent instruments of, or conventions adopted by, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, or in regional conventions, or which the State concerned wishes to submit to other procedures in accordance with general or special international agreements to which it is a party;

7. Decides that if the Commission on Human Rights appoints an ad hoc committee to carry on an investigation with the consent of the State concerned:

(a) The composition of the committee shall be determined by the Commission. The members of the committee shall be independent persons whose competence and impartiality is beyond question. Their appointment shall be subject to the consent of the Government concerned;

(b) The committee shall establish its own rules of procedure. It shall be subject to the quorum rule. It shall have authority to receive communications and hear witnesses, as necessary. The investigation shall be conducted in co-operation with the Government concerned;

(c) The committee's procedure shall be confidential, its proceedings shall be conducted in private meetings and its communications shall not be publicized in any way;

(d) The committee shall strive for friendly solutions before, during and even after the investigation;

(e) The committee shall report to the Commission on Human Rights with such observations and suggestions as it may deem appropriate;

8. Decides that all actions envisaged in the implementation of the present resolution by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities or the Commission on Human Rights shall remain confidential until such time as the Commission may decide to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council;

9. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to

provide all facilities which may be required to carry out the present resolution, making use of the existing staff of the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat;

10. Decides that the procedure set out in the present resolution for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms should be reviewed if any new organ entitled to deal with such communications should be established within the United Nations or by international agreement.

E/CN.4/1040. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 23rd session, 10-28 August 1970, Chapters V and VIII (resolution 6(XXIII)).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1816-1819.

Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX G.

A/C.3/L.1843. USSR: draft resolution.

A/8173/Add.1. Report of Third Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), paras. 21-22.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR BODIES

DEALING WITH HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February—27 March 1970, Chapters X and XXIII (resolution 9 (XXVI)).

DECISION BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapter X, paras. 180-181, and Chapter XXIII (Other decisions, p. 87).

## IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran, Iran, in 1968, adopted resolutions on a wide range of human rights questions. One of these—resolution VIII—dealt with the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.<sup>18</sup>

In 1969, the General Assembly reaffirmed the principles contained in that resolution and de-

cided to review in 1970 the progress made in the implementation of that resolution and of the relevant Assembly resolutions on the subject.<sup>19</sup>

On 30 November 1970, the General Assembly expressed concern that many peoples were still denied the right to self-determination and were still subject to colonial and alien domination, and considered it necessary to continue to study

<sup>18</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 542-43.

<sup>19</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 529-30, text of resolution 2588 B (XXIV).

ways and means of ensuring international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination. After recalling its resolution of 12 October 1970 (see pp. 706-8) on the programme of action for full implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>20</sup> the General Assembly:

(1) affirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right to self-determination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal;

(2) recognized the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination, in the legitimate exercise of their right to self-determination, to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the United Nations Charter;

(3) called upon all Governments that denied the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination to recognize and observe that right in accordance with the relevant international instruments and the principles and spirit of the Charter;

(4) considered that the acquisition and retention of territory in contravention of the right of the people of that territory to self-determination was inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter;

(5) condemned those Governments that denied the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine; and

(6) requested the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its 1971 session, the implementation of the United Nations resolutions

relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible.

The Assembly took these decisions when it adopted resolution 2649 (XXV) on 30 November—by 71 votes to 12, with 28 abstentions—on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The text, which was revised and amended in the Committee, was eventually sponsored by Algeria, Ceylon, Guinea, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia and Syria—Bolivia and Peru having withdrawn as sponsors. It was approved by the Third Committee on 4 November by a roll-call vote of 67 to 12, with 28 abstentions, after a series of separate votes on individual paragraphs.

Among the amendments proposed in the Third Committee was one by Israel to delete the words "and Palestine" from the paragraph condemning those Governments which denied the right to self-determination of peoples recognized by international instruments as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine. The Israeli amendment was withdrawn in consideration of a request by Costa Rica for a separate vote on the whole phrase "especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine." The phrase was retained by a roll-call vote of 49 to 22, with 35 abstentions.

<sup>20</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV), containing text of Declaration.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1760-1780.  
Plenary Meeting 1915.

A/7998. Importance of universal realization of right of peoples to self-determination and of speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for effective guarantee and observance of human rights. Note by Secretary-General (annexing text of resolution VIII adopted on 11 May 1968 by International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, Iran, 22 April-13 May 1968).

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the

Organization, Part Three, Chapter I, section A 9. A/C.3/L.1802. Algeria, Ceylon, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Somalia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1802/Rev.I. Algeria, Ceylon, Guinea, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Mali and Senegal, as amended by India (A/C.3/L.1805 as orally sub-amended by sponsor and by Saudi Arabia), and as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 4 November 1970, meeting 1779, by roll-call vote of 67 to 12, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, France, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer Republic, Madagascar, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Rwanda, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/C.3/L.1804. Israel: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1802.

A/C.3/L.1805. India: amendment to 13-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1802/Rev.1.

A/8163. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 2649(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8163, adopted by Assembly on 30 November 1970, meeting 1915, by 71 votes to 12, with 28 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights,

Concerned that many peoples are still denied the right to self-determination and are still subject to colonial and alien domination,

Regretting that the obligations undertaken by States under the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions adopted by United Nations bodies have not proved sufficient to attain respect for the right of peoples to self-determination in all cases,

Recalling its resolution 2588B(XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,

Considering that it is necessary to continue the study of ways and means of ensuring international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination,

Noting the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which elaborated the principle of self-determination of peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 on the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. Affirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal;

2. Recognizes the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination in the legitimate exercise of their right to self-determination to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all Governments that deny the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination to recognize and observe that right in accordance with the relevant international instruments and the principles and spirit of the Charter;

4. Considers that the acquisition and retention of territory in contravention of the right of the people of that territory to self-determination is inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter;

5. Condemns those Governments that deny the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its twenty-seventh session, the implementation of the United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible.

## RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

In accordance with a request by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General in 1969 submitted an interim report on respect for human rights in armed conflicts. In this, among other things, he pointed out that the views which the General Assembly and Member States might

express on the matters raised would assist him in the continuation of his study, which would be pursued in close co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations. The Assembly asked him to continue his study and

to submit a further report to it at its session in 1970.<sup>21</sup>

#### DECISIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Commission on Human Rights, at its session in February-March 1970, and the Economic and Social Council, at its session in May 1970, considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, and the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the observations of the Commission and of the Council's Social Committee on the report.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The second report of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts was submitted on 18 September 1970 and considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. On 9 December, the Assembly adopted five resolutions on the question. Three of these concerned general aspects of the question. The fourth was concerned with the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict. The fifth affirmed certain basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts. The Secretary-General's report and the five resolutions adopted are described below.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General's 1970 report on respect for human rights in armed conflicts dealt with the following aspects of the question: (a) protection of human rights in armed conflicts derived from the general international instruments on human rights adopted under United Nations auspices; (b) protection of civilians; (c) protection of combatants in international armed conflicts; (d) protection of prisoners; (e) prohibition and limitation of certain methods and means of warfare; (f) internal armed conflicts; (g) guerrilla warfare; (h) protection of civilians and combatants in conflicts arising from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination; (i) international assistance in, and supervision of, the application of humanitarian rules

relating to armed conflicts; (j) better application and reaffirmation of humanitarian international conventions and rules; and (k) concluding observations.

#### GENERAL ASPECTS

By one of the resolutions (2674(XXV)) adopted on 9 December 1970, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern over the fact that wars unleashed in violation of the United Nations Charter in several parts of the world led to incalculable disasters and suffering among civilians. Having considered with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, the Assembly then:

(1) solemnly reaffirmed that, in order effectively to guarantee human rights, all States should devote their efforts to averting the unleashing of aggressive wars and armed conflicts that violated the Charter and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (see pp. 788-92);

(2) condemned the actions of countries which, in flagrant violation of the Charter, continued to conduct aggressive wars and defy accepted principles of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

(3) considered that the principles contained in those instruments should be strictly observed by all States and that States violating those instruments should be condemned and held responsible to the world community;

(4) affirmed that the participants in resistance movements and the freedom fighters in southern Africa and territories under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation—struggling for their liberation and self-determination—should be treated, in case of their arrest, as prisoners of war in accordance with the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

(5) considered that air bombardments of civilian populations and the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of all analogous liquids, materials and devices—as well as bac-

<sup>21</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 539-40, and pp. 550-51, text of resolution 2597(XXIV).

teriological (biological) weapons—constituted a flagrant violation of the Hague Convention of 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949; and

(6) recognized the necessity of developing additional international instruments providing for the protection of civilian populations and freedom fighters against colonial and foreign domination, as well as against racist regimes.

The Assembly adopted this text—by a recorded vote of 77 to 2, with 36 abstentions—on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was approved on 1 December, on a proposal by Ceylon, India, Sudan and the USSR, as revised, and as amended by Pakistan. The vote, by roll call, was 68 to 1, with 42 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 2674(XXV), see

**DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Another text adopted by the General Assembly on general aspects of the question of respect for human rights in armed conflicts was first approved in the Third Committee on 1 December by a roll-call vote of 60 to 16, with 34 abstentions, as sponsored eventually by Belgium, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Madagascar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Togo and the United States. The text was revised twice, amended by Hungary and sub-amended by the United Kingdom and the United States. The Assembly adopted it as resolution 2676(XXV) on 9 December by a recorded vote of 67 to 30, with 20 abstentions.

By the preambular parts of the text, the Assembly, among other things, noted resolution XI on the humane treatment of prisoners of war adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held in 1969 in Istanbul, Turkey. It also took into consideration that the direct repatriation of seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners of war, and the repatriation or internment in a neutral country of prisoners of war who had undergone a long period of captivity, constituted important aspects of human rights as advanced and preserved under the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (the third Geneva Convention, of 12 August 1949) and under the United Nations Charter.

By the operative parts of this text, the Assembly:

(1) called upon all parties to any armed conflict to comply with the provisions of the third 1949 Geneva Convention so as to ensure the humane treatment of all persons entitled to the protection of the Convention and, among other things, to permit regular inspection—in accordance with the Convention—of all places of detention of prisoners of war by a protecting power or humanitarian organization, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(2) endorsed the continuing efforts of the International Committee to secure the effective application of the 1949 Geneva Convention;

(3) asked the Secretary-General to exert all efforts to obtain humane treatment for prisoners of war, especially for the victims of armed aggression and colonial suppression;

(4) urged compliance with article 109 of the third 1949 Geneva Convention, which required the repatriation of seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners of war and which provided for agreements with a view to the direct repatriation or internment in a neutral country of able-bodied prisoners of war who had undergone a long period of captivity;

(5) urged that combatants in all armed conflicts not covered by article 4 of the Geneva Convention be accorded the same humane treatment defined by the principles of international law applied to prisoners of war;

(6) urged strict compliance with the provisions of the existing international instruments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, and urged those States which had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the relevant instruments in order to facilitate in all aspects the protection of the victims of armed conflicts.

(For text of resolution 2676(XXV), see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

By the third text it adopted on general aspects of the question of respect for human rights in armed conflicts, the General Assembly, after, among other things, emphasizing the importance of continued close collaboration between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross:

(1) called upon all parties to any armed conflict to observe the rules laid down in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts, and invited those

states which had not yet done so to adhere to those instruments;

(2) expressed the hope that the conference of government experts to be convened in 1971 by the International Committee of the Red Cross would consider further what development was required in existing humanitarian laws applicable to armed conflicts, and that the conference would make specific recommendations in this respect for consideration;

(3) asked the Secretary-General to: invite early comments by Governments on his reports; transmit his reports—together with Governments' comments thereon and the records of relevant discussions and resolutions of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Commission—to the International Committee of the Red Cross for consideration, as appropriate, by the conference of government experts; and present the comments received by him to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth (1971) session, and report at that session on the results of the conference of government experts and on any other relevant developments;

(4) decided to consider this question again, in all its aspects, at its 1971 session.

The General Assembly took these decisions when it adopted resolution 2677 (XXV) on 9 December—by 111 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions—on the recommendation of its Third Committee, which approved it on 1 December by 104 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. The text, revised twice, was eventually sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Ceylon, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Spain and the United Kingdom. A draft resolution submitted by Greece was withdrawn when some of the ideas it contained were taken into account in the draft resolution approved by the Committee, and Greece joined the sponsors of that text.

(For text of resolution 2677 (XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS ENGAGED IN DANGEROUS MISSIONS IN AREAS OF ARMED CONFLICT

Among the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on respect for human rights in armed conflicts was one having to do with the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict. The text

was recommended by the Assembly's Third Committee, where it was approved on 1 December by a roll-call vote of 81 to 0, with 31 abstentions. It was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Finland, France, Iran, Japan, Madagascar and Senegal, and revised three times during the course of the discussion. The Assembly adopted the text on 9 December by a recorded vote of 85 to 0, with 32 abstentions, as resolution 2673 (XXV).

By the preambular parts of this text, the Assembly among other things recalled the fundamental principle that a distinction must be made at all times between combatants and persons not taking part in hostilities. It considered it essential for the United Nations to obtain complete information about armed conflicts and that journalists, whatever their nationality, had an important part to play in that regard. It noted with regret that journalists engaged in missions in areas where an armed conflict was taking place sometimes suffered as a result of their professional duty, which was to inform the public objectively.

The Assembly also noted the appeal made by the Secretary-General on 30 September 1970 on behalf of missing journalists. It recognized that certain types of protection could be granted to journalists under various provisions of the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, but noted that such provisions did not cover some categories of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and did not correspond to their current needs. It also expressed its conviction of the need for an additional humanitarian international instrument to ensure the better protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, particularly in areas where an armed conflict was taking place.

By the operative parts of the text, the Assembly:

(1) expressed its grave concern about the fate of press correspondents carrying out dangerous missions;

(2) expressed its deepest regret that some of those correspondents had paid with their lives for their conscientious approach to their missions;

(3) invited all States and all authorities who were parties to an armed conflict to respect and apply in all circumstances the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions in so far as they

were applicable—in particular, to war correspondents who accompanied armed forces but were not actually a part of them;

(4) invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Human Rights Commission to consider at its 1971 session the possibility of preparing a draft international agreement ensuring the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and providing, among other things, for the creation of a universally recognized and guaranteed identification document;

(5) invited the Human Rights Commission to consider the question as a matter of priority at its 1971 session so that a draft international agreement might be adopted as soon as possible by the Assembly or by some other appropriate international body;

(6) asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to report on this question to the Assembly in 1971; and

(7) decided to give the highest priority to the question at its 1971 session.

(For text of resolution 2673 (XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

The fifth resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1970 on respect for human rights in armed conflicts was based on a Norwegian proposal setting forth certain basic principles for the protection of civilians in armed conflicts.

Among other things, the General Assembly thereby: noted that in the present century the international community had accepted an increased role and new responsibilities for the alleviation of human suffering in any form and in particular during armed conflicts; recalled that to this end a series of international instruments had been adopted, including the four Geneva Conventions of 1949; and recognized the importance of the strict application of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

The Assembly then affirmed the following basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts, without prejudice to their future elaboration within the

framework of progressive development of the international law of armed conflict:

(1) Fundamental human rights, as accepted in international law and laid down in international instruments, continue to apply fully in situations of armed conflicts.

(2) In the conduct of military operations during armed conflicts, a distinction must be made at all times between persons actively taking part in the hostilities and civilian populations.

(3) In the conduct of military operations, every effort should be made to spare civilian populations from the ravages of war, and all necessary precautions should be taken to avoid injury, loss or damage to civilian populations.

(4) Civilian populations as such should not be the object of military operations.

(5) Dwellings and other installations that are used only by civilian populations should not be the object of military operations.

(6) Places or areas designated for the sole protection of civilians, such as hospital zones or similar refuges, should not be the object of military operations.

(7) Civilian populations, or individual members thereof, should not be the object of reprisals, forcible transfers or other assaults on their integrity.

(8) The provisions of international relief to civilian populations is in conformity with the humanitarian principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments in the field of human rights. The Declaration of Principles for International Humanitarian Relief to the Civilian Population in Disaster Situations, as laid down in resolution XXVI adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross, shall apply in situations of armed conflict, and all parties to a conflict should make every effort to facilitate this application.

The General Assembly took these decisions when it adopted resolution 2675 (XXV) on 9 December 1970, by 109 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions. It was approved in the Third Committee on 1 December by 98 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, as proposed by Norway and revised twice by the sponsor.

(For text of resolution 2675 (XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 636-640, 644, 645.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters VI and XXIII (Other decisions, p.87).

E/AC.7/L.576. India, Sudan, USSR: draft resolution. E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, paras. 22-23 and 25 (recommendation (f)).

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions (on report of Commission on Human Rights), p. 15, para. (f).

#### GENERAL ASPECTS

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1737-1740, 1780-1788, 1792-1804.

Plenary Meeting 1922.

A/7720. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of Secretary-General (of 20 November 1969).

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 11.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX E.

A/8052. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8089. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories.

A/C.3/L.1798. India, Sudan, USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1798/Rev.2,3,5. Ceylon, India, Sudan, USSR: revised draft resolution, as amended by Pakistan (A/C.3/L.1815), approved by Third Committee on 1 December 1970, meeting 1803, by roll-call vote of 68 to 1, with 42 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia,

Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/C.3/L.1815. Pakistan: amendment to 4-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1798/Rev.5.

A/8178. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2674 (xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8178, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1970, meeting 1922, by recorded vote of 77 to 2, with 36 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan,\* Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Brazil,\* Portugal.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

\* Subsequently, Brazil and Japan advised the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and noting resolution XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,

Referring to resolution XIII and to the other pertinent resolutions on human rights in armed conflicts adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969,



Expressing its deep concern in connexion with the fact that wars unleashed in violation of the Charter of the United Nations in several parts of the world lead to incalculable disasters and suffering among civilians,

Having considered with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

1. Solemnly reaffirms that, in order effectively to guarantee human rights, all States should devote their efforts to averting the unleashing of aggressive wars and armed conflicts that violate the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Condemns the actions of countries which, in flagrant violation of the Charter, continue to conduct aggressive wars and defy the generally accepted principles of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

3. Considers that the principles of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 should be strictly observed by all States and that States violating these international instruments should be condemned and held responsible to the world community;

4. Affirms that the participants in resistance movements and the freedom fighters in southern Africa and territories under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation, struggling for their liberation and self-determination, should be treated, in case of their arrest, as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

5. Considers that air bombardments of civilian populations and the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of all analogous liquids, materials and devices, as well as bacteriological (biological) weapons, constitute a flagrant violation of the Hague Convention of 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

6. Recognizes the necessity of developing additional international instruments providing for the protection of civilian populations and freedom fighters against colonial and foreign domination as well as against racist regimes.

A/C.3/L.1808. Australia, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Italy, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1808/Rev.1,2 and Rev.2/Corr.1. Belgium, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Madagascar, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, United States: revised draft resolution, as amended by Hungary (A/C.3/L.1814/Rev.1, as amended; A/C.3/L.1817, para. 1) and by 2 powers (A/C.3/L.1816, as amended), approved by Third Committee on 1 December 1970, meeting 1803, by roll-call vote of 60 to 16, with 34 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Can-

ada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania.

Abstaining: Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Ceylon, Chad, France, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

A/C.3/L.1814. Hungary: amendments to 12-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1808/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1814/Rev.1. Hungary: revised amendments to 12-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1808/Rev.2 and Corr.1.

A/C.3/L.1816. United Kingdom and United States: sub-amendments to Hungarian revised amendments, A/C.3/L.1814/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1817. Hungary: amendments to 2-power sub-amendments, A/C.3/L.1816.

A/8178. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 2676(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8178, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1970, meeting 1922, by recorded vote of 67 to 30, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia,

Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, France, Gambia, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations affirms faith in the dignity and worth of the human person,

Recalling that the United Nations has as one of its purposes the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character and the promotion of respect for human rights,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States for the urgent termination of all armed aggression, as envisaged in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter and in other relevant documents of the United Nations,

Noting the obligation of Member States under the Charter to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights,

Recalling its resolutions 2444(XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2597(XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to study, inter alia:

(a) Steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts,

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts,

Believing, therefore, that the treatment accorded to victims of war and armed aggression is a concern of the United Nations,

Noting resolution XI, adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969, calling upon all parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949, to ensure that all persons entitled to prisoner-of-war status are treated humanely and given the fullest measure of protection prescribed by the Convention, and that all parties involved in an armed conflict, no matter how it is characterized, provide free access to prisoners of war and to all places of their detention by a protecting Power or by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Considering that the direct repatriation of seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners of war and the repatriation or internment in a neutral country of prisoners of war who have undergone a long period of captivity constitute important aspects of human rights as advanced and preserved under the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon all parties to any armed conflict to comply with the terms and provisions of the Geneva (Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of

War, of 12 August 1949, so as to ensure the humane treatment of all persons entitled to the protection of the Convention and, inter alia, to permit regular inspection, in accordance with the Convention, of all places of detention of prisoners of war by a protecting Power or humanitarian organization such as the International Committee of the Red Cross;

2. Endorses the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to secure the effective application of the Geneva Convention of 1949;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to exert all efforts to obtain humane treatment for prisoners of war, especially for the victims of armed aggression and colonial suppression;

4. Urges compliance with article 109 of the Geneva Convention of 1949, which requires the repatriation of seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners of war and which provides for agreements with a view to the direct repatriation or internment in a neutral country of able-bodied prisoners of war who have undergone a long period of captivity;

5. Urges that combatants in all armed conflicts not covered by article 4 of the Geneva Convention of 1949 be accorded the same humane treatment defined by the principles of international law applied to prisoners of war;

6. Urges strict compliance with the provisions of the existing international instruments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, and urges those States which have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the relevant instruments in order to facilitate in all aspects the protection of the victims of armed conflicts.

A/C.3/L.1807. Greece: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1809. Ceylon, Ireland, Netherlands, Philippines, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1809/Rev.1,2. Australia, Belgium, Ceylon, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, United Kingdom: revised draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 1 December 1970, meeting 1803, by 104 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/8178. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 2677(xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8178, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1970, meeting 1922, by 111 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Determined to continue all efforts to eliminate the threat or use of force in international relations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to bring about general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming its desire to secure the full observance of human rights applicable in all armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the

Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Realizing, however, that because existing humanitarian rules do not adequately meet all contemporary situations of armed conflict it is necessary to develop the substance of these rules and procedures for their implementation,

Reaffirming the principles contained in resolution XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, and in General Assembly resolutions 2444(XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2597(XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Aware of the importance and complexity of the tasks undertaken in pursuance of these resolutions, which require the continuing attention and concern of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the international community as a whole,

Noting with appreciation the two reports of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Recalling resolution XIII adopted unanimously by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969, concerning the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts,

Welcoming the decision of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convene at Geneva, from 24 May to 12 June 1971, a conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts, to be attended by government experts,

Believing that one or more plenipotentiary diplomatic conferences of States parties to the Geneva Conventions and other interested States might be convened at an appropriate time, after due preparation, in order to adopt international legal instruments for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts,

Considering that the effective implementation of humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts can best be attained if those rules are laid down in widely accepted agreements,

Emphasizing the importance of continued close collaboration between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

1. Calls upon all parties to any armed conflict to observe the rules laid down in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts, and invites those States which have not yet done so to adhere to those instruments;

2. Expresses the hope that the conference of government experts to be convened in 1971 by the International Committee of the Red Cross will consider further what development is required in existing humanitarian laws applicable to armed conflicts, and that it will make specific recommendations in this respect for consideration by Governments;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To invite early comments by Governments on his reports;

(b) To transmit his reports and the comments of

Governments thereon, together with the records of relevant discussions and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for consideration, as appropriate, by the conference of government experts;

(c) To present the comments received to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session and to report at that session on the results of the conference of government experts to be convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross and on any other relevant developments;

4. Decides to consider this question again, in all its aspects, at the twenty-sixth session.

#### PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS ENGAGED IN DANGEROUS MISSIONS

A/C.3/L.1797. Austria, Finland, France, Iran, Japan, Madagascar, Senegal: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1797/Rev.1-3. Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Finland, France, Iran, Japan, Madagascar, Senegal: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Belgium, approved by Third Committee on 1 December 1970, meeting 1803, by roll-call vote of 81 to 0, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Kuwait, Malawi, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

A/8178. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2673(XXV), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8178, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1970, meeting 1922, by recorded vote of 85 to 0, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cam-

eroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Kuwait, Malawi, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, in which it invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to study:

(a) Steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts,

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts,

Recalling also the fundamental principle that a distinction must be made at all times between combatants and persons not taking part in the hostilities,

Considering that it is essential for the United Nations to obtain complete information concerning armed conflicts and that journalists, whatever their nationality, have an important role to play in that regard,

Noting with regret that journalists engaged in missions in areas where an armed conflict is taking place sometimes suffer as a result of their professional duty, which is to inform world public opinion objectively,

Bearing in mind the appeal made by the Secretary-General on 30 September 1970 on behalf of missing journalists,

Recognizing that certain types of protection can be granted to journalists under:

(a) Article 4 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,

(b) Article 13 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, of 12 August 1949,

(c) Article 13 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, of 12 August 1949,

(d) Article 4 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Being aware, however, that these provisions do not cover some categories of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and do not correspond to their present needs,

Convinced of the need for an additional humanitarian international instrument to ensure the better protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, particularly in areas where an armed conflict is taking place,

1. Expresses its grave concern about the fate of press correspondents carrying out dangerous missions;

2. Expresses its deepest regret that some of those correspondents have paid with their lives for their conscientious approach to their missions;

3. Invites all States and all authorities parties to an armed conflict to respect and apply in all circumstances the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 in so far as they are applicable, in particular, to war correspondents who accompany armed forces but are not actually a part of them;

4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its twenty-seventh session the possibility of preparing a draft international agreement ensuring the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and providing, inter alia, for the creation of a universally recognized and guaranteed identification document;

5. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider this question as a matter of priority at its twenty-seventh session in order that a draft international agreement may be adopted as soon as possible by the General Assembly or by some other appropriate international body;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

7. Decides to give the highest priority to the consideration of this question at its twenty-sixth session.

#### BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

A/C.3/L.1806 and Rev.1,2. Norway: draft resolution and revisions, approved by Third Committee on 1 December 1970, meeting 1803, by 98 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/8178. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2675 (xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8178, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1970, meeting 1922, by 109 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Noting that in the present century the international community has accepted an increased role and new responsibilities for the alleviation of human suffering in any form and in particular during armed conflicts,

Recalling that to this end a series of international instruments has been adopted, including the four Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Recalling further its resolution 2444(XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Bearing in mind the need for measures to ensure the better protection of human rights in armed conflicts of all types,

Noting with appreciation the work that is being undertaken in this respect by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Convinced that civilian populations are in special need of increased protection in time of armed conflicts,

Recognizing the importance of the strict application of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Affirms the following basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts, without prejudice to their future elaboration within the framework of progressive development of the international law of armed conflict:

1. Fundamental human rights, as accepted in international law and laid down in international instruments, continue to apply fully in situations of **armed conflict**.

2. In the conduct of military operations during armed conflicts, a distinction must be made at all times between persons actively taking part in the hostilities and civilian populations.

3. In the conduct of military operations, every effort should be made to spare civilian populations from the ravages of war, and all necessary precautions should be taken to avoid injury, loss or damage to civilian populations.

4. Civilian populations as such should not be the object of military operations.

5. Dwellings and other installations that are used only by civilian populations should not be the object of military operations.

6. Places or areas designated for the sole protection of civilians, such as hospital zones or similar refuges, should not be the object of military operations.

7. Civilian populations, or individual members thereof, should not be the object of reprisals, forcible transfers or other assaults on their integrity.

8. The provision of international relief to civilian populations is in conformity with the humanitarian principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments in the field of human rights. The Declaration of Principles for International Humanitarian Relief to the Civilian Population in Disaster Situations, as laid down in resolution XXVI adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross, shall apply in situations of armed conflict, and all parties to a conflict should make every effort to facilitate this application.

## THE STATUS OF WOMEN

During 1970, various questions relating to the status of women were discussed in the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

At its twenty-third session, held from 23 March to 10 April 1970, the Commission on the Status of Women discussed the following topics: the implementation of international instruments and national standards for the rights of women; the development of women's role in society; the role of women in the family; the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence; a review of the Commission's programme and periodicity of its sessions; regional activities relating to the status of women; the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories; and advisory services in the field of human rights.

A description of these and related matters is given in the sections that follow.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FOR RIGHTS OF WOMEN

#### DECLARATION ON ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

In 1968, the Economic and Social Council instituted a system of reporting<sup>22</sup> on the implementation of the 1967 Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.<sup>23</sup>

In accordance with that procedure, and a resolution adopted by it at its 1969 session,<sup>24</sup>

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 577, text of resolution 1325 (XLIV).

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 521-22, resolution 2263 (XXII), containing text of Declaration.

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 517.

the Commission on the Status of Women at its session in March-April 1970 considered a report of the Secretary-General—based on replies received up to 10 January 1970 from 47 Governments, two specialized agencies and 12 non-governmental organizations—relating to the publicity they had given to the Declaration and action taken to comply with its provisions.

The Commission also had before it a report on the publicity given to the Declaration by the United Nations.

#### POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

With regard to implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, adopted by the General Assembly in 1952,<sup>25</sup> the Commission on the Status of Women had before it at its 1970 session a report by the Secretary-General which showed that relevant provisions of constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments of most countries guaranteed women equal political rights with men. The report also indicated, however, that in some countries women still did not have the right to vote or that right was restricted in some way.

A further report, including information furnished by Member States on the implementation of the Convention, was prepared for the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session later in 1970.

#### PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

On 6 April 1970, the Commission on the Status of Women asked the Secretary-General to prepare for the Commission's information at each of its sessions a summary of those parts of the periodic reports on human rights which related to the status of women. It decided to consider at future sessions any relevant information in the Secretary-General's summary in connexion with the implementation of international instruments relating to the status of women, including the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. (See also pp. 568-69.)

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

#### UNIFIED LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

At its 1970 session, the Commission on the Status of Women considered two reports of the

Secretary-General concerning the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in that field. The first contained an analysis of the replies of 77 Governments and 35 non-governmental organizations to a questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries. In the second report, the Secretary-General reviewed the action taken relating to the long-term programme and presented a number of suggestions for the Commission's consideration.

The Commission adopted five resolutions within the framework of the unified long-term programme. Two of these dealt specifically with the programme, two with the employment of women by the organizations of the United Nations system, and one with family responsibilities of working women.

By the first of the resolutions dealing with the long-term programme, the Commission among other things asked the Secretary-General to forward his second report to United Nations Member States, members of the specialized agencies concerned, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations, together with the resolutions adopted by the Commission and comments and suggestions of its members, and to present an analysis of replies received, if possible to the Commission's next session. He was also asked to examine the possibility of rendering to Member States—under the human rights advisory services programme—new types of assistance in the field of the status of women, and to establish and maintain a list of experts and consultants who would be available to Governments on request.

The Commission also asked the Secretary-General to undertake a study showing the extent to which existing international conventions already contained provisions relating to rights covered by the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the measures of implementation provided under such conventions, and the status of ratifications and accessions to them. The Secretary-General, Member States and organizations concerned

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1952, pp. 484-85, text of resolution 640(VII), containing text of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

were asked to increase their efforts to publicize the Commission's work, especially in connexion with the celebration in 1970 of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

The second resolution on the long-term programme recommended a text for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and was directed primarily towards encouraging the expansion of technical co-operation activities to assist women. It also set forth in an annex a number of general objectives and targets which it was hoped might be achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade (the 1970s).

The Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's proposal, with some minor changes, as its resolution 1511(XLVIII), which it adopted on 28 May 1970, by 25 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At its twenty-fifth session later in 1970, the General Assembly adopted the text unanimously on 15 December as its resolution 2716(XXV) on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it unanimously, as amended, on 11 December.

By this, the General Assembly among other things recommended that certain objectives and targets—set forth in an annex—should be achieved as widely as possible during the Second United Nations Development Decade. States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and all organs and agencies within the United Nations system were invited to co-operate in achieving these objectives and targets.

The Assembly also recommended that concerted efforts be made to increase the resources available for technical co-operation projects that advanced the status of women, and that consideration be given to allocating a specific percentage of the available funds for that purpose. The Secretary-General was asked to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women information on the extent to which women were participating in, and benefiting from, technical co-operation projects.

The Assembly also recommended that conferences, seminars and similar meetings at the regional and international levels should be or-

ganized with the participation, wherever possible, of ministers, of high government officials and specialists concerned with problems of development, and of representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned, to consider ways and means of promoting the status of women within the framework of over-all development.

It was also suggested by the Assembly that the continuous education of adults be encouraged with a view to changing their attitudes towards the roles to be played by men and women in order to help them to assume their responsibilities in society. Notwithstanding these provisions, the Assembly noted that the family, as the corner-stone of society, must be protected.

In the annex to the resolution, nine general objectives were formulated in which special emphasis was placed on the need to develop effective large-scale educational and informational programmes, using all types of mass media and other available means to make the population aware of the norms established by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in conventions, recommendations, declarations and resolutions adopted under their auspices; and on the need for assessing women's contribution to national development so that realistic targets could be established by 1980 and for elaborating programmes conducive to the advancement of the status of women within the framework of over-all national development plans.

Minimum targets to be achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade were also set forth in the annex to the resolution and included measures relating to: education; training and employment; health and maternity protection; and administration and public life.

(For text of resolution 2716(XXV) and its annex, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

In another resolution adopted at its 1970 session, the Commission on the Status of Women among other things recommended to the Secretary-General, to the Directors-General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and to the Execu-

tive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), that they make a special effort to appoint qualified women to fill future vacancies in the highest ranks of the international civil service. The Secretary-General was asked to transmit the Commission's resolution to Member States so that they could in due course publicize vacancies and encourage the candidatures of their most qualified women nationals for such posts.

The Economic and Social Council, acting on another, related, recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, adopted on 28 May resolution 1510(XLVIII), which was endorsed by the General Assembly later in 1970 when it adopted resolution 2715 (XXV) on 15 December.

By this, among other things the Assembly: expressed the hope that the United Nations, including its special bodies and all inter-governmental agencies in the United Nations system, would set an example with regard to opportunities they afforded for the employment of women at senior and other professional levels; urged them to take or continue to take appropriate measures to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of women at these levels; and asked the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat data on the employment of women at senior and other professional levels by the secretariats of the above-mentioned bodies, including their numbers and the positions they occupied.

(For details and texts of resolutions 1510 (XLVIII) and 2715 (XXV), see pp. 831-33.)

#### FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES OF WORKING WOMEN

Also within the framework of the unified long-term programme, on 8 April 1970 the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a resolution which, among other things, called on the Secretary-General to suggest to Governments that they organize—in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations interested in the problem—surveys in their respective countries with a view to obtaining direct information and opinions from working women concerning their family responsibilities. The results of the surveys

were to be brought to the Commission's attention by the Secretary-General.

The Commission also decided to carry out relevant studies, in the light of the surveys, to consider the need for an educational campaign to provide guidance on the sharing of responsibilities within the family, bearing in mind the rapid changes taking place in the structure of labour in human society owing to the growth of women's participation in paid work.

#### WOMEN'S SERVICE AS MEANS OF ENABLING WOMEN TO WORK WITHOUT PAY FOR BENEFIT OF THE COMMUNITY

During its 1970 session, the Commission on the Status of Women considered a report by the Secretary-General containing a summary of replies from 15 Governments on their experience relating to women's service as a means of enabling women to work without pay for the benefit of the community. It adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it expressed the hope that regional seminars on women's civic service would be organized within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; and invited the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission any subsequent information, together with reports on any seminars that might be held on women's civic service.

(See also pp. 559-61.)

#### ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

At its 1970 session, the Commission on the Status of Women considered two reports by UNESCO—the first containing an analysis of replies received from Governments on co-education and a synthesis of information furnished by non-governmental organizations on the same question. The second report dealt with the equal access of women to literacy and was also accompanied by a report from non-governmental organizations.

In a resolution on co-education, the Commission among other things expressed the hope that United Nations Member States would give girls and women access in co-educational establishments to the same curricula and instruction at all levels as were offered to boys and men, and that they would undertake studies on the results of co-education and its psychological



effects on boys and girls. It recommended that scholarships, loans and adequate facilities be provided to ensure the enrolment of girls and women in co-educational establishments and that a public education campaign in favour of equal access to education be undertaken. The Commission asked UNESCO and other specialized agencies concerned to include in their reports to the Commission information on the development of co-education, and the access of girls and women to education, training and careers corresponding to their aptitudes and qualifications.

With respect to the elimination of illiteracy among women, the Commission on the Status of Women proposed a text for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, which the Council adopted unanimously on 28 May 1970 as its resolution 1512(XLVIII), as recommended by its Social Committee.

By this, the Council among other things appealed to Member States, non-governmental organizations and other voluntary organizations to intensify their efforts to enable women in both rural and urban regions to start or continue their education, making full use of all the available adult education programmes. The Council requested UNESCO to assign an important place in its functional literacy programmes to women who were still illiterate and to assist all governmental and non-governmental literacy undertakings by acquainting them with modern techniques for overcoming illiteracy.

The Council also suggested certain activities which non-governmental organizations should undertake or continue, aimed at public opinion, national parliaments and public authorities.

(For text of resolution 1512(XLVIII), see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

#### **ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The Commission on the Status of Women at its 1970 session considered reports by ILO which had a bearing on the employment of women and on repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women. It also had before it the report of the seminar on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women, held at Iasi, Romania, in August 1969.<sup>26</sup>

The Commission on 3 April adopted a draft resolution which the Economic and Social Council endorsed unanimously on 28 May as its resolution 1513(XLVIII), as recommended by its Social Committee.

By this, the Council among other things noted with satisfaction the attention being given by the United Nations to examining the effects of scientific and technological progress on the status of women in contemporary society. It also drew the attention of Member States and interested international organizations to the conclusions of the seminar on that topic held at Iasi, Romania, in 1969.

The Council then requested Member States to: (a) make available, for boys and girls equally, appropriate general education that would prepare the ground for flexible vocational training; (b) ensure equal access to continuing adult education, accelerated vocational and other training and re-training; (c) see to it that new opportunities for employment were accorded on the basis of individual ability and aptitudes, irrespective of sex and without division of work into men's and women's work; (d) see to it that no reduction was permitted in the employment of women, in particular in skilled work; and (e) pay special attention to the problems of environment, social installations, hygiene and occupational safety associated with scientific and technological progress.

The Council asked the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned—particularly ILO—as well as Member States, to continue to study the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women and to report periodically on the question to the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Council also requested ILO to study ways of evaluating work which would permit the efficient implementation of the principle of real equality of pay for women and men for equal work, and to continue its review of international conventions in the light of the changes brought about by scientific and technological progress.

(For text of resolution 1513(XLVIII), see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 522.

## ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

## STATUS OF WOMEN AND FAMILY PLANNING

The Commission on the Status of Women considered the question of the status of women and family planning on the basis of a progress report by its Special Rapporteur, who had been appointed by the Economic and Social Council in 1968 to undertake the study of the relationship between the status of women and family planning.<sup>27</sup> The study was initially to be based on national surveys or case studies, but the Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, said that few Governments had been able to undertake such studies and she suggested that the preparation of detailed guidelines might be an aid.

The Commission invited the Special Rapporteur to continue the study as outlined in her progress report and asked her to prepare guidelines—in collaboration with the Secretary-General—that would assist Governments in undertaking national surveys and aid United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations in further work on the subject.

The Commission also asked Member States to furnish the necessary information in accordance with such guidelines and invited the Special Rapporteur to consider, as a means of assisting her and within the resources available, holding consultations at the regional and national levels with appropriate national and international officials, experts and women leaders.

## STATUS OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

When the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1970 session considered the question of the status of the unmarried mother, it had before it a study prepared for the Commission by the Secretary-General, based in large part on a study prepared for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, and on the series of regional seminars on the status of women in family law organized under the human rights advisory services programme during 1961-1964. The Secretary-General's study dealt primarily with law and practice relating to the unmarried mother.

The Commission on the Status of Women expressed the hope that the Secretary-General's

study would be given wide dissemination in an appropriate form, and proposed two draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

One of these set forth a number of general principles designed to eliminate any prevailing legal and social discrimination against the unmarried mother. The Economic and Social Council decided on 28 May 1970 to take no action on the draft resolution and asked the Secretary-General to forward it to Governments for their comments in order that the Commission might reconsider the draft in the light of replies received.

The other text proposed by the Commission was adopted unanimously by the Economic and Social Council on 28 May as its resolution 1514 (XLVIII), on the recommendation of its Social Committee.

By this, the Council among other things urged United Nations Members and members of the specialized agencies that had not yet done so to take adequate measures of social assistance in favour of the unmarried mother and the child born out of wedlock, and invited study by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations of the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society.

The Council also invited Member States to elaborate for adolescents of both sexes educational programmes aimed at making them aware of their future family responsibilities. It invited the Secretary-General to devote a part of the report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the study of the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society on the basis of information furnished by Member States and by specialized agencies.

(For text of resolution 1514(XLVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

# PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY AND OTHER SITUATIONS

At its 1970 session, the Commission on the Status of Women had before it a report by the

<sup>27</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 579-80, text of resolution 1326 (XLIV).

Secretary-General on the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence. The Commission submitted a draft resolution for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, which endorsed it as resolution 1515(XLVIII) on 28 May 1970—by 22 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions—on the Social Committee's recommendation.

By this, the Council among other things renewed its appeal to women throughout the world to contribute, in their families and communities, to the establishment of peace and justice and towards finding a just solution to armed conflict.

It called upon States to abide fully by their obligations under the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and other rules of international law concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts.

The Council then asked the Secretary-General: (a) to give particular attention—in his study on respect for human rights in armed conflicts—to the question of protection of women and children in emergency or war-time; (b) to consider further measures of promoting throughout the world a wider knowledge of the plight of women and children victims of armed conflicts, and of the existing international rules providing protection for women and children in armed conflicts; and (c) to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session a report containing information available from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other appropriate United Nations bodies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, on the conditions of women and children in emergency and armed conflicts in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence.

The Council then requested the General Assembly to consider the possibility of drafting a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time. It also decided that the question should again be considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session.

(For text of resolution 1515(XLVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

At the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session later in 1970, a draft resolution on the subject, proposed by Algeria, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Syria and the USSR in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee), was not pressed to a vote.

By this text, the Assembly would, among other things, have expressed its concern with the tragic situation of women and children in the occupied territories of the Middle East, in southern Africa and in other parts of the world. It would have asked the Secretary-General—making use of the services of UNRWA, UNICEF, the International Red Cross and other appropriate organizations—to submit in 1971 a report on the situation of women and children in conditions of war in the Middle East, and also in southern Africa, and in emergency or fighting for peace, national liberation and independence in other parts of the world.

The Assembly would also have requested the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on this question for submission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

#### PERIODICITY OF COMMISSION SESSIONS AND WORK PROGRAMME

The Commission on the Status of Women on 9 April 1970 asked the Economic and Social Council—when it considered the question of the calendar of conferences at its session in July 1970—to accede to a 1969 request of the General Assembly<sup>28</sup> and reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969<sup>29</sup> that the Commission should meet biennially, so that the Commission might continue to meet annually, preferably three to four months after the General Assembly.

In this connexion, the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination recommended, at its session in April-May 1970, that the Commission should meet biennially.

On 31 July 1970, without the adoption of a formal resolution, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed its decision of 8 August 1969 that the Commission on the Status of Women should meet biennially, with effect from 1 January 1971.

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 524-25, text of resolution 2587 (XXIV).

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 521.

On 28 May 1970, the Council, in unanimously adopting resolution 1517(XLVIII) as recommended by its Social Committee, approved the programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women.

(For text of resolution 1517(XLVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### INCREASED ACTIVITIES RELATING TO STATUS OF WOMEN AT REGIONAL LEVEL

On 9 April 1970, the Commission on the Status of Women approved a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council on the question of increased activities relating to the status of women at the regional level.

By this text, the Economic and Social Council would, among other things, express the belief that the Commission on the Status of Women would benefit greatly in its work by the establishment of regional inter-governmental commissions in parts of the world where they did not yet exist. It would recommend the establishment of such commissions to make more effective the resolutions and measures adopted in favour of women and to promote wider integration of women into all spheres of development of their countries.

The Council would also ask the Secretary-General to assist, within the limits of the resources available to him, in establishing preparatory bodies which would consider the steps necessary to create the recommended regional commissions for the status of women. He would also be requested by the Council to invite the regional economic commissions to take whatever action might be necessary to incorporate programmes that would increase the participation of women in their regional activities, to send observers on economic and social development to meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women, and to include in their reports to the Council information on steps taken to integrate women in the economic and social development of their countries.

The Council's Social Committee approved this text on 25 May by 12 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions. The Council, however, decided on 28 May to refer the draft resolution back to the Commission on the Status of Women for more detailed consideration. The Council further de-

cided to transmit the draft to Governments represented on the Commission in order to ascertain their views on it.

Also considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1970 session was the report of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

#### INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN INTERESTS ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

At its 1970 session, the Commission on the Status of Women again considered the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories.<sup>30</sup> On 9 April, it adopted a text for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, which was endorsed by the Council—as its resolution 1516 (XLVIII)—on 28 May by 16 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, where it was approved on 25 May by 18 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

By this text, the Council among other things requested the General Assembly to invite the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories, in order that the study might be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session.

(For text of resolution 1516 (XLVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### ADVISORY SERVICES

Two of the resolutions which were adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1970 session, and which are described above, had a bearing on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

In connexion with the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of rendering to Member

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., p. 516.

States, under the advisory services programme, new types of assistance in the field of the status of women.

In its resolution relating to women's service as a means of enabling women to work without pay for the benefit of the community, the Commission expressed the hope that regional seminars on women's civic service would be organized within the framework of the advisory services programme.

The Commission also had before it at its 1970 session a report of the Secretary-General describing the current programme of advisory services in the human rights field and the report of the 1969 seminar on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women held at Iasi, Romania.<sup>31</sup>

The Commission was informed that the Gov-

ernment of Gabon had extended an invitation to hold a seminar on the status of women in 1971.

A seminar on the participation of women in the economic life of their countries (with reference to article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women) was held at Moscow, USSR, from 8 to 21 September 1970. It was attended by representatives of 29 Governments, observers from three Governments and observers from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

(For further details about the advisory services programme, see pp. 559-61.)

<sup>31</sup> See footnote 26.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

### IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FOR RIGHTS OF WOMEN

#### DECLARATION ON ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapter II A.

#### POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapter II B.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX N, paras. 353-354.

A/8132 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

#### PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapters II C and XII (resolution 1 (XXIII)).

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

#### UNIFIED LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 644-647.  
Plenary Meeting 1694.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapters III A and XII (resolutions 2 (XXIII), 3 (XXIII) and 4 (XXIII)), and Chapter XIII (draft resolutions I and II),

E/4831, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution II as submitted by Commission, as orally revised, approved by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647, by 21 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III C (2).

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1511(XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4870, adopted by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694, by 25 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

#### The Economic and Social Council

Invites the General Assembly to adopt the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1777(XVII) of 7 December 1962 initiating the study of a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

"Recalling also the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted on 7 November 1967, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted on 11 December 1969,

"Noting resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran in 1968, on measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women which established guidelines for such a programme,

"Noting also that in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2571 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 arrangements should be made 'to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the

goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the policies that are not consistent with the attainment of those objectives and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed.'

"Expressing the hope that general and complete disarmament will allow for the use of the resources released progressively for purposes of economic and social progress of all peoples and in particular elaboration of programmes designed to advance the status of women,

"Believing that a programme of concerted international action, planned on a long-term basis, will advance the status of women and increase their effective participation in all sectors,

"Considering that the success of such a programme will require intensified action on the part of Member States at the national and regional levels, as well as maximum use of the methods and techniques available through the United Nations system of organizations,

"Believing that an important step in the further development of such a programme would be the establishment of concrete objectives and minimum targets,

"1. Recommends that the objectives and targets set forth in the annex to the present resolution should be achieved as widely as possible during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"2. Invites States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and all organs and agencies within the United Nations system to co-operate in achieving these objectives and targets, and hopes that adequate staff and resources will be made available for this purpose;

"3. Recommends that concerted efforts be made to increase the resources available for technical co-operation projects which advance the status of women and that consideration be given to allocating a specific percentage of the available funds for this purpose;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-fourth session, information on the extent to which women are participating in, and benefiting from, technical co-operation projects;

"5. Recommends that conferences, seminars and similar meetings at the regional and international levels be organized with the participation, wherever possible, of ministers, high government officials and specialists concerned with problems of development, and of representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with this problem to consider ways and means of promoting the status of women within the framework of over-all development;

"6. Draws attention to the important role that may also be played in this respect by the regional training and research institutes for social development, to be established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1406(XLVI) of 5 June 1969;

"7. Suggests that the continuous education of adults be encouraged in order to help to change in particular their attitude of mind towards the roles to be played by men and women in order to help them to assume their responsibilities in society.

## "ANNEX

### "I. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

"(1) The ratification of, or accession to, the relevant international conventions relating to the status of women.

"(2) The enactment of legislation to bring national laws into conformity with international instruments relating to the status of women, including in particular the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

"(3) The taking of effective legal and other measures to ensure the full implementation of these instruments.

"(4) The development of effective large-scale educational and informational programmes using all mass media and other available means to make all sectors of the population in rural as well as urban areas fully aware of the norms established by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the conventions, recommendations, declarations and resolutions adopted under their auspices and to educate public opinion and enlist its support for all measures aimed at achieving the realization of the standards set forth.

"(5) The assessment and evaluation of women's contribution to the various economic and social sectors in relation to the country's over-all development plans and programmes, with a view to the establishment of specific objectives and minimum targets which might realistically be achieved by 1980 to increase the effective contribution of women to the various sectors.

"(6) The study of the positive and negative effects of scientific and technological change on the status of women, with a view to ensuring continuous progress, especially as regards the education and training as well as the living conditions and employment of women.

"(7) The elaboration of short-term and long-term programmes to achieve these specific objectives and minimum targets, where possible within the framework of over-all national development plans or programmes, and the provision of adequate funds for programmes which advance the status of women.

"(8) The establishment of machinery and procedures to make possible the continuous review and evaluation of women's integration into all sectors of economic and social life and their contribution to development.

"(9) The full utilization of the desire and readiness of women to devote their energies, talents and abilities to the benefit of society.

### "II. MINIMUM TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED DURING THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

#### "A. Education

"(1) The progressive elimination of illiteracy, ensuring equality in literacy between the sexes, especially among the younger generation.

"(2) Equal access of boys and girls to education at the primary and secondary levels and at educational

institutions of all types, including universities and vocational, technical and professional schools.

"(3) Decisive progress in achieving free and compulsory education at the primary level and in achieving free education at all levels.

"(4) The establishment of the same choice of curricula for boys and girls, the same examinations, equally qualified teaching staff, and the same quality of school premises and equipment, whether the institutions are co-educational or not, and equal opportunities to receive scholarships and grants.

"(5) The achievement of equality in the percentage of boys and girls receiving primary education and of a substantial increase in the number of girls at all educational levels, in particular in the field of technical and professional education.

"(6) The establishment of educational policies that take account of employment needs and opportunities and of scientific and technological change.

#### "B. Training and employment

"(1) Provision of the same vocational advice and guidance to members of both sexes.

"(2) Equal access of girls and women to vocational training and retraining at all levels, with a view to achieving their full participation in the economic and social life of their countries.

"(3) Universal acceptance of the principle of equal pay for equal work and the adoption of effective measures to implement it.

"(4) Full acceptance of the policy of non-discrimination in relation to the employment and treatment of women and measures to give effect to that policy on a progressive basis.

"(5) A substantial increase in the numbers of qualified women employed in skilled and technical work and in all higher levels of economic life and in posts of responsibility.

#### "C. Health and maternity protection

"(1) The progressive extension of measures to ensure the protection of maternity, with a view to ensuring paid maternity leave with the guarantee of returning to former or equivalent employment.

"(2) The development and extension of adequate child care and other facilities to assist parents with family responsibilities.

"(3) The adoption of measures for the creation and development of a wide network of special medical establishments for the protection of the health of the mother and child.

"(4) Making available to all persons who so desire the necessary information and advice to enable them to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to prepare them for responsible parenthood, including information on the ways in which women can benefit from family planning.

#### "D. Administration and public life

"(1) A substantial increase in the number of women participating in public and government life at the local, national and international levels. Special attention might be paid to training women for such

participation, especially in middle-level and higher posts.

"(2) A substantial increase in the number of qualified women holding responsible posts at the executive and policy-making levels, including those related to over-all development planning."

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1817-1820.

Plenary Meetings 1930, 1932.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I B 2.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX N, paras. 360-362.

A/C.3/L.1769. Report of Economic and Social Council. Chapter IX N: Status of women. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting, inter alia, text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1511 (XLVIII), as amended by Argentina and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1847), by Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.1838, paras. 1 and 2, as amended), and by 12 powers A/C.3/L.1846), approved unanimously by Third Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1819.

A/C.3/L.1838. Saudi Arabia: amendment to Council resolution 1511 (XLVIII).

A/C.3/L.1846. Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Zambia: amendment, co-sponsored orally by Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania, to Council resolution 1511 (XLVIII).

A/C.3/L.1847. Argentina and Uruguay: amendment to Council resolution 1511 (XLVIII).

A/8173/Add.1. Report of Third Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2716(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8173/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930, unanimously (114-0).

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1777(XVII) of 7 December 1962 initiating the study of a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, adopted on 7 November 1967, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted on 11 December 1969,

Noting resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, on measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, which established guidelines for such a programme,

Noting also that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2571(XXIV) of 13 December 1969 and with paragraph 79 of Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, concerning the International Development Strategy for the Second United

Nations Development Decade, arrangements should be made to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade, to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the policies that are not consistent with the attainment of those objectives and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed.

Expressing the hope that general and complete disarmament under effective international control will allow for the use of the resources released progressively for purposes of economic and social progress of all peoples, including the elaboration of programmes designed to advance the status of women,

Believing that a programme of concerted international action, planned on a long-term basis, will advance the status of women and increase their effective participation in all sectors,

Considering that the success of such a programme will require intensified action on the part of Member States, at the national and regional levels, as well as maximum use of the methods and techniques available through the United Nations system of organizations,

Believing that an important step in the further development of such a programme would be the establishment of concrete objectives and minimum targets,

1. Recommends that the objectives and targets set forth in the annex to the present resolution should be achieved as widely as possible during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Invites States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and all organs and agencies within the United Nations system to co-operate in achieving these objectives and targets, and hopes that adequate staff and resources will be made available for this purpose;

3. Recommends that concerted efforts should be made to increase the resources available for technical co-operation projects which advance the status of women and that consideration be given to allocating a specific percentage of the available funds for this purpose;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-fourth session, information on the extent to which women are participating in, and benefiting from, technical co-operation projects;

5. Recommends that conferences, seminars and similar meetings at the regional and international levels should be organized with the participation, wherever possible, of ministers, high government officials and specialists concerned with problems of development, and of representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with this problem, to consider ways and means of promoting the status of women within the framework of over-all development;

6. Draws attention to the important role that may also be played in this respect by the regional training and research centres for social development to be established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969;

7. Suggests that the continuous education of adults be encouraged with a view to changing in particular their attitude of mind towards the roles to be played

by men and women in order to help them to assume their responsibilities in society;

8. Notes, notwithstanding the provisions of all the preceding paragraphs, that the family, as the cornerstone of society, must be protected.

## ANNEX

### I. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. The ratification of, or accession to, the relevant international conventions relating to the status of women.

2. The enactment of legislation to bring national laws into conformity with international instruments relating to the status of women, including in particular the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

3. The taking of effective legal and other measures to ensure the full implementation of these instruments.

4. The development of effective large-scale educational and informational programmes using all mass media and other available means to make all sectors of the population in rural as well as urban areas fully aware of the norms established by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the conventions, recommendations, declarations and resolutions adopted under their auspices, and to educate public opinion and enlist its support for all measures aimed at achieving the realization of the standards set forth.

5. The assessment and evaluation of the contribution of women to the various economic and social sectors in relation to the country's over-all development plans and programmes, with a view to establishing specific objectives and minimum targets which might realistically be achieved by 1980 to increase the effective contribution of women to the various sectors.

6. The study of the positive and negative effects of scientific and technological change on the status of women with a view to ensuring continuous progress, especially as regards the education and training as well as the living conditions and employment of women.

7. The elaboration of short-term and long-term programmes to achieve these specific objectives and minimum targets, where possible within the framework of over-all national development plans or programmes, and the provision of adequate funds for programmes which advance the status of women.

8. The establishment of machinery and procedures to make possible the continuous review and evaluation of women's integration into all sectors of economic and social life and their contribution to development.

9. The full utilization of the desire and readiness of women to devote their energies, talents and abilities to the benefit of society.

### II. MINIMUM TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED DURING THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

#### A. Education

1. The progressive elimination of illiteracy, ensuring equality in literacy between the sexes, especially among the younger generation.

2. Equal access of boys and girls to education at the primary and secondary levels and at educational in-



stitutions of all types, including universities and vocational, technical and professional schools.

3. Decisive progress in achieving free and compulsory education at the primary level and in achieving free education at all levels.

4. The establishment of the same choice of curricula for boys and girls, the same examinations, equally qualified teaching staff, and the same quality of school premises and equipment, whether the institutions are co-educational or not, and equal opportunities to receive scholarships and grants.

5. The achievement of equality in the percentage of boys and girls receiving primary education and of a substantial increase in the number of girls at all educational levels, in particular in the field of technical and professional education.

6. The establishment of educational policies that take account of employment needs and opportunities and of scientific and technological change.

#### B. Training and employment

1. Provision of the same vocational advice and guidance to members of both sexes.

2. Equal access of girls and women to vocational training and retraining at all levels, with a view to achieving their full participation in the economic and social life of their countries.

3. Universal acceptance of the principle of equal pay for equal work and the adoption of effective measures to implement it.

4. Full acceptance of the policy of non-discrimination in relation to the employment and treatment of women, and measures to give effect to that policy on a progressive basis.

5. A substantial increase in the numbers of qualified women employed in skilled and technical work, and at all higher levels of economic life and in posts of responsibility.

6. A substantial increase in the opportunities for involvement of women in all facets of agricultural development and agricultural services.

#### C. Health and maternity protection

1. The progressive extension of measures to ensure maternity protection, with a view to ensuring paid maternity leave with the guarantee of returning to former or equivalent employment.

2. The development and extension of adequate child care and other facilities to assist parents with family responsibilities.

3. The adoption of measures for the creation and development of a wide network of special medical establishments for the protection of the health of the mother and child.

4. Making available to all persons who so desire the necessary information and advice to enable them to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to prepare them for responsible parenthood, including information on the ways in which women can benefit from family planning. Such information and advice should be based on valid and proven scientific expertise, with due regard to the risks that may be involved.

#### D. Administration and public life

1. A substantial increase in the number of women participating in public and government life at the local, national and international levels. Special attention might be paid to training women for such participation, especially in middle-level and higher posts.

2. A substantial increase in the number of qualified women holding responsible posts at the executive and policy-making levels, including those related to overall development planning.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 644-647.

Plenary Meeting 1694.

#### ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapters III C and XII (resolution 6(XXIII)).

E/4831, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution III, as submitted by Commission, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1512(XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4870, adopted unanimously by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on equal access of women to literacy,

Considering that illiteracy is one of the main obstacles to the progress of women in general and to the effective exercise of their rights and responsibilities in particular,

Considering also that progress in eliminating illiteracy and in raising the standard of general education at all levels would not fail to bring about an improvement whereby all citizens, and more particularly women, would contribute more fully to the development of their countries,

1. Appeals to Member States, non-governmental organizations and other voluntary organizations to intensify their efforts to ensure that all the necessary steps are taken and every facility provided to enable women in both rural and urban regions to start or continue their education, making full use of all the available adult education programmes;

2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assign an important place in its functional literacy programmes to women who are still illiterate and to give assistance to all governmental and non-governmental literacy undertakings, inter alia, by acquainting them with modern techniques and methods for overcoming illiteracy;

3. Suggests that non-governmental organizations should undertake or continue activities aimed at public opinion, national parliaments and public authorities, with the express aim of:

(a) Securing the signing and ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education

adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1960;

(b) Raising the standard of literacy among adults, particularly among women, on account of their having lagged so far behind;

(c) Helping to train leaders for literacy campaigns and to devise methods of stimulating the interest of

#### ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

ST/TAO/HR/37. Seminar on Effects of Scientific and Technological Developments on Status of Women, Iasi, Romania, 5-18 August 1969.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapter III D.

E/4831, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution IV, as submitted by Commission, as orally amended by Greece, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1513 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4870, adopted unanimously by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1328(XLIV) of 31 May 1968 and 1394(XLVI) of 5 June 1969 concerning the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers,

Considering that the progress of science and its technological applications opens up wide prospects of economic, social and cultural progress and of improving the standard of living,

Noting that modern scientific and technological progress requires the highest level of vocational training of workers,

Bearing in mind that the introduction of the latest techniques, mechanization and automation of production processes give women access to many new vocations,

Considering that general education and vocational training acquire exceptional importance under conditions of scientific and technological progress,

Considering that scientific and technological progress gives rise to numerous and complex problems, according to the regions, categories of workers, occupational sectors and individuals,

Noting that some unfavourable consequences of scientific and technological progress weigh more heavily upon the status of women workers,

Noting in that connexion the low degree of skill of most women workers and the difficulty of changing occupations resulting therefrom,

Noting also women's limited geographical mobility, due usually to their family responsibilities,

Aware of the need for preparation, guidance and vocational training constantly adjusted to scientific and

technological progress and to the requirements of economic development,

1. Notes with satisfaction the attention being given by the United Nations to examining the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women in contemporary society;

2. Draws the attention of Member States and of interested international organizations to the conclusions of the European Seminar on that topic, held at Iasi, Romania, from 5 to 18 August 1969 by the United Nations in co-operation with the Romanian Government;

3. Requests Member States:

(a) To make provision in school programmes for appropriate general education that prepares the ground for a flexible vocational training which can be adjusted at all times to the structure of employment, and to which girls and boys have equal access under the same conditions;

(b) To ensure that lifelong adult education, accelerated vocational training and vocational and other retraining are available to men and women under the same conditions;

(c) To see to it that new opportunities for employment are accorded on the basis of individual ability and aptitudes, irrespective of sex and without division of work into men's and women's work;

(d) To see to it that no reduction is permitted in the employment of women, in particular in skilled work;

(e) To pay special attention to the problems of environment, social installations, hygiene and occupational safety associated with scientific and technological progress;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, in particular the International Labour Organisation, as well as Member States, to continue to study the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women and to submit periodic reports on that question to the Commission on the Status of Women;

5. Requests the International Labour Organisation to study ways of evaluating work which would permit the efficient implementation of the principle of real equality of pay for women and men for equal work;

6. Requests the International Labour Organisation to continue its review of international conventions from the point of view of the changes that occur as a result of scientific and technological progress.

#### ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 644-647.  
Plenary Meeting 1694.

The Status of the Unmarried Mother: Law and Practice. Report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/540/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.4.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chap-

ters IV and XII (resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 8 (XXIII)), and Chapter XXIII (draft resolutions V and VI).

E/4831, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution V, as submitted by Commission, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, para. 7, and draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1514 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4870, adopted unanimously by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the number of unmarried mothers is still increasing in some countries,

Noting further that owing to her status and the inadequacy of measures of social protection in her favour, the unmarried mother and her child are still the subject of discrimination in many countries,

Considering that as a human being the unmarried mother is entitled to respect for her dignity and for her well-being and that of her child,

Mindful that there can be no satisfactory progress for humanity as a whole without more rapid progress as regards the status of all women,

Considering that the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in society is a complex problem which calls for thorough study,

1. Urges the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies that have not yet done so to take adequate measures of social assistance in favour of the unmarried mother and the child born out of wedlock;

2. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to study the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society;

3. Invites Member States to elaborate for adolescents of both sexes educational programmes aimed at making them aware of their future family responsibilities;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to devote a part of the report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the study of the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society on the basis of the information furnished by Member States and the specialized agencies concerned.

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 15.

#### PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY AND OTHER SITUATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 644-647.  
Plenary Meeting 1694.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapter V.

E/4831, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution VII, as submitted by Commission, and as orally amended by Pakistan, approved by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647, by 21 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1515 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4870, adopted by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694, by 22 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 4 (XXII) adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on protection of women and children in emergency or wartime, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence,

Bearing in mind resolutions I and XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights and the fact that the General Assembly has taken concrete steps towards the implementation of those resolutions,

Noting that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 which provides for important safeguards for the protection of women and children, is not fully implemented in the course of armed conflicts and in occupied territories,

Taking note of the report of the Special Working Group of Experts established under resolution 6 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Fully convinced that the protection of women and children during emergency and wartime is contemplated by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, has requested the Secretary-General, in pursuance of his study on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, to give special attention to the need for better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts,

Having received the Secretary-General's report on protection of women and children in emergency or wartime, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence, concerning the conditions of women and children in the occupied territories in the Middle East and the steps taken by the United Nations with respect to human rights in armed conflicts,

1. Renews its solemn appeal to all women throughout the world to make every effort to contribute, in their families and in their communities, to the establishment of peace and justice and towards finding a just solution to armed conflicts;

2. Calls upon States to abide fully by their obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of

12 August 1949 and other rules of international law concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To give particular attention, in pursuing his study on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, to the question of protection of women and children in emergency or wartime;

(b) To consider further measures of promoting throughout the world a wider knowledge of the plight of women and children victims of armed conflicts, and of the existing international rules which provide protection for women and children in armed conflicts;

(c) To submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fourth session a report containing information available from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as from any other appropriate United Nations bodies, on the conditions of women and children in emergency and armed conflicts in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence;

4. Requests the General Assembly to consider the possibility of drafting a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or wartime;

5. Decides to include the question of the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflicts in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1818, 1819.

A/7944 (S/9618). Situation in Middle East. Letter of 27 January 1970 from Jordan.

A/7945 (S/9623). Situation in Middle East. Letter of 29 January 1970 from Israel.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I B 7.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX N, paras. 381-383.

A/C.3/L.1844. Mongolia, Morocco, Syria, USSR: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Algeria, Kenya, Mali and Niger.

A/8173/Add.1. Report of Third Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), paras. 23-24.

PERIODICITY OF COMMISSION  
SESSIONS AND WORK PROGRAMME

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meeting 410.

Social Committee, meeting 647.

Plenary Meeting 1722.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women

on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapters VI A and XII (resolution 9(XXIII)).

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, para. 102.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, paras. 4 and 8.

E/4900. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971 and tentative programme for 1972. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

E/4924. Report of Co-ordination Committee, para. 5.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 29.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 644-647.

Plenary Meeting 1694.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, Geneva, Switzerland, 23 March-10 April 1970. (For list of documents before Commission, see Annex II.)

E/4831 (Summary). Summary of report of Commission on Status of Women.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IX, as proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647.

RESOLUTION 1517(XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4870, adopted unanimously by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694.

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-third session;

2. Endorses the programme of work contained in chapter VI of that report.

INCREASED ACTIVITIES  
RELATING TO STATUS OF  
WOMEN AT REGIONAL LEVEL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 644-647.

Plenary Meeting 1694.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapter VIII.

E/4831, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution VIII, as submitted by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647, by 12 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 15.

# INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN INTERESTS ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Social Committee, meetings 644-647.  
Plenary Meeting 1694.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapters IX and XII (resolution 10(XXIII)).

E/4831, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution IX, as submitted by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647, by 18 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VIII.

**RESOLUTION 1516(XLVIII)**, as recommended by Social Committee, E/4870, adopted by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694, by 16 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2554 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 condemning the activities of foreign economic and other interests in dependent Territories which lead to the exploitation of colonial countries and peoples,

Noting that, in its resolution 2554 (XXIV) the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue its study of the problem of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session,

Considering also the request made by the Commission on the Status of Women in the operative para-

graph of its resolution 3(XXII) of 3 February 1969 requesting the Special Committee to devote a part of the report which it was to present to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session to the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, in order that the study might be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-third session,

Noting that in paragraph 17 of its report the Special Committee expressed its readiness to take appropriate action on that request in the light of any decision that might be taken in that regard by the General Assembly,

Requests the General Assembly to invite the Special Committee to study the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, in order that the study may be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fourth session.

## ADVISORY SERVICES

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Social Committee, meetings 644-647.  
Plenary Meeting 1614.

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapters III and XII (resolutions 4(XXIII) and 5(XXIII) and Chapter VIII.

ST/TAO/HR/37. Seminar on Effects of Scientific and Technological Developments on Status of Women, Iasi, Romania, 5-18 August 1969.

ST/TAO/HR/41. Seminar on Participation of Women in Economic Life of Their Countries (with reference to implementation of article 10 of Declaration on Elimination of Discrimination against Women). Moscow, USSR, 8-21 September 1970.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX 0.

## ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, established by the General Assembly in 1955,<sup>32</sup> the United Nations organizes, at the request of Governments, seminars for the exchange of experience concerning human rights problems, and also provides the services of experts and fellowships.

### ACTIVITIES IN 1970

During 1970, two international seminars, one on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, the other on the participation of women in the economic life of their

countries, as well as a regional seminar on the realization of economic and social rights with particular reference to developing countries, were organized as a part of the advisory services programme. The programme for 1970 also included the holding of an international seminar relating to legal aid which had to be postponed until a later date.

The international seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human

<sup>32</sup> See Y.U.N., 1955. pp. 164-65, text of resolution 926 (X).

rights, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 2 to 12 June 1970, was the first on this topic under the advisory services programme.

Among the topics discussed were: aspirations of youth concerning the standards that should prevail in the accomplishment of present-day humanitarian demands; the role of youth in the implementation of human rights standards; education of youth with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms; participation of youth in national development; and involvement of youth in international co-operation for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The second international seminar, on the participation of women in the economic life of their countries (with reference to the implementation of article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women), took place in Moscow, USSR, from 8 to 21 September 1970.

The seminar discussed the following topics: the extent of women's participation in the economic life of their countries; preparation of women for participation in economic life; conditions and measures required to enable women to combine work, family and civic responsibilities; and the role of Governments, non-governmental organizations and society as a whole in the implementation of article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

The regional seminar on the realization of economic and social rights, with particular reference to developing countries, was held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 23 June to 4 July 1970.

Among the topics discussed were: consideration of the material and other conditions necessary for the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights at the national level; review of steps and measures, including constitutional provisions, legislation, administrative regulations and procedures and court decisions, taken at the national level; and the role of international action for the achievement of economic, social and cultural rights in developing countries.

A total of 46 fellowship awards were granted in 1970 to recipients from the following 30 countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, China, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guy-

ana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, and the United Arab Republic. The programme for 1970 included several awards on questions relating to the status of women, the administration of justice in family courts and the rights of the child, and on two new topics—the functions of the Procurer-General's office in the promotion of human rights, and respect for human rights in armed conflicts.

In 1970, at the request of Cameroon, the Secretary-General continued to provide the services of an expert to advise on the promotion in that country of the participation of women in national affairs and national development, with particular emphasis on community development.

#### ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS BODIES

During 1970, attention was given to the advisory services programme by various United Nations bodies, including the Commissions on Human Rights and on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

In connexion with the possibility of establishing a regional commission on human rights for Africa, the Human Rights Commission, at its 1970 session, among other things asked the Secretary-General to extend all appropriate assistance under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. (See also page 570.)

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its session in March-April 1970, asked the Secretary-General, in connexion with the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, to examine the possibility of rendering to Member States—under the advisory services programme—new types of assistance in the field of the status of women.

In a resolution relating to women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community, the Commission expressed the hope that regional seminars on women's civic service would be organized within the framework of the advisory

services programme. (See also pp. 544 and 546.)

The Economic and Social Council, at its session in July 1970, endorsed the action of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme which, at its session in January 1970, had taken note of the programme of technical co-operation for 1971 set out in the Secretary-General's report, including an ap-

propriation of \$250,000 for advisory services in the field of human rights.

At its twenty-fifth session later in the year, the General Assembly, in resolution 2738 A (XXV) on the 1971 United Nations budget, appropriated funds for technical programmes, including \$250,000 for the 1971 programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters VII and VIII, and Chapter XXIII (resolution 6(XXVI) and other decisions, p. 88).  
E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapters III A and B and VII, and Chapter XII (resolutions 4(XXIII) and 5(XXIII)).  
A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 22.  
A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX O.

#### REPORTS OF SEMINARS

- ST/TAO/HR/39. Seminar on Role of Youth in Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 2-12 June 1970.  
ST/TAO/HR/40. Seminar on Realization of Economic and Social Rights with Particular Reference to Developing Countries, Lusaka, Zambia, 23 June-4 July 1970.  
ST/TAO/HR/41. Seminar on Participation of Women in Economic Life of Their Countries (with reference to implementation of article 10 of Declaration on Elimination of Discrimination against Women), Moscow, USSR, 8-21 September 1970.

#### OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

##### PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND PERSONS COMMITTING CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

In 1970, various United Nations organs again considered the question of the punishment of war criminals and persons committing crimes against humanity, which had been under consideration since 1965.

During the year, replies and comments were received from Governments on matters dealt with in a 1969 study prepared by the Secretary-General on ensuring the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity,<sup>33</sup> and in response to a General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1969.<sup>34</sup>

At its session in February-March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question and adopted a draft resolution for consideration by the Economic and Social Council. It also decided to keep the item on its agenda. In another decision the Commission among other things called upon all States to observe strictly the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and considered that "grave

breaches" of the Conventions, as defined by those Conventions, constituted war crimes and were an affront to humanity in addition to being crimes.

On 27 May, the Economic and Social Council approved the draft resolution recommended by the Human Rights Commission as its resolution 1500(XLVIII). It adopted the text by a vote of 16 to 2, with 9 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, where it was approved on 19 May by 8 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions. On a proposal by the USSR, the text was recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

(For text of resolution 1500(XLVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session later in 1970, adopted the text on 15 December—as amended in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee—as resolution 2712(XXV), by 55 votes to 4, with 33 abstentions.

<sup>33</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 537-38.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., pp. 549-50, text of resolution 2583(XXIV).

By this text, the General Assembly among other things welcomed the fact that the 1968 Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity<sup>35</sup> entered into force on 11 November 1970, and noted with regret that numerous United Nations decisions on the question of the punishment of war criminals were not being fully complied with.

The Assembly expressed its concern that in present-day conditions—as a result of aggressive wars and policies and practices of racism, apartheid and colonialism—war crimes and crimes against humanity were being committed in various parts of the world.

By the operative parts of the text, the Assembly:

(1) drew attention to the fact that many war criminals and persons who had committed crimes against humanity were continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and were enjoying protection;

(2) called upon all States to take measures to arrest such persons and extradite them to the countries where they had committed the crimes, so that they could be brought to trial and punished in accordance with the laws of those countries;

(3) condemned the war crimes and crimes against humanity being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, apartheid and colonialism, and called upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes;

(4) also called upon all States concerned to intensify their co-operation in the collection and exchange of information which would contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

(5) again requested the States concerned which had not already done so to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who had not yet been brought to trial or punished;

(6) asked States which had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to

War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity as soon as possible;

(7) appealed to Governments to inform the Secretary-General as to the measures they had taken or were taking in that regard;

(8) also appealed to States which had not yet become parties to the Convention strictly to observe the provisions of the Assembly's resolution of 15 December 1969 (2583 (XXIV))<sup>36</sup> to the effect that they should refrain from action running counter to the main purposes of the Convention; and

(9) asked the Secretary-General to continue, in the light of the comments submitted by Governments, the study of the question of war crimes and crimes against humanity and criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, in order to report to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth (1971) session.

(For text of resolution 2712 (XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This text reflected amendments put forward in the Third Committee to the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council. Thus, Poland proposed the addition of the preambular paragraph by which the Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and the operative paragraph by which the General Assembly requested States which had not done so to become parties to the Convention as soon as possible. The preambular paragraph was adopted by a vote of 50 to 4, with 34 abstentions; the operative paragraph by a vote of 37 to 4, with 50 abstentions.

The Byelorussian SSR proposed the addition of two operative paragraphs by which the Assembly appealed to all States to supply the Secretary-General with information on measures they had taken or were taking to become parties to the Convention, and by which the Assembly appealed to States not already parties to the Convention strictly to observe the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2583 (XXIV) to the effect that they should refrain from action running counter to the main purposes of the

<sup>35</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 608-10, resolution 2391 (XXIII), containing text of Convention.

<sup>36</sup> See footnote 34.



Convention. The first paragraph was adopted by a vote of 41 to 5, with 46 abstentions, after a suggestion by the United States—to replace the words "all States" by the word "Governments"—had been adopted by 32 votes to 24, with 26 abstentions. The second paragraph proposed by the Byelorussian SSR was adopted by 40 votes to 4, with 46 abstentions. Separate votes were taken on certain parts of the text, and the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by the Third Committee on 8 December 1970 by a roll-call vote of 47 to 4, with 41 abstentions.

A draft resolution put forward by Saudi Arabia in the Third Committee was not pressed to a vote. By it, the General Assembly among other things would have decided to call on the Sixth (Legal) Committee or any other appropriate organ of the United Nations to study as soon as possible the draft optional protocol<sup>37</sup> (to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity) and to report the results of its deliberations to the General Assembly.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

In response to a request by the General Assembly in 1968,<sup>38</sup> the Secretary-General in 1970 submitted a preliminary report on human rights problems arising from developments in science and technology.

In preparing the report—which comprised a summary account of studies on the question already made or in progress—the Secretary-General consulted Governments, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the specialized agencies, regional organizations, other inter-governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, national academies, institutes of learning and other institutions, and individual scholars.

The report discussed the problem under the following main headings: (a) respect for the privacy of individuals and the integrity and sovereignty of nations in the light of advances in recording and other techniques; (b) protection of the human personality and its physical and intellectual integrity in the light of the advances in biology, medicine and biochem-

istry; (c) uses of electronics which might affect the rights of the person and the limits which should be placed on such uses in a democratic society; (d) other problems in connexion with human rights arising from developments in science and technology; and (e) the balance which should be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity.

A preliminary memorandum by the World Health Organization (WHO) was submitted later in the year by the Secretary-General. It concerned health aspects of human rights and scientific and technological developments.

At its session in February-March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights, lacking time to study the substantial documentation involved, transmitted the report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. It decided to examine the report at its 1971 session, in the light of decisions by the General Assembly and as supplemented by such information as might be collected in the meantime, particularly that submitted by Governments and the competent specialized agencies.

The Economic and Social Council decided on 27 May 1970 to transmit the preliminary report to the General Assembly.

Later in 1970, at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly among other things asked the Secretary-General to continue to study the problems relating to human rights arising from developments in science and technology. The Human Rights Commission was asked to give priority at its 1971 session to the examination of the preliminary report—as supplemented by available further information, including WHO'S preliminary memorandum—and to transmit to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, its suggestions and recommendations.

The Assembly also decided to give priority to the item at its 1971 session.

The Assembly took these decisions on 15 December when it unanimously adopted resolution 2721 (XXV) on the recommendation of its

<sup>37</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 592-93.

<sup>38</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 615-16, text of resolution 2450 (XXIII).

Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Committee approved it unanimously on 11 December, as orally amended by Sierra Leone and by its sponsors, which were Finland, France, Iran, Japan, the Philippines and Sweden.

(For text of resolution 2721 (XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. See also pp. 441-48.)

#### TRADE UNION RIGHTS

In 1970, in accordance with a request by the Economic and Social Council in 1969,<sup>39</sup> the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established by the Commission on Human Rights continued its investigations into infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

In its report to the Economic and Social Council's session in May 1970, the Ad Hoc Working Group reiterated the conclusions contained in its 1969 report.<sup>40</sup>

With regard to South Africa, the Working Group said, among other things, that the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill submitted to the South African House of Assembly in 1969 was a further attempt at suppressing the rights of African workers. Normal safety measures for African miners did not exist and the compensation paid to the families of African workers who died in mine accidents was totally inadequate.

The Working Group further condemned the migratory labour system and the "Bantustan" system, whose purpose was to restrict freedom of employment for African workers and to provide a pool of cheap labour for white employers.

With regard to the situation in Namibia, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts concluded that the South West Africa Affairs Act of 1969 had, illegally, further extended the direct control of the South African Government over various mining and labour matters in the territory. The Working Group denounced the system of reserves or "native areas" which were intended by the South African authorities to be reservoirs of cheap labour for industrial areas in Namibia and South Africa. Furthermore, the African workers had no say in the preparation or implementation of "labour contracts," under which they were recruited in native reserves.

With regard to Southern Rhodesia, the Ad Hoc Working Group said it had every reason to believe that repression against African trade unionists continued unabated. Africans were denied the educational opportunities available to Europeans, and employment opportunities for Africans—even in unskilled and low-paying jobs—were decreasing. The condition of African agricultural workers, who had no right of collective bargaining, was found to be deplorable.

The Working Group once again drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government in the evolution of the present unhappy situation with regard to trade union rights in Southern Rhodesia, and it stressed the need for urgent intervention by that Government in Southern Rhodesia.

At its session in May 1970, the Economic and Social Council had before it—in addition to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group—a report concerning infringements of trade union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, prepared by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) at the request of the Council.

On 28 May, the Economic and Social Council among other things endorsed the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and thanked ILO for its report. It condemned the continuing suppression of trade union rights in southern Africa and called for an end to such suppression and for the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned for their trade union activities.

The Council also authorized the Ad Hoc Working Group to investigate the conditions of: (a) the African producers of primary products in the Portuguese colonies in Africa; (b) the sector of unorganized labour, such as farm labour, in those colonies; and (c) workers from Mozambique and Angola who were or had been employed in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. The Working Group was further authorized to investigate the factors leading to discrimination in these sectors.

The Working Group was asked by the Coun-

<sup>39</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 546-48, text of resolution 1412 (XL VI).

<sup>40</sup> Ibid., pp. 534-35.

cil to make these inquiries in co-operation with ILO, other specialized agencies concerned and the major international trade union organizations.

The Secretary-General was asked to assist the Working Group and to give maximum publicity to its report.

The Council took these decisions when it adopted—by a roll-call vote of 17 to 0, with 9 abstentions—resolution 1509(XLVIII), as proposed by Ghana, India, Kenya, the People's Republic of the Congo and Yugoslavia, and as orally amended by them.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Between 16 June and 2 September, the Ad Hoc Working Group heard a number of witnesses, with a view to submitting a further report to the Economic and Social Council in 1971.

#### EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

At its 1970 session, the Commission on Human Rights, in response to a 1968 request by the General Assembly,<sup>41</sup> again considered the question of the education of youth all over the world with a view to the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms.

At its 1969 session,<sup>42</sup> the Commission had asked the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for a report on the question, to be supplemented by the Secretary-General with other pertinent data. These reports were before the Commission in 1970.

The UNESCO report described the agency's methods and programmes used in educating youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Secretary-General's report contained information submitted by United Nations Member States, by UNESCO and other interested specialized agencies or their members, by four regional economic commissions, by the United Nations Children's Fund and by inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

On 25 March the Commission decided to resume consideration of the question as a matter of priority at its 1971 session, and asked the

Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to bring to the Commission's attention such supplementary documentation as would facilitate its consideration of the question.

At its twenty-fifth session later in 1970, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2633 (XXV)) on the question of youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development.

Among other things, the Assembly stressed the major role, contribution and participation of youth in the promotion of world peace and justice, social and economic progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms, self-determination and the emancipation of all peoples in building a better future. It called upon Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to act so as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of international law, and also to take effective steps to combat propaganda in favour of unjust wars, as well as to combat racist, nazi and similar ideologies.

(For details and text of resolution 2633 (XXV), see pp. 581-83.)

The Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia, organized, on a world-wide basis, a seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, which was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 2 to 12 June 1970. (See also pp. 559-61.)

#### QUESTION OF CREATION OF POST OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The question of the creation of the post of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which had been before the General Assembly and other United Nations organs since 1965, was again before the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session in 1970. In response to an

<sup>41</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 612-13, text of resolution 2447 (XXIII).

<sup>42</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 540-41.

Assembly request in 1969,<sup>43</sup> the Secretary-General in 1970 submitted an analytical study relating to two 1967 resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the question.<sup>44</sup>

Debate in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on the question revealed a wide divergence of views on the desirability of establishing the proposed office.

Supporters of the proposal—among them Costa Rica, France and the United States—maintained that the consistently heavy agenda of existing United Nations bodies dealing with human rights showed that the programme and activities of the United Nations in that field needed to be rationalized and stimulated.

Those opposed to creation of the new office—including Ceylon, Saudi Arabia and the USSR—argued that its activities would duplicate the work of existing machinery and would lead to unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States.

During its consideration of the question, the Third Committee had before it the text of the draft resolution on establishing the office of High Commissioner recommended by the Economic and Social Council in 1967 (1237(XLII))<sup>45</sup> and amendments thereto submitted by the USSR and by India; a draft resolution submitted by Ceylon and amendments thereto submitted by Afghanistan, Canada, Costa Rica, France, the Netherlands, the United States and Uruguay and sub-amendments to these by Saudi Arabia and by the USSR; and two draft resolutions submitted by Saudi Arabia.

The Third Committee eventually decided to recommend to the General Assembly that debate on the item be adjourned to the next session of the Assembly. This action, taken on a proposal by Ceylon, was adopted on 7 December by a roll-call vote of 54 to 38, with 15 abstentions.

On 14 December, by a recorded vote of 80 to 1, with 11 abstentions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its twenty-sixth session in 1971.

#### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

As in previous years, the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had before it in 1970 a draft Con-

vention and a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information. The draft Declaration had been completed and adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1960; the draft Convention had been before the General Assembly since 1959. In 1959, 1960 and 1961, the Third Committee had adopted the preamble and articles 1 through 4 of the draft Convention.<sup>46</sup> In 1969, the General Assembly, again unable to take any substantive action on freedom of information because of its heavy programme of work, decided to give priority to the question at its twenty-fifth session in 1970.<sup>47</sup>

However, in 1970 the Assembly was again unable to consider the draft Declaration or draft Convention on Freedom of Information. On 15 December, by 98 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions, it decided to give priority to this item at its twenty-sixth (1971) session, taking into account that consideration of the draft Declaration had been deferred for a decade, and that the draft Convention on Freedom of Information had been before the Assembly for 18 years.

The Assembly took this decision in adopting resolution 2722 (XXV), as recommended by the Third Committee, where it was adopted on 11 December by 67 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions, on a proposal by Afghanistan, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

According to a procedure consolidated by the Economic and Social Council in 1959,<sup>48</sup> communications addressed to the United Nations dealing with the principles involved in promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights are summarized in a non-confi-

<sup>43</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 554-55, text of resolution 2595 (XXIV).

<sup>44</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 542-43, texts of resolutions 1237(XLII) and 1238(XLII).

<sup>45</sup> See footnote 44.

<sup>46</sup> See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 212-14; Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 335-37; and Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 306-7.

<sup>47</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 552, text of resolution 2596 (XXIV).

<sup>48</sup> See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 221, text of resolution 728F(XXVIII).

dential list distributed every year to the Commission on Human Rights.

Other communications concerning human rights—largely complaints alleging denial or violation of such rights—are summarized in a confidential list furnished every year to the members of the Commission in private meeting. The identity of the writers is not disclosed unless they have indicated that there is no objection to disclosure. Copies of the communications summarized in the confidential list are sent to any United Nations Member State referred to in the communications, and any reply which a Government might send is submitted to the Commission, together with the confidential list.

By a Council resolution of 1967,<sup>49</sup> the Commission and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities were authorized to examine information relevant to: gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as exemplified by the policy of apartheid as practised in the Republic of South Africa and in Namibia (South West Africa), a territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and illegally occupied by South Africa; and to racial discrimination as practised in Southern Rhodesia.

The Human Rights Commission was also authorized, in appropriate cases, to make a thorough study of situations which revealed a consistent pattern of such violations and to report, with recommendations, to the Economic and Social Council.

The Council established additional procedures for dealing with alleged infringements of trade union rights (1950 and 1953) and with information relating to forced labour (1956), notwithstanding the provisions referred to above. Such communications are also included in the confidential list.

A confidential document of a statistical nature, based on the confidential lists of communications without disclosing either the names of the writers or the countries to which they relate, is also presented to the Commission.

In 1970, the Secretary-General submitted a non-confidential list of communications and a confidential list of communications to the Commission's 1970 session, together with a statistical summary of the confidential list.

(See also pp. 527-29.)

#### STUDY OF REALIZATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

At its 1970 session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries.<sup>50</sup>

The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing replies from 23 Governments to a request for information with a view to exchanging experience among States on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

The Special Rapporteur, Manouchehr Ganji, submitted a preliminary report in which he outlined the framework of a comprehensive report on the question. Commission members described efforts of their Governments to ensure to their nationals the enjoyment and protection of the rights in question, and made suggestions about matters which the Special Rapporteur should take into account in preparing the comprehensive report.

These included: (a) the effectiveness of the norms and principles contained in international instruments; (b) the degree of co-ordination between United Nations bodies which contributed to the realization of the rights under study; (c) conditions regarding the realization of economic, social and cultural rights in countries having different social systems; (d) problems encountered in the process of realization of economic, social and cultural rights and measures applied by Governments in order to overcome those problems; (e) the respective role and responsibility, with respect to the creation of real guarantees and material conditions, of State organs, semi-State organs and private institutions in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights; (f) the practical influence of the enjoyment of those rights in enhancing the dignity of the individual; and (g) the significance of effecting basic socio-economic trans-

<sup>49</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 512, text of resolution 1235(XLII).

<sup>50</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 543-44.

formations in countries for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

At its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1502 (XLVIII)—by 26 votes to 0, with 1 abstention—on the recommendation of the Human Rights Commission, and as approved by the Council's Social Committee on 19 May by 21 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

By this text, the Council asked the Special Rapporteur to complete his study as soon as possible, taking into account the views expressed by the Human Rights Commission, and to submit his final report to the Commission if possible at its 1971 session, but not later than at its 1972 session.

The Council also asked the Secretary-General to continue providing the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance and urged all Governments that had not already done so to submit information on the effectiveness of methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

(For text of resolution 1502(XLVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Government of Zambia, organized in 1970 a regional seminar on the realization of economic and social rights, with particular reference to developing countries. The seminar was held at Lusaka, Zambia, from 23 June to 4 July. (See also pp. 559-61.)

#### PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its 1970 session, the Commission on Human Rights considered periodic reports submitted by Governments and specialized agencies on economic, social and cultural rights, as well as additional reports on civil and political rights received during the latter part of 1969.

In accordance with a schedule established by the Economic and Social Council in 1965,<sup>51</sup> reports are submitted for consideration in 2 continuing three-year cycle: in the first year, on civil and political rights; in the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights; and in the third year, on freedom of information.

Reports on economic, social and cultural rights were submitted by 33 States for the period from 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1969—together with

reports submitted by the International Labour Organisation; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the World Health Organization; the Universal Postal Union; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—as well as comments from non-governmental organizations. They were considered by the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights and by the Commission on the Status of Women (see page 544) during their 1970 sessions, as well as by the Human Rights Commission.

On the recommendation of its Ad Hoc Committee, the Commission among other things expressed the belief that the reports on economic, social and cultural rights and the information available from other United Nations sources revealed the following trends, characteristics and problems of special importance and common interest:

(a) the positive influence on some Member States of United Nations instruments to promote and protect the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and guarantee their application;

(b) the growing importance attributed to those rights in law and in practice in States having different economic and social systems and at different stages of development, and particularly the interest shown by them in the study of problems relating to employment, to the improvement of living standards and to the environment, as well as the place accorded to problems of youth in the priorities of those States;

(c) the emphasis placed by many States on the need to combat discrimination in all its forms and on the role of education as a means of achieving progress in that field;

(d) the efforts made to devise legal and administrative procedures to facilitate the implementation of those rights and the application of systems for the verification of such implementation and to ensure fuller participation by the population;

(e) the realization on the part of many States that the difficulties which they were encounter-

<sup>51</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 487-88, text of resolution 1074C (XXXIX).

ing derived from the inadequacy of economic resources that could be allocated for the attainment of those rights, as well as from circumstances not within their own control; and

(f) the fact that the realization of those rights in the developing countries depended not on the developing countries alone but also on international action by the United Nations, by the specialized agencies and by the international community, especially in the field of development.

The Commission affirmed the need for increasing the resources available to the various bodies of the United Nations system concerned with technical and financial assistance, with a view to promoting international co-operation required in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights so that those bodies might be in a better position to provide Member States—and particularly the developing countries—with the assistance they might require in reaching solutions to the problems and difficulties experienced in that field.

The Human Rights Commission invited States to participate in a spirit of international co-operation in the periodic reporting system, which represented a source of information on the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms and was a valuable incentive to Governments to promote those rights. It asked Governments to give precedence in their reports to comments concerning the specific application of measures for the promotion of human rights and, if they so wished, to give detailed consideration to aspects of such application in which they had special experience.

Governments were also asked by the Commission to include in their reports a review of the status of their ratification of, or accession to, the relevant international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations.

The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the procedure for dealing with periodic reports again be altered to allow Governments more time in which to prepare their reports, to give the Secretariat sufficient time to issue the necessary documentation and to permit members of the Ad Hoc Committee to study and evaluate the material carefully.

The Economic and Social Council, at its ses-

sion in May 1970, gave effect to this recommendation when it unanimously adopted resolution 1506(XLVIII) on 27 May, as approved without vote by its Social Committee on 20 May.

By this text, the Council authorized the Ad Hoc Committee to submit its report to the Commission within one year following the receipt of reports, notwithstanding the provisions of its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965.<sup>52</sup>

(For text of resolution 1506(XLVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1966 and opened for signature, ratification and accession.<sup>53</sup>

The Assembly expressed the hope, when it adopted these instruments, that they would be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Secretary-General was asked to submit to the Assembly, at its future sessions, reports concerning the state of ratifications of the three instruments.

As at 31 December 1970, both Covenants had been ratified or acceded to by nine States and the Optional Protocol by four States. Also at the end of 1970, 46 States had signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 45 had signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and 17 had signed the Optional Protocol. The Covenants each require 35 ratifications or accessions before they enter into force, while the Optional Protocol requires 10 ratifications or accessions.

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly decided, without objection, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, text of resolution 2200A (XXI), containing text of International Covenants and Optional Protocol.

Cultural) Committee, to take note of the Secretary-General's 1970 report on the question and to request him to submit another report to the Assembly's 1971 session.

#### SLAVERY AND PRACTICES OF APARTHEID AND COLONIALISM

At its session in August 1970, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, of the Commission on Human Rights, considered a progress report on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the practices of apartheid and colonialism, submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the question, Mohamed Awad, in accordance with a 1968 resolution of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>54</sup>

The Sub-Commission asked the Special Rapporteur to complete his task and to submit a final report to the Sub-Commission at its 1971 session. It also asked the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Rapporteur with the necessary assistance for the completion of his task, and asked him once again to urge those States which had not yet ratified the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, to expedite their ratification procedures.

The Sub-Commission also asked the Commission on Human Rights to recommend a draft resolution on the question for consideration by the Economic and Social Council in 1971.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

When it adopted the International Covenants on Human Rights in 1966,<sup>55</sup> the General Assembly considered the advisability of proposals made for the establishment of national commissions on human rights or the designation of other appropriate institutions to perform certain functions pertaining to the observance of the Covenants.<sup>56</sup> The Commission on Human Rights, which was asked to examine the question in all its aspects, was not able to consider the substance of the question until its session in 1970.

The Commission did, however, decide at its

1967 session to set up an ad hoc study group to examine a proposal made at that session to establish regional commissions on human rights within the United Nations family. After studying the report of that group, the Commission in 1968 asked the Secretary-General to transmit the report to Member States and regional inter-governmental organizations for their comments and to consider the possibility of arranging suitable regional seminars under the human rights advisory services programme to discuss the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of such commissions.

At its 1969 session, the Commission deferred consideration of the question until the results of a seminar to be held in Cairo, United Arab Republic, could be made available. The seminar was held from 2 to 15 September 1969 for participants from African countries to consider the establishment of regional commissions on human rights, with special reference to Africa.

At its 1969 session, the Commission deferred Commission, noting the report and conclusions of the Cairo seminar on the possibility of establishing a regional commission on human rights for Africa, asked the Secretary-General to extend all appropriate assistance under the advisory services programme and to arrange for appropriate consultation and exchange of information between the Commission and the Organization of African Unity in connexion with the possible establishment of the proposed commission.

The Commission also agreed that the question of whether or not to establish national commissions on human rights should be decided by each Government in the light of the traditions and institutions of its own country, and decided to ask the Secretary-General to forward the records of its debate on the question through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly.

The Economic and Social Council approved this decision on 27 May.

<sup>54</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 602-3, text of resolution 1330(XLIV).

<sup>55</sup>See footnote 53.

<sup>56</sup>See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 433, text of resolution 2200C(XXI) of 16 December 1966.



# ACTIVITIES ARISING OUT OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its 1970 session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to authorize continuation of investigations of human rights violations in southern Africa (see pp. 513-21) and in the territories under military occupation in the Middle East (see pp. 521-27).

Inasmuch as these decisions entailed financial implications, the Economic and Social Council on 27 May 1970 decided that the activities arising out of these Human Rights Commission decisions should be undertaken in 1970, bearing in mind the necessity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds.

The Council also authorized the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Council, taking into account the above provisions, considered the relevant programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature.

The Council took these decisions when it adopted—by a vote of 12 to 0, with 14 abstentions—resolution 1505(XLVIII), on the recommendation of its Social Committee, which approved it on 22 May by 12 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, on a proposal by India, Pakistan and Sudan.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

### PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND PERSONS COMMITTING CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Social Committee, meetings 636-639.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters IV and XXIII (resolution 5 A and B (XXVI)).

E/4816, Chapter XXIV. Draft resolution II, as submitted by Commission on Human Rights and as orally amended by USSR, approved by Social Committee on 19 May 1970, meeting 639, by 8 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions.

E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

**RESOLUTION 1500(XLVIII)**, as recommended by Social Committee, E/4868, adopted by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693, by 16 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council  
Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2583 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 on the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

"Noting with regret that the numerous decisions adopted by the United Nations on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity are still not being complied with fully,

"Expressing deep concern at the fact that in present-day conditions, as a result of aggressive wars and the

policies and practices of racism, apartheid and colonialism and other similar ideologies and practices, war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed in various parts of the world,

"Convinced that a thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as also the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of such crimes—wherever they may have been committed—and the establishment of criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, are important elements in the prevention of similar crimes now and in the future, and also in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the strengthening of confidence and the development of co-operation between peoples and the safeguarding of international peace and security,

"1. Draws attention to the fact that many war criminals and persons who have committed crimes against humanity are continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and are enjoying protection;

"2. Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take measures, in accordance with recognized principles of international law, to arrest such persons and extradite them to the countries where they have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, so that they can be brought to trial and punished in accordance with the laws of those countries;

"3. Condemns the war crimes and crimes against humanity at present being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, apartheid and colonialism and calls upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes;

"4. Also calls upon all the States concerned to intensify their co-operation in the collection and exchange of information which will contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

"5. Once again requests the States concerned, if they have not already done so, to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in article I of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought to trial or punishment;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, in the light of the comments and observations submitted by Governments, the study of the question of the punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and also of the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes in order to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1738, 1740, 1813, 1814.  
Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 8.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX D.

A/8038 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8038, Annex II. Text of draft resolution (1500 (XLVIII)) recommended by Economic and Social Council for adoption by General Assembly, as revised and as amended by Poland (A/C.3/L.1812) and Byelorussian SSR (A/C.3/L.1831 as orally sub-amended by United States), approved by Third Committee on 8 December 1970, meeting 1813, by roll-call vote of 47 to 4, with 41 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,\* People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,

Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A/C.3/L.1812. Poland: amendments to resolution, recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/8038.

A/C.3/L.1831. Byelorussian SSR: amendments to draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/8038.

A/C.3/L.1833. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution.

A/8233. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 2712(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8233, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930, by 55 votes to 4, with 33 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2583 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 on the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

Welcoming with satisfaction the fact that the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity entered into force on 11 November 1970,

Noting with regret that the numerous decisions adopted by the United Nations on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity are still not being fully complied with,

Expressing deep concern at the fact that in present-day conditions, as a result of aggressive wars and the policies and practices of racism, apartheid and colonialism and other similar ideologies and practices, war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed in various parts of the world,

Convinced that a thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as well as the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of such crimes—wherever they may have been committed—and the establishment of criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, are important elements in the prevention of similar crimes now and in the future, and also in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the strengthening of confidence and the development of co-operation between peoples and the safeguarding of international peace and security,

1. Draws attention to the fact that many war criminals and persons who have committed crimes against humanity are continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and are enjoying protection;

2. Calls upon all States to take measures, in accordance with recognized principles of international law, to arrest such persons and extradite them to the countries where they have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, so that they can be brought to trial and punished in accordance with the laws of those countries;

3. Condemns the war crimes and crimes against humanity at present being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, apartheid and colonialism and calls upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes;

4. Also calls upon all the States concerned to intensify their co-operation in the collection and exchange of information which will contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

5. Once again requests the States concerned, if they have not already done so, to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in article I of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought to trial or punished;

6. Requests States which have not yet become parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity to do so as soon as possible;

7. Appeals to Governments to provide the Secretary-General with information on the measures which they have taken or are taking to become parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity;

8. Also appeals to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity strictly to observe the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2583 (XXIV) to the effect that they should refrain from action running counter to the main purposes of that Convention;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, in the light of the comments and observations submitted by Governments, the study of the question of the punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity and the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, in order to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Social Committee, meetings 636-640.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters XVIII and XXIII (resolution 14 (XXVI)).

E/CN.4/1028 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4.5. Human rights and scientific and technological developments. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, para. 25 (recommendation (b)).

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions (on report of Commission on Human Rights), p. 15, para. (b).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 187.

Third Committee, meeting 1820.

Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 15.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX L.

A/8055. Human rights and scientific and technological developments. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/8055/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting preliminary memorandum of WHO on health aspects of human rights and scientific and technological developments).

A/C.3/L.1845. Finland, France, Iran, Japan: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Philippines and Sweden, as orally amended by Sierra Leone and by sponsors, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1820.

A/8256 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 2721 (xxv). as recommended by Third Committee, A/8256, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930.

The General Assembly,

Believing that a proper balance should be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity, as well as improvement in the general conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 2450 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on human rights and scientific and technological developments,

Noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 14 (XXVI) of 26 March 1970,

Having received the preliminary report on human rights and scientific and technological developments prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2450 (XXIII),

Noting also the preliminary memorandum of the World Health Organization,

Noting with regret that it has been unable to examine this question at the present session,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to study the problems relating to human rights as they arise from developments in science and technology, as provided in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII);

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session to give priority to the examination of the preliminary report on human rights and scientific and technological developments, as supplemented by such further information as may be made available to it, including the preliminary memorandum

submitted by the World Health Organization, and to transmit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, its suggestions and recommendations for the attainment of the objectives of resolution 2450(XXIII);

3. Decides to give priority to the consideration of this item at its twenty-sixth session.

## TRADE UNION RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1689, 1690, 1693, 1694.

E/4791. Report on trade union rights in southern Africa, submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1412 (XLVI), by Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2(XXIII) of Commission on Human Rights.

E/4819. Letter of 25 March 1970 from ILO (transmitting 113th report of its Governing Body's Committee on Freedom of Association, Geneva, Switzerland, 23 February 1970).

E/4838. Report of Secretary-General on publicity given to report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (E/4646), in accordance with operative paragraphs 21 and 23 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1412(XLVI).

E/L.1324. Ghana, India, People's Republic of Congo, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Kenya.

E/L.1325. Administrative and financial implications of 5-power draft resolution, E/L.1324. Note by Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 1509 (XLVIII), as proposed by 5 powers, E/L.1324, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694, by roll-call vote of 17 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, Ceylon, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, USSR. Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, United States.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1412(XLVI) of 6 June 1969 in which it, inter alia, authorized the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue its investigations into the infringements of trade-union rights in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Also recalling that the Council had in the same resolution, inter alia, requested the International Labour Organisation to prepare and forward to it a comprehensive report on the position concerning the infringements of trade-union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa,

Having received the report of the Ad Hoc Working

Group of Experts and the report requested from the International Labour Organisation,

1. Welcomes the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and looks forward to their report, containing conclusions and recommendations to the Council at its fiftieth session in 1971;

2. Thanks the International Labour Organisation for preparing and forwarding its report to the Council;

3. Endorses the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts contained in chapter VII, paragraphs 122-138, of its report;

4. Condemns the continuing suppression of trade-union rights in southern Africa and calls for an end to this suppression and the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned for their trade-union activities;

5. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, while carrying out the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 1412(XLVI), and in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, other concerned specialized agencies and the major international trade-union organizations, to investigate the conditions of:

(a) The African producers of primary products in the Portuguese colonies in Africa;

(6) The sector of unorganized labour such as farm labour in the Portuguese colonies in Africa;

(c) Workers from Mozambique and Angola who are or have been employed in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

6. Further authorizes the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, again in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, other concerned specialized agencies and the major international trade-union organizations, to investigate the factors leading to discrimination in the social field in the areas specified in paragraph 5 above;

7. Requests the Secretary-General and the regional bodies concerned to continue to give every assistance to, and extend any facilities that may be required by, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in order to carry out its mandate;

8. Decides to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to the various United Nations organs mentioned in paragraph 18 of Council resolution 1412(XLVI);

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to give the maximum publicity to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, through the Office of Public Information and the Unit on Apartheid, and in co-operation with trade unions, non-governmental organizations, student, religious and other bodies, and requests him to report on this to the Economic and Social Council at its fiftieth session.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX J.

## EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March

1970, Chapters XIV and XXIII (resolution 12 (XXVI)).

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapter X.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 87.

#### QUESTION OF CREATION OF POST OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1737-1740, 1804-1812.

Plenary Meeting 1929.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 17.

A/8035. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1768. Administrative and financial implications of Economic and Social Council resolution 1237(XLII) and amendments thereto by United Republic of Tanzania in A/8035, para. 7. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1819. France: procedural motion on organization of work.

A/C.3/L.1820. Saudi Arabia: amendments to French procedural motion, A/C.3/L.1819.

A/G.3/L.1821. Saudi Arabia: procedural proposal concerning organization of work.

A/G.3/L.1822. Note by Secretary-General, containing text of resolution 1237(XLII), adopted by Economic and Social Council on 6 June 1967.

A/C.3/L.1823. Ceylon: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1824 and Rev.I. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.3/L.1825. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1826. USSR: amendments to draft resolution contained in resolution 1237(XLII) of Economic and Social Council.

A/C.3/L.1827. India: amendments to draft resolution contained in resolution 1237(XLII) of Economic and Social Council.

A/C.3/L.1828. Afghanistan, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Netherlands, United States, Uruguay: amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/L.1823.

A/C.3/L.1829. Saudi Arabia: sub-amendments to amendments proposed by 7 powers, A/G.3/L.1828.

A/C.3/L.1830. USSR: sub-amendments to amendments proposed by 7 powers, A/C.3/L.1828.

A/8231. Report of Third Committee.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 86.

#### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 187.

Third Committee, meetings 1738, 1739, 1820.

Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 19.

A/8036. Freedom of information. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex II: Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information; Annex III: Preamble and articles 1-4 of draft Convention on Freedom of Information, as approved by Third Committee; Annex IV: Articles 5-19 of draft Convention, not yet considered by Third Committee.)

A/C.3/L.1839. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1839/Rev.I. Afghanistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia: revised draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1820, by 67 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

A/8253. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 2722 (xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8253, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930, by 98 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 in which, inter alia, it decided to hasten the conclusion, among other instruments, of a convention on freedom of information,

Recalling further its resolution 2448 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 by which it decided, pending the completion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, to give priority at its twenty-fourth session to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information,

Regretting that, despite this decision, it has not been possible to do so owing to the heavy programme of work at the current session,

Decides to give priority to the consideration of this item at its twenty-sixth session, taking into account that the consideration of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, which was submitted by the Economic and Social Council, has been deferred for the last decade, that the preamble and articles 1 to 4 of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information have been adopted by the Third Committee and that the draft Convention has been before the General Assembly for eighteen years.

#### COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapter XXI.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 20.

#### STUDY OF REALIZATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 636-639.

Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights,

on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters XII and XXIII (resolution 11 (XXVI)). E/4816, Chapter XXIV. Draft resolution IV, as submitted by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 19 May 1970, meeting 639, by 21 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/4816/Add.1. Financial implications of resolutions adopted by Commission on Human Rights at its 26th session.

E/4868 and Corr.1.2. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1502(XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4868, adopted by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693, by 26 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling its resolution 1421(XLVI) of 6 June 1969,

Noting resolution 11 (XXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Requests the Special Rapporteur to complete his study as soon as possible, taking into account the views expressed at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights, and to submit his final report to the Commission if possible at the twenty-seventh session, but in any case no later than the twenty-eighth session in 1972;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue providing to the Special Rapporteur all assistance necessary for the early completion of the report and, in particular, to urge once again those Governments and specialized agencies which have not yet done so to submit information on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 13.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX I.

ST/TAO/HR/40. Seminar on Realization of Economic and Social Rights with Particular Reference to Developing Countries, Lusaka, Zambia, 23 June-4 July 1970.

#### PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 636-640.

Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters XIII and XXIII (resolution 13 (XXVI)).

E/4831. Report of Commission on Status of Women

on its 23rd session, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapter II C.

E/4868 and Corr.1.2. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VIII, as proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Social Committee on 20 May 1970, meeting 640.

RESOLUTION 1506(XLVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4868, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 13 (XXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 1074C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 of the Council, to submit its report to the Commission on Human Rights within one year following the receipt of the reports referred to in paragraph 6 of resolution 1074C (XXXIX).

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 12.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX H.

#### STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1820.

Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 10.

A/8071 and Corr.1. Status of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8258. Report of Third Committee.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session<sup>a</sup> 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 87.

#### SLAVERY AND PRACTICES OF APARTHEID AND COLONIALISM

E/CN.4/1040. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 23rd session, 10-28 August 1970, Chapters II and VIII (resolution 1 (XXIII)).

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapter III.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 5.

# ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Social Committee, meeting 640.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters VII and XXIII (resolution 6 (XXVI), and Other decisions, p. 87).

E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, para. 25, recommendation (e).

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council, during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions (on report of Commission on Human Rights), p. 15, para. (e).

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I A 18.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX M.

## ACTIVITIES ARISING OUT OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Social Committee, meetings 636-639, 644.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters X, XI and XXIII (resolutions 8(XXVI) and 10(XXVI)).

E/4816/Add.1. Financial implications of resolutions adopted by Commission on Human Rights at its 26th session.

E/AC.7/L.575. India, Pakistan, Sudan: draft resolution, approved by Social Committee on 22 May 1970, meeting 644, by 12 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1505 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4868, adopted by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693, by 12 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having noted the statement of financial implications prepared by the Secretary-General on the decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session,

1. Decides that the activities arising out of the decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session in resolutions 8(XXVI) and 10(XXVI) should be undertaken in 1970, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the Com-

mission, bearing in mind the necessity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Council, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1 above, considers the relevant programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature.

## OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Social Committee, meetings 636-640.  
Plenary Meeting 1693.

### REVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME

E/4816 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters XV and XXIII (Other decisions, p. 88).

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III G (1).

E/L.1310. Review of human rights programme. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4868 and Corr.1,2. Report of Social Committee, para. 25, recommendation (d).

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### REPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970. (Annex III: List of documents before Commission at its 26th session.)

E/4816, Chapter XXIV. Draft resolution VI, submitted by Commission, adopted without vote by Social Committee on 22 May 1970, meeting 644.

E/4816/Summary. Summary of report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session.

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## OTHER DOCUMENTS

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A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter I.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter VI.  
A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX.

A/INF/139. Human Rights Day: observance of 21st anniversary of adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

## CHAPTER XX

### QUESTIONS RELATING TO YOUTH

During 1970, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights took decisions concerning youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development.

Activities involving youth were carried on by a number of organizations of the United Nations system during 1970. The Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, for example, studied the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development (see pp. 347-48). Programmes involving youth were also included in the work of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions.

#### DECISIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

At its February-March 1970 session, held in New York, the Commission on Human Rights studied the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms.

After considering a report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the subject, and a supplementary report of the Secretary-General, the Commission decided to resume consideration of the question at its 1971 session (see page 565). The Economic and Social Council was informed accordingly of the Commission's decision.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in the year, the General Assembly examined the subject of youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental

freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development. It did so on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General. The report summarized the action taken by Member States and by the Commission on Human Rights with regard to the education of youth.

The report noted that a seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights had been held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in June 1970.

Included in an annex to the report was information from Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, Madagascar, Syria and the United Arab Republic on the specific action they had taken in their efforts to ensure that young people were educated in a spirit of respect for human rights.

On 11 November 1970, the Assembly, in adopting a resolution on questions relating to youth, expressed its awareness of the fact that slow progress in the realization of the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter and the usurpation of the inalienable rights of peoples gave rise to restlessness among youth. The Assembly expressed concern at the fact that armed conflicts were continuing and acts of aggression were being committed in various parts of the world, bringing death, injury and suffering to various segments of the population, particularly young people.

The Assembly also noted positive attitudes expressed by youth towards the principles embodied in the Charter, their support for peace, justice and international security, and their stand against, among other things, the continuance of colonialism and apartheid, foreign rule or occupation, and wars of aggression. It noted, further, the discontent of youth with the slow progress made in the development of the developing countries, with the economic and techno-



logical gap and the widening disparities in the levels of living between the developed and developing countries, and with unemployment.

The Assembly recognized the important role of the family in the education of youth in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The expressed desire of youth to have the United Nations become a truly universal organization in order to achieve better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics was recognized by the Assembly. The efforts of young people, the Assembly considered, should be directed towards strengthening peace based on justice and friendship among peoples, against the threat of war, against all forms of oppression and exploitation, and towards the development of fruitful economic, scientific and cultural co-operation among all countries.

Stressing the efforts of the World Youth Assembly, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the possibility of convening world youth assemblies in the light of the experience gained during the organization of the first World Youth Assembly, especially keeping in mind the need for rules of procedure that ensured fair treatment and the full participation of all youth representatives. The valuable contribution to international understanding made by youth organizations, both national and international, was recognized.

Emphasizing that youth's participation in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities was urgent, and that it was necessary that young people should be fully aware of the positive and specific role they should play in the development of their countries, the Assembly called upon Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned and all other organizations concerned to act in such a way as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the principles of international law.

The Assembly welcomed the generous contribution to voluntary services that youth was already making. It considered it important that young people should resolutely oppose military

and other action designed to suppress the liberation movements of peoples still under colonial, racist or alien domination and under military occupation, and should support those peoples in every way possible in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the decisions of the United Nations organs recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence, in their efforts to attain independence in accordance with the inalienable right of self-determination.

Governments were urged to respond to the aspirations of youth and, in the case of developed countries, to the appeal of young people to provide financial and other assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to carry out their development policies. It was recommended that youth be fully involved in efforts to accelerate the over-all growth of developing countries, bearing in mind the special social and economic situation of youth in these countries.

Governments were requested to take into account the relevant recommendations of UNESCO and to encourage closer association of young people in the planning and management of education programmes. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to undertake programmes related to the problems and needs of youth and to co-operate closely, as appropriate, with youth organizations.

These were among the decisions taken by the Assembly in adopting resolution 2633 (XXV), by a vote of 110 to 0, with 3 abstentions. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved a revised text on 14 October 1970, by 98 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the Third Committee's discussion of the text, many amendments were proposed, some of which were incorporated into the revised text recommended to the Assembly.

When the Third Committee's text came be-

fore a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 11 November 1970, it was further amended on the basis of proposals submitted by the Byelorussian SSR, by Canada and the United States and by Tunisia.

Also on 11 November 1970, the Assembly approved without objection a recommendation by the Third Committee that a document submitted by Saudi Arabia dealing with youth's participation in activities related to war be transmitted through the Economic and Social Council to the Commission on Human Rights. In addition, it approved a recommendation of the Third Committee that the Committee's report on youth, its education in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development be transmitted to the youth organizations that had been invited to the World Youth Assembly and to certain scientific associations drawn from lists available to the United Nations Secretariat.

#### ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

In 1970, an adviser on youth work to the Hong Kong Government was assigned by the United Nations for an initial one-year period. At the end of 1970, the United Nations adviser on youth work to the Government of Guyana completed his assignment.

Short-term missions were undertaken by the United Nations Inter-regional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes in the following countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Madagascar, Peru, Togo and Upper Volta. Advice was also

given to Afghanistan and Nigeria on national youth policies and programmes.

During 1970, the United Nations provided technical appraisals of youth programmes and projects undertaken by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme.

In December 1970, an inter-agency mission made up of representatives of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organisation, UNESCO, and UNICEF visited Zambia at the request of the Government to advise on national youth policy and programmes.

With the assistance of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) conducted regional youth seminars during 1970. The ECAFE seminar, on the role of youth in national development, was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in September-October 1970. The ECA seminar on national youth service programmes was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November-December 1970.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Youth held its sixth session in July 1970. The Meeting focused on inter-agency co-operation in field programmes related to youth, with a view to strengthening co-operation with youth and international youth organizations by establishing effective channels of communication and devising a strategy for rural youth work in the developing countries.

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E/4816. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 26th session, 24 February-27 March 1970, Chapters XIV and XXIII (resolution 12(XXVI)).

##### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

###### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1737-1760.  
Plenary Meeting 1901.

A/7921 and Add.1,2. Youth, its education in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapters I A 14 and II D 3.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX K and N, para. 394.

A/C.3/L.1764. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting conclusions of Seminar on Role of Youth in Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 2-12 June 1970).

A/C.3/L.1766 and Rev. 1,2. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution and revisions.

A/C.3/L.1766/Rev.3. Saudi Arabia: document submitted for examination by Third Committee.

A/C.3/L.1767. Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of

- Congo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/G.3/L.1767/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 19 powers and by Bolivia, Central African Republic, Mali, Niger and Togo.
- A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Somalia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as amended by Mongolia (A/C.3/L.1782), by 4 powers (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1, 6th preambular para, and operative para. 4, as orally revised), by Syria (A/C.3/L.1772, as orally revised), United States (A/C.3/L.1784 and Corr.1, para. 3), by Mauritania and Morocco (A/C.3/L.1789/Rev.1, as orally revised by United Kingdom), by Italy and United Kingdom (A/G.S/L.1779/Rev.1, point 2), by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.1792/Rev.1, as orally amended by Yugoslavia), by Byelorussian SSR (A/G.S/L.1775, as orally amended by sponsor), by Canada (A/C.3/L.1788/Rev.1), by Iraq (A/C.3/L.1795), by Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.1783, para. 4), and as orally amended by Barbados, approved as a whole, as amended, by Third Committee on 14 October 1970, meeting 1758, by 98 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.
- A/C.3/L.1772. Syria: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/G.3/L.1773. Iraq: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/G.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1774 and Corr.1,2. USSR: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1775. Byelorussian SSR: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1776. Bulgaria: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1777. Hungary: amendments to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1778. Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1779. Italy and United Kingdom: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1779/Rev.1. Italy and United Kingdom: revised amendments to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.1.
- A/C.3/L.1780. Italy: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1781. Turkey: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1782. Mongolia: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1783. Czechoslovakia: amendments to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1784 and Corr.1. United States: amendments to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1785. Ghana and Greece: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1786. France and Greece: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1787. Barbados: amendments to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1788. Canada: amendment to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/G.3/L.1788/Rev.1. Canada: revised amendment to 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2.
- A/C.3/L.1789. Morocco: amendments to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1789/Rev.1. Mauritania and Morocco: revised amendment to 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2.
- A/C.3/L.1790 and Corr.1. Argentina, Costa Rica, Uruguay: amendments to 19-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767.
- A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1. Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama, Uruguay: revised amendments to 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2.
- A/C.3/L.1791. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution.
- A/C.3/L.1792 and Rev.1. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia: amendment and revised amendment to 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2.
- A/C.3/L.1793. USSR: amendment to 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2.
- A/C.3/L.1794. Netherlands: sub-amendment to USSR amendment, A/C.3/L.1793.
- A/C.3/L.1795. Iraq: amendment to Netherlands sub-amendment, A/C.3/L.1794.
- A/C.3/L.1796. Byelorussian SSR: amendment to Netherlands sub-amendment, A/C.3/L.1794.
- A/L.609 and Rev.1. Canada and United Kingdom: amendment and revised amendment to draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/8149.
- A/L.610. Tunisia: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/8149.
- A/L.611. Byelorussian SSR: sub-amendment to 2-power revised amendment, A/L.609/Rev.1.
- A/8149 and Corr.1,3. Report of Third Committee.
- RESOLUTION 2633 (xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8149, and as amended by Tunisia (A/L.610), Byelorussian SSR, (A/L.611) and Canada and United Kingdom (A/L.609/Rev.1), adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1970, meeting 1901, by 110 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.
- The General Assembly,
- Conscious of the major role, contribution and participation of youth in the promotion of world peace and justice, social and economic progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms, self-determination and the emancipation of all peoples in building a better future,
- Recognizing the positive influence of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the ideas, needs and aspirations of youth and its awareness of the serious problems confronting the world today,
- Expressing concern at the fact that armed conflicts are continuing and acts of aggression are being committed in various parts of the world, bringing death, injury and suffering to various segments of the population, particularly young people,

Aware of the fact that the present slow progress in the realization of the principles and objectives of the Charter and the usurpation of the inalienable rights of peoples give rise to restlessness among youth,

Taking into account that at their gatherings young people have expressed their positive attitudes towards the principles embodied in the Charter, their strong support for peace, justice and international security, their firm stand against the continuance of colonialism and subjugation of peoples to alien domination, foreign rule or occupation, wars of aggression, apartheid and all racist ideologies and policies which constitute a major source of the present unrest and dissatisfaction among young people,

Noting the discontent of youth with the slow progress made in the development of the developing countries, with the ever growing economic and technological gap and the widening disparities in the levels of living between the developed and the developing countries, and with unemployment,

Noting further that young people are aware of the need for many developed countries to make greater efforts to contribute to the development of the developing countries,

Recognizing the important role of the family in the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the expressed desire of youth to have the United Nations become a truly universal organization in order to achieve better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics,

Welcoming the fact that the World Youth Assembly, convened by the General Assembly as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, provided a platform for fruitful exchanges among its participants and a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its system of organizations,

Taking note of the activities and the message of the World Youth Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 17 July 1970,

Taking note further of the report of the Seminar on the Role of Youth in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Belgrade from 2 to 12 June 1970,

1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolutions 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2445 (XXIII) and 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969;

2. Considers that the efforts of young people should be directed towards strengthening peace based on justice and friendship among peoples, against the threat of war, against all forms of oppression and exploitation and towards the development of fruitful economic, scientific and cultural co-operation among all countries;

3. Emphasizes the efforts of the World Youth Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the possibility of convening, in the future, world youth assemblies in the light of the experience gained during the organization of the first World Youth Assembly,

especially keeping in mind the need for rules of procedure that ensure fair treatment and the full participation of all youth representatives, for a truly universal representation and for the strict observance of freedom of speech, as well as the financial implications and other relevant aspects, and to submit, when appropriate, a report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

5. Recognizes the valuable contribution to international understanding made by youth organizations, both national and international, and calls upon them to intensify their efforts to encourage contacts between youth in the world;

6. Emphasizes the urgency of youth's participation in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities;

7. Further emphasizes that it is necessary and important that young people should be fully aware of the positive and specific role they should play in the development of their countries, and of the duties incumbent upon them by virtue of the very exercise of their rights;

8. Welcomes the generous contribution to voluntary services which youth is already making;

9. Calls upon Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned and all other organizations concerned to act in such a way as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of international law, and also to take effective steps to combat propaganda in favour of unjust wars, as well as to combat racist, Nazi and similar ideologies;

10. Considers it important that young people of all countries of the world should resolutely oppose military and other action designed to suppress the liberation movements of peoples still under colonial, racist or alien domination and under military occupation, and should support those peoples in every way possible in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of United Nations organs recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence, in their efforts to attain independence in accordance with the inalienable right of self-determination;

11. Urges Governments to respond to the aspirations of youth and to take further urgent and effective measures, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, to support the struggle for peace and justice, international security, self-determination, the liberation of peoples and territories subjected to racist, colonial and alien domination, the elimination of colonial and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, respect for the territorial integrity and independence of States and the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to eradicate racism, nazism and similar totalitarian ideologies and practices which are based on terror and racial intolerance, apartheid and all other forms of

12. Recommends that youth be fully involved in the efforts to accelerate the over-all growth of developing countries, bearing in mind the special social and economic situation of youth in these countries;

13. Calls upon the developed countries to respond to the appeal of young people to provide financial and other assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to carry out their developmental policies in order to implement the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

14. Requests Governments and educational institutions, taking into account in particular the relevant studies and recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to encourage, as appropriate, closer association of young people in the planning and management of education programmes so as to enable them to participate in the solution of their own problems, in the over-all development of educational systems and in the planning and operation of governmental programmes designed to serve youth;

15. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to undertake, on a regional and on a world-wide basis, programmes and projects related to the problems and needs of youth, especially those of the handicapped, young workers and rural youth, and their participation in

national development, as well as their role in the promotion and protection of human rights, and to co-operate closely, as appropriate, with youth organizations;

16. Decides to resume the consideration of this item in the future, taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 87.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

New Trends in Service by Youth (ST/SOA/100). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.1.

Long-term Policies and Programmes for Youth in National Development (ST/SOA/103). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.IV.12.

Report on Children (ST/SOA/104). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.3.

ST/TAO/HR/39. Seminar on Role of Youth in Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Belgrade. Yugoslavia, 2-12 June 1970, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Yugoslavia.

## CHAPTER XXI

### SOCIAL QUESTIONS

#### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

##### Social Aspects of the Second United Nations Development Decade

During 1970, the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly considered various aspects of social policy and planning in national development and in the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Serving as a basis for discussion in all three bodies was a report of the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Planning in National Development, held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 1 to 10 September 1969. The report stressed the need for a unified approach to development which would take into account both economic and social aspects.

The Commission for Social Development, meeting in March 1970, felt that while social policies were the responsibility of the country concerned, it was necessary at the international

level to elaborate guidelines which would help each country to examine its own situation, define its objectives and targets and develop its policies and programmes. The Commission also felt that research was needed to develop indicators which could signal dangerous tendencies in the national social situation, and serve as a basis for evaluating social progress and for developing plans for social action in both the public and private sectors.

The Commission set forth its views and recommendations in a draft resolution which it proposed for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

On 26 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council, adopting the text recommended by the Commission, endorsed the views of the Meeting of Experts regarding, among other things, the

need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning, which would include components designed: to leave no section of the population outside the scope of change and development; to effect structural change which favoured national development; to aim at social equity; and to give high priority to the development of human potentials. The Council also endorsed the need for improved social data and research and for training programmes in the unified approach to development.

The Council recommended that Governments, in their development planning, take into account the unified approach to development. It endorsed the unified approach envisaged by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (see pp. 319-29) and requested those United Nations bodies charged with implementing the strategy to give serious consideration to the role of the Commission for Social Development in the continuing appraisal of the progress of the implementation of the strategy.

The Secretary-General was requested, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations family, to undertake further work on the unified approach to development and to submit an initial report on the subject to the Commission for Social Development at its 1971 session.

The Council also stressed the need for additional bilateral and multilateral aid for development, including aid for social purposes.

These decisions were among those embodied in resolution 1494 (XLVIII), which was adopted, unanimously, as recommended by the Social Committee. The text was based on a proposal by the Commission for Social Development, as amended in the Social Committee by Pakistan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. It was unanimously approved by the Social Committee on 15 May 1970. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly, endorsing the above Economic and Social Council resolution, confirmed the need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning which would fully integrate economic and social components in the formulation of policies and programmes at the national and international levels.

In particular, the Assembly supported the views of the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Planning in National Development concerning the need for a unified approach to development which would: leave no sector of the population outside the scope of change and development; effect the necessary structural change to involve all sectors of the population in development; aim at social equity, including the equitable distribution of income and wealth in the nation; and give high priority to the development of human potentials, including providing vocational and technical training and employment opportunities and meeting the needs of children.

The Assembly requested those bodies responsible for implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade to aim at the most effective integration of policy measures across the different sectors. It further requested the Economic and Social Council to ensure the contribution of the Commission for Social Development to the International Development Strategy.

The Secretary-General was requested to study measures for unifying methods of collecting and evaluating social data and to evolve methods and techniques for the application of a unified approach, to be put at the disposal of Governments at their request.

Finally, the Assembly stressed the need for financial and technical assistance to support initiatives leading to a unified approach to development within the context of the Second Development Decade.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2681 (XXV), which was adopted by a vote of 100 to 0, with 10 abstentions. The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where the text was approved on 30 October 1970 by a vote of 68 to 0, with 8 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text was based on a proposal by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Syria and the United Republic of Tanzania, as amended by Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

An oral amendment submitted by the USSR was rejected by the Second Committee by a vote of 44 to 9, with 18 abstentions. By the amendment, the Assembly would have stressed the need, in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade, for financial and technical assistance "provided from funds of the United Nations Development Programme and from the funds of the international financial institutions in the United Nations system, as well as from sources of bilateral assistance," to support initiatives leading to the achievement of a unified approach to development.

Following rejection of the amendment, the USSR requested a separate vote on the provision as it stood; it was approved by a vote of 63 to 8, with 2 abstentions.

In another 1970 development, the Commission for Social Development took decisions on the social aspects of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

In response to a General Assembly request of 17 December 1968 to prepare conclusions and proposals for a draft international development

strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,<sup>1</sup> the Commission formulated (a) a set of social objectives in fields such as nutrition, health, education, housing, employment and conditions of work; and (b) a set of policy measures concerning the reform of agrarian structures, incomes policy, regional development policy and popular participation in development. The Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the relevant United Nations bodies to take those objectives and policies into account in preparing the strategy for the Second Development Decade.

These recommendations were embodied in Commission resolution 5 (XXI).

By a decision of 26 May 1970, taken without vote, the Economic and Social Council drew the attention of the bodies responsible for preparing the Second United Nations Development Decade to the above resolution.

See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 338-39, text of resolution 2411 (XXIII).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 632-635.  
Plenary Meeting 1690.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 March 1970.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, Chapter IV (a) (resolution 3 (XXI)).

E/4809, Chapter XII. Draft resolution III, as submitted by Commission, and as amended by Pakistan (E/AC.7/L.565, as orally sub-amended by India, Italy and Tunisia), Uruguay (E/AC.7/L.567) and Yugoslavia (E/AC.7/L.564), approved unanimously by Social Committee on 15 May 1970, meeting 635.

E/AC.7/L.564. Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution III submitted by Commission for Social Development in E/4809.

E/AC.7/L.565. Pakistan: amendment to draft resolution III submitted by Commission for Social Development in E/4809.

E/AC.7/L.567. Uruguay: amendment to draft resolution III submitted by Commission for Social Development in E/4809.

E/4864. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1494 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social

Committee, E/4864, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966 in which it recognized the interrelated character of economic and social factors and the importance of planning social development, in conjunction with economic development, for achieving better standards of life and the role of the Commission for Social Development as a preparatory body of the Council in the whole range of social development plans,

Recalling its resolution 1320 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 in which it reaffirmed the necessity for progressive integration of social and economic goals and programmes in the context of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 1409 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 which requested the Secretary-General to review and evaluate the means at his disposal to further the integrated aims of the Decade, and to report to it through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-first session,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the world social situation,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 which cited planning for social progress and development as an integrated part of balanced over-all development planning,

among the means and methods of achieving social progress and development.

Recognizing that in the actual experience of developing countries, limited resources impose practical limitations on the implementation of development programmes,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Planning in National Development, and the request of the Secretary-General for the comments of the Commission for Social Development on that report to guide him in the work immediately ahead in completing the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Endorses, *inter alia*, the views of the experts regarding:

(a) The need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning which would fully integrate the economic approach with the social approach in the formation of policies at the national and international levels;

(b) The need to include in this approach components which are designed:

(i) To leave no section of the population outside the scope of change and development;

(ii) To effect structural change which favours national development and to activate all sectors of the population and social organizations, to ensure their participation in the development process;

(iii) To aim at social equity, including the achievement of equitable distribution of income in the nation;

(iv) To give high priority to the development of human potentials including the provision of employment opportunities and the needs of children;

(c) The need for improvement of social data, including evaluation of the quality of existing data and indicators, as well as the need for research on critical social bottle-necks and on the social consequences of policy alternatives, in order that these might provide a sound basis for policy decisions and planning;

(d) The need to adapt programmes for the training of planners and administrators to this unified approach to development;

(e) The need to increase understanding of the political process leading to policy and planning decisions;

2. Recommends that Governments take into account this unified approach to development planning, in the light of their particular national conditions, objectives and priorities;

3. Endorses the principle of the unified approach envisaged by the draft strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade and requests those United Nations bodies to be charged with the implementation of the strategy to give serious consideration to the role of the Commission for Social Development in the continuing appraisal of the progress of this implementation;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with other members of the

United Nations family, further work on this unified approach in order to submit a draft framework on this subject to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-second session and to submit a report on the unified approach at the earliest possible date;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective co-ordination of the work undertaken on social indicators of development, taking into account research carried out on that subject by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and by other agencies in the United Nations system, and to give Governments every assistance in order to enable them to develop such indicators at the national or regional levels, which could also be of value as international measurements;

6. Urges the Secretary-General to consult with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies on the further strengthening of inter-agency co-operation in development work, particularly at the country level;

7. Stresses the need for additional bilateral and multilateral aid for development and, within this context, for making adequate sources of finance available for social purposes;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "The Second United Nations Development Decade: social policy and planning in national development."

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1319-1324, 1327.

Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II D 1.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter VII A.

A/C.2/L.1111. Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.1111/Rev.1. Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, approved by Second Committee on 30 October 1970, meeting 1327, by 68 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2681 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8203/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 100 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, in which it endorsed the guidelines for an integrated approach to the goals and programmes for



the Second United Nations Development Decade contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1320(XLIV) of 31 May 1968,

Recalling further its resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, in which it drew particular attention to the importance of planning for social progress and development as an integral part of balanced over-all development planning,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1409(XLVI) of 5 June 1969, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to review and evaluate all means at his disposal to further the integrated aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Planning in National Development,

1. Confirms the need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning which would fully integrate the economic and social components in the formulation of policies and programmes at the national and international levels;

2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1494(XLVIII) of 26 May 1970, in which the Council emphasized the views expressed in the report of the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Planning in National Development on the aims and content of such an approach;

3. Supports, in particular, the views of the experts regarding the need to include in such an approach components which are designed:

(a) To leave no sector of the population outside the scope of change and development;

(b) To effect structural change which favours national development and to activate all sectors of the population to participate in the development process;

(c) To aim at social equity, including the achievement of an equitable distribution of income and wealth in the nation;

(d) To give high priority to the development of human potentials, including vocational and technical training, the provision of employment opportunities and meeting the needs of children;

the above criteria to be borne in mind in development analysis and planning processes, as well as in their implications, according to the particular developmental needs of each country;

4. Requests those bodies responsible for the implementation of the International Development Strategy

for the Second United Nations Development Decade, as well as for the various social and economic long-term plans and programmes worked out within the United Nations system in the context of the Decade and for the review and appraisal of objectives and policies during the Decade, to aim at the most effective integration of policy measures across the different sectors, based, inter alia, on the principles and guidelines embodied in the unified approach;

5. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to ensure the contribution of the Commission for Social Development to the aspects of the International Development Strategy directly related to matters within the Commission's competence;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to suggest, in co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, specific measures for the refinement and unification of methods for collecting and evaluating social data and information at the national and international levels, in the context of the study requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1494(XLVIII);

7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the above-mentioned study, to evolve methods and techniques for the application of a unified approach to development, to be put at the disposal of Governments at their request;

8. Stresses the need, in the context of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, for financial and technical assistance to support initiatives leading to the achievement of a unified approach to development.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 632-635.

Plenary Meetings 1690, 1691.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, 4-20 March 1970, Chapter IV (b) and Chapter XIII (resolution 5(XXI)).

E/AC.7/L.562. France: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, approved as draft decision by Social Committee on 15 May 1970, meeting 635, by 16 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/4864. /Report of Social Committee, para. 16.

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council at its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 5.

## Other Aspects of Social Development and Policy

### SOCIAL FACTORS IN IMPROVING NUTRITION

At its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report on nutrition prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The report drew attention to the current low levels of nu-

trition in developing countries, and to the fact that malnutrition would continue until 1985, due mainly to inequalities in the distribution of staple foods. The problem would be aggravated by a serious gap between the demand and the supply of protein, the report noted.

On 26 May 1970, the Economic and Social

Council reaffirmed that the elimination of hunger and malnutrition should be a primary social objective, particularly in relation to the Second United Nations Development Decade, and expressed its conviction that the situation called for urgent and concerted action at the national, regional and international levels.

The Council recommended that Governments adopt—as an integral part of their national development plans and in the context of the Second Development Decade—adequate food and nutrition policies, based on studies of social and cultural factors in relation to consumption, with the aim of making the benefits of proper nutrition available to all sectors of the population, particularly children and other vulnerable groups.

The Council requested FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies concerned to strengthen United Nations assistance to Governments in the formulation and implementation of sound food and nutrition policies, and to strengthen programmes aimed at augmenting the development of national food resources and improving the quality and distribution of food in developing countries, particularly the extensive production of protein foods of marine origin. Appropriate organizations in the United Nations system, including FAO, WHO and UNICEF, were also requested to intensify research on malnutrition.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1492(XLVIII), which was adopted, unanimously, on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee. The text was based on a proposal by the Commission for Social Development, approved unanimously by the Social Committee on 14 May 1970, and amended in the plenary meeting by the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### TRENDS IN THE SOCIAL SITUATION OF CHILDREN

Also at its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report by the Secretary-General on trends in the social situ-

ation of children. The report emphasized the right of the child to adequate protection and effective preparation for a useful life.

On 26 May 1970, the Council reaffirmed its belief that the observance of the rights of the child as they had been proclaimed by the United Nations, for example in its Declaration of the Rights of the Child,<sup>2</sup> called for a greater effort on the part of the international community and Governments. The Council expressed its awareness that the social situation of children remained disturbing, particularly in developing countries, and that the number of sick, under-nourished and uneducated children in the world was increasing.

The Council invited the Secretary-General and the competent organizations in the United Nations system, particularly UNICEF, to increase their efforts to learn more about the needs of children and youth and to intensify their assistance to Governments in enabling them to meet these needs, especially in the fields of health, nutrition, education and social welfare.

The Council drew the attention of Member States and organs of the United Nations system to the need to increase their efforts: to prevent and eliminate suffering among children, including those who were victims of wars and of injustice emanating from existing colonial regimes; to meet the needs of the physically and mentally handicapped; and to provide protection for children born out of wedlock, who came from broken homes, or whose work was exploited for material gain, without prejudice to continuing efforts to abolish child labour in all countries.

The Council further recommended to the international community, and in particular to UNESCO, that it devote special attention to the psycho-sociological problems involved in the transition from adolescence to adulthood, with a view to preparing the young for their future role in society. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare, at appropriate intervals, further reports on various aspects of the subject.

These decisions by the Economic and Social Council were embodied in resolution 1493

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 198-99, for text of Declaration.

(XLVIII), which was adopted, unanimously, on the recommendation of the Social Committee. The text was based on a proposal by the Commission for Social Development, as amended by France, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. It was approved by the Social Committee on 15 May 1970, by a vote of 22 to 0, with 1 abstention. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### PERIODICITY OF REPORTS ON WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

On 5 June 1969, the Economic and Social Council had asked the Commission for Social Development to examine the question of how often the Secretary-General's periodic reports on the world social situation, which were then being issued every three years, should be prepared.<sup>3</sup>

At its 1970 session, the Commission agreed to a proposal by the Secretary-General that, in view of the new cycle of biennial sessions of the Commission, the reports be published at four-year intervals, beginning with the 1974 report.

On 26 May 1970, without vote, the Economic and Social Council approved the agreement by the Commission for Social Development that

the Report on the World Social Situation should, in future, be issued every four years.

#### WORK PROGRAMME OF COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

At its 1970 session, the Commission for Social Development reviewed the progress being made towards the implementation of its five-year programme of work for 1969-1973. The Commission stressed the importance it attached to those aspects of the programme dealing with the social components of over-all development policies and social planning. It also emphasized the central importance of policies concerned with the advancement of youth and youth participation in economic and social development.

The Commission decided to undertake a review of its current work programme at its 1971 session, and requested the Secretariat to formulate relevant proposals for its consideration in the light of developments since 1969 and the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 444, text of resolution 1410(XLVI).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### SOCIAL FACTORS IN IMPROVING NUTRITION

###### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 632-635.  
Plenary Meeting 1690.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 March 1970.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, 4-20 March 1970, Chapter II (resolution 1(XXI)).

E/4809, Chapter XII. Draft resolution I, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 14 May 1970, meeting 634.

E/4864. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1492 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4864, and as orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling the mandate to the Commission for Social

Development in Council resolution 1139(XLI) of 29 July 1966 to give priority attention to programmes furthering, inter alia, the aim of eliminating hunger and raising the levels of health and nutrition,

Reaffirming the statement in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development that the elimination of hunger and malnutrition should be a primary social objective, particularly in relation to the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting with appreciation the report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on social questions in the improvement of the nutrition status in developing countries which draws attention to: (a) the present low levels of food consumption and nutrition in developing countries and their adverse effects on the health and productivity of the population; (b) the conclusion of the study on the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development that, despite the attainment of food production objectives, malnutrition would continue until 1985 mainly due to inequalities in the distribution of staple foods; and (c) the possibility of a serious gap between effective demand and supply of protein by 1985 that would aggravate the problem of unequal distribution of protein foods in most developing countries,

Deeply concerned at the serious and possibly irre-

versible physical and mental harm inflicted by malnutrition on over 300 million children, and on other vulnerable groups, in the developing countries,

Realizing that adequate nutrition is essential to the health and social well-being of the family and nation and is a vital factor in national development,

Recognizing the importance of improving social and economic structures, based on social justice, in bringing about conditions conducive to adequate nutrition in the framework of a better life for all groups of the population,

Convinced that the situation calls for urgent and concerted action by Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, at the national, regional and international levels,

1. Recommends that Governments, in consonance with the principle of balanced, integrated economic and social development, should adopt, in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade, adequate food and nutrition policies based on adequate studies of social and cultural factors in relation to consumption, as an integral part of their national development plans, with the aim of eliminating hunger and malnutrition and making available the benefits of proper nutrition to all sectors of the population, particularly the children and other vulnerable groups;

2. Recommends that Governments participating in regional bodies or associations, within or outside the United Nations, should give due importance to co-operation for the attainment of adequate nutrition for their peoples;

3. Requests the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in co-operation as appropriate with the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies concerned, to strengthen further United Nations assistance to Governments in the formulation and implementation of sound food and nutrition policies. Such assistance should take due account of the importance of education and research, the necessity for effective inter-disciplinary and inter-agency collaboration, and the key role of women and the family as a whole. But above all, such assistance should be action-oriented, in view of the urgent need for improving the nutritional situation of the developing countries;

4. Requests the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen programmes aimed at augmenting the development of national food resources and improving the quality and distribution of food in the developing countries, particularly the extensive production of protein foods of marine origin in view of their promising potential;

5. Requests the World Health Organization in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate organizations in the United Nations system to intensify action and research on the health aspects of malnutrition in order

to meet the situation of malnourished populations, particularly infants, children and expectant and nursing mothers;

6. Recommends that the present resolution be brought to the attention of all United Nations bodies concerned with plans and programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

## TRENDS IN THE SOCIAL SITUATION OF CHILDREN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 632-635.  
Plenary Meeting 1690.

E/4809 and Corr.1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, 4-20 March 1970, Chapter III (resolution 2(XXI)).

E/4809, Chapter XII. Draft resolution II, as amended by Yugoslavia (E/AC.7/L.563, as orally revised by sponsor and as orally amended by France) and by Uruguay (E/AC.7/L.566), approved by Social Committee on 15 May 1970, meeting 635, by 22 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/AC.7/L.563. Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution II submitted by Commission for Social Development.

E/AC.7/L.566. Uruguay: amendment to draft resolution II submitted by Commission for Social Development.

E/4864. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1493 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4864, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690.

## The Economic and Social Council.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the social situation of children,

Considering that, in accordance with the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the child should grow up in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security such as is normally provided by the family, that he should be protected by law and by other means against the risks inherent in the physical and social environment, against disease and against malnutrition and that he should be prepared for an active life through suitable education and training.

Believing that the achievement of these aims is vital for rapid and sustained social progress and development and for an effective participation of the young generation in the developmental processes and in community life,

Reaffirming its belief that observance of the rights of the child as they have been proclaimed by the United Nations calls for a greater effort on the part of the international community and Governments.

Aware that the social situation of children, particularly in the developing countries, remains disturbing and that the number of sick, under-nourished and uneducated children in the world is increasing,

Recalling its resolution 1445(XLVII) of 1 August 1969 and General Assembly resolution 2582(XXIV) of 15 December 1969, which mention the contribution that the present generation of children and young people could make towards the achievement of economic, social and cultural progress,

Recalling the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. Invites the Secretary-General and the competent organizations in the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund because of the importance of the part it plays in developing services for children, to increase their efforts to learn more about the needs of children and youth and to assist Governments in carrying out co-ordinated and intersectoral measures designed to satisfy these needs;

2. Further invites the Secretary-General and the competent organizations in the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to Governments during the Second United Nations Development Decade with a view to enabling them to meet such needs, particularly in the fields of health, nutrition, education and social welfare, without losing sight of the over-all aspect of the problems and laying particular emphasis on the training of personnel;

3. Draws the attention of Member States and organizations in the United Nations system to the need to increase their efforts to prevent and eliminate suffering among children, including those who are the victims of wars and of injustice emanating from existing colonial regimes, to meet the needs of physically and mentally handicapped children, and to provide protection for children born out of wedlock, for those who have not found an appropriate social and emotional environment, because their families were incomplete or broken, or for any other reason, and for those whose work is exploited for material gain, without prejudice to the continuation of efforts to achieve the abolition of child labour in all countries;

4. Stresses the importance of the transition from adolescence to adulthood and recommends to the international community and particularly to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that they devote special attention to the psychosociological problems involved, with a view to ensuring a progressive and satisfactory participation of young people in society and preparing them for their future role therein;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the present report on trends in the social situation of children to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and to prepare, at appropriate intervals, further reports on particular aspects of the subject, especially on the implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, for submission to the General Assembly through the Commission for Social Development.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Third Committee, meetings 1816, 1817.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter VII A, paras. 242, 243.

A/C.3/L.1770. Report of Economic and Social Council: trends in social situation of children. Note by Secretary-General.

## PERIODICITY OF REPORTS ON WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 632-634.  
Plenary Meeting 1690.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, 4-20 March 1970, Chapter VI.

E/4864. Report of Social Committee, paras. 5 and 17.  
E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 5.

## WORK PROGRAMME OF COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, 4-20 March 1970. Chapter VI.

## REPORT OF COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 632-636.  
Plenary Meetings 1690, 1691.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 March 1970. (Annex IV: List of documents before Commission at its 21st session.)

E/4809/Summary and Corr.1. Summary of report of Commission for Social Development, prepared by Secretariat.

E/4864. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Social Committee on 15 May 1970, meeting 635.

RESOLUTION 1496(XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4864, taking note of report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

ST/TAO/SER.C/122. Interregional Course on Social Planning, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 23 March-9 May 1970.

ST/TAO/SER.C/128. Report on the Symposium on Social Policy and Planning, Copenhagen, Denmark, 22 June-2 July 1970.

*HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING*

## TECHNICAL AID IN 1970

During 1970, the services of 167 experts and 31 associate experts on various aspects of housing, building and planning were provided to the following 54 countries and territories: Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, the British Virgin Islands, Burundi, the Cayman Islands, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Dominica, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, the Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, Singapore, Somalia, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Short-term missions were carried out by three inter-regional advisers of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and by consultants to 10 countries, namely, Cyprus, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Mauritius, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Turkey and Zambia.

Eighty-six fellowships were awarded for participation in the following inter-regional seminars during 1970: (1) on the improvement of slums and uncontrolled settlements, Medellin, Colombia, 15 February-1 March; (2) on the financing of housing and urban development, Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 May-10 June; (3) on the impact of urbanization on man's environment, Onaway, Michigan, United States, 14-20 June; and (4) on physical planning for tourism development, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 19 October-3 November.

In addition, 47 individual fellowships were awarded for study abroad to nationals of Afghanistan, Chile, China, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore and Venezuela.

Two projects in housing, building and planning were approved during 1970 for financing under the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme: assistance to the Bandama Valley Authority of the Ivory Coast in its construction programme,

and to the Government of Peru in the reconstruction and development of Chimbote following the earthquake.

Among the publications issued in 1970 were: Social Aspects and Management of Housing Projects: Selected Case Studies; Trends in the Industrialization of Building; Urbanization in the Second United Nations Development Decade; and Modular Co-ordination of Low-cost Housing.

## DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In its consideration of questions concerning housing, building and planning at its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General on a campaign to focus world-wide attention on housing, as well as the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its September 1969 session. The Council also considered views expressed by the Commission for Social Development at its March 1970 session and by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its April-May 1970 session.

## NEED FOR HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING PROGRAMME

On 28 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council recognized the urgent need—on a continuing basis within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade—to accord higher priority to housing, building and planning programmes, to allocate increased financial resources to these programmes and to promote the role of this sector in economic and social development. In taking this decision, the Council observed that, in spite of some progress in other fields, progress in housing, building and planning had lagged in most countries during the First United Nations Development Decade and this could retard over-all progress in the Second Development Decade.

The Council among other things asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to submit to it in 1971 reformulated proposals for the campaign to focus world-wide attention on and mobilize public and Government support for

housing, building and planning. The Secretary-General was also asked to comment on a proposed new international institution to support domestic savings and credit facilities in housing and urban development.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1507(XLVIII), adopted by 21 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on a proposal by 10 Council members, namely: Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In its report to the Council, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had proposed the text of a draft resolution on the crisis of human settlements during the Second United Nations Development Decade, in which attention was called to the increasing gravity of world housing and urbanization problems. When this draft text was taken up by the Council's Social Committee, a number of Council members expressed sympathy with its intent but felt that its form was not acceptable.

There was then put before the Social Committee another draft resolution. This was on the need for a housing, building and planning programme and was sponsored by seven members: Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. On 25 May 1970, the Committee recommended, by a vote of 11 to 9, with 5 abstentions, that the Council defer until 1971 its consideration of the seven-power draft resolution. The Council did not accept the Committee's recommendation, but adopted the 10-power text (resolution 1507 (XLVIII) above) which was proposed to it in plenary session.

As first proposed, the 10-power text was divided into two parts. By the first part (which, for the most part, was retained as the final text), the Council would have requested the Secretary-General to undertake certain actions relating to earlier resolutions, with regard to a campaign to focus world attention on housing and the financing of housing. By the second part (which was withdrawn by the sponsors), the Council would have recommended a draft resolution to the General Assembly.

#### METHOD OF REPORTING

The Economic and Social Council, during its May 1970 session, was informed that because

of the timing of biennial sessions of both the Commission for Social Development and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Commission had recommended that the Committee report directly to the Council (and not through the Commission, as required by a Council decision of 2 August 1962),<sup>4</sup> on the understanding that the Committee would continue to report to the Commission as well.

By the unanimous adoption of resolution 1497(XLVIII) on 27 May 1970, the Council approved this arrangement. The Council did so on the recommendation of its Social Committee, which had approved on 12 May 1970, without vote, a text suggested by the Social Committee's Chairman. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council on its May 1970 session and a report of the Secretary-General on problems and priorities in human settlement, which included an over-all review of problems and priorities confronting Member States in the field of housing, building and planning, together with specific recommendations for national and international action. In this document it was recommended that the questions of human settlements and the environment play an integral part in national development planning.

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly took a number of decisions pertaining to housing, building and planning. In so doing, the Assembly noted that it was mindful of the dedication of Governments, on the threshold of the 1970s, to create conditions of social justice, stability and well-being for all and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic and social progress and development.

The Assembly also noted that a greater effort needed to be made to provide effective international assistance for the improvement of the situation with regard to housing and human

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 305-6, text of resolution 903C(XXXIV).

settlements in most of the developing countries.

The Assembly recommended that Member States formulate definite and long-term housing, building and planning policies and programmes for the improvement of human settlements, devoting particular attention to:

(a) comprehensive measures to solve the problems of rapid urbanization, housing and uncontrolled human settlements, thereby achieving more rational urban growth patterns;

(b) steps for a rapid and significant improvement of housing, community facilities and environmental sanitation in rural areas;

(c) the application of comprehensive planning approaches to integrate the physical, economic, social and administrative aspects for improvement of human settlements in both rural and urban areas;

(d) the evolution and application of regional planning for balanced rural and urban development, especially in developing countries;

(e) the development of the building industry and building technology, including research and training; and

(f) the review, if necessary, of the legislative framework governing land tenure, the transfer of land and buildings in urban and rural areas, and the planning of over-all patterns of land use and appropriate infrastructural facilities.

It was further recommended that Member States undertake the following measures to ameliorate conditions in the field of housing and human settlements:

(a) the elaboration of national policies and programmes for the development of housing and of a network of human settlements during the 1970s, fully integrated into national development plans;

(b) the establishment of national and regional centres for studies in relevant subjects;

(c) the development of national institutions for training in those subjects;

(d) the acceleration of domestic savings through the establishment of appropriate financial practices and specialized institutions,

including co-operatives, for financing the housing and construction sector;

(e) measures for environmental improvements;

(f) the expansion of low-cost housing and the advancement of pilot and demonstration projects on such housing.

Developed countries were invited by the Assembly to provide increased assistance to the developing countries for the purposes enumerated above, and the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning were invited to consider additional innovative approaches for the improvement of housing and human settlements.

The Assembly recommended that, in the elaboration of the work programmes in the field of housing, building and planning within the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particular attention should be paid to programmes and projects of interest to the developing countries. The Assembly also considered it desirable to strengthen regional co-operation in housing, building and planning.

These were among the decisions embodied in resolution 2718 (XXV), adopted—by 106 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions—on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970, by 79 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. The draft text was proposed by the following 35 Members: Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A series of amendments proposed in the Third Committee by Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States were rejected.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 629-632, 647.

Plenary Meetings 1693, 1694.

E/4758 and Corr. 1,2. Report of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its 6th session, 2-12 September 1969. (Annex III: List of documents



before Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its 6th session.)

E/4758 (Summary). Summary of report of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its 6th session.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, 4-20 March 1970, Geneva, Switzerland, Chapter IX.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III B (2).

#### NEED FOR HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING PROGRAMME

E/4758, Chapter VI. Draft resolution proposed by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.577. Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/L.1323. Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/4865 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, para. 9.

RESOLUTION 1507 (XLVIII), as proposed by 10 powers, E/L.1323, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694, by 21 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2036(XX) of 7 December 1965 which elaborated important guidelines for Member States in the field of housing, building and planning and for bilateral and multilateral technical assistance in this field,

Observing that, in spite of some progress in other fields, progress in housing, building and planning has lagged in most countries during the First United Nations Development Decade and that this could retard over-all progress in the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in particular the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on its first session containing recommendations on action in the field of urban settlement to be considered by the Conference,

Recalling its resolutions 1223(XLII) of 6 June 1967 and 1300(XLIV) of 28 May 1968 and the comments of Member States on proposals concerning the campaign to focus world attention on housing,

Recalling further its resolution 1170(XLI) of 5 August 1966 on the financing of housing and community facilities,

1. Recognizes the urgent need on a continuing basis within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade:

(a) To accord higher priority to housing, building and planning programmes at the national as well as international level;

(b) To allocate increased financial resources to these programmes;

(c) To promote the role of this sector in economic and social development;

2. Notes with interest the remarks of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in its report on housing, building and planning, concerning the level of posts and resources of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to submit to the Council at its fiftieth session reformulated proposals for the campaign to focus world-wide attention on and mobilize public and government support for housing, building and planning, taking into account the views of Member States in document E/C.6/92 and the suggested objectives in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to include inter alia in his report, to be submitted as early as possible to the Council through the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, in accordance with Council resolution 1170(XLI), his comments on the proposed new international institution, discussed in document E/C.6/98, to support domestic savings and credit facilities in housing and urban development.

#### METHOD OF REPORTING

E/4865 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Social Committee on 12 May 1970, meeting 631.

RESOLUTION 1497 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4865, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 903C (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

Takes note of the decision taken by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-first session whereby, in view of the present timing of their respective sessions, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should report directly to the Council while continuing to submit its reports to the Commission for consideration.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

E/4865 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647.

RESOLUTION 1498 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4865, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 May 1970, meeting 1693.

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its sixth session;

2. Endorses the programme of work contained in chapter IV of that report.

DECISIONS OF  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1817, 1820.

Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II E 3.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter VII B.

A/8037. Problems and priorities in human settlements. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1836. Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1836/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 26 powers and by Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guyana, Mali, Niger, Norway, and Trinidad and Tobago, approved by Third Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1820, by 79 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/G.3/L.1848. Australia, Japan, United Kingdom, United States: amendments to 35-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1836/Rev.1.

A/8251. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 2718(xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8251, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930, by 106 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2036(XX) of 7 December 1965 and 2598(XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Mindful of the dedication of the Governments, on the threshold of the 1970s, to create conditions of social justice, stability and well-being for all and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic and social progress and development,

Further recalling paragraph 71 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade relating to the policy measures in the housing sector,

Considering that a greater effort needs to be made to provide effective international assistance for the improvement of the situation with regard to housing and human settlements in most developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the interregional seminar on the improvement of slums and uncontrolled settlements, held at Medellin, Colombia, from 15 February to 1 March 1970, identified the problem of human settlements as one which requires national and international solutions through the adoption of a global strategy,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the problems and priorities in human settlements,

1. Recommends that Member States, with the assistance, upon request, of the United Nations bodies concerned and in the context of their over-all economic and social development planning, should formulate definite and long-term housing, building and planning policies and programmes for the improvement of human settlements, devoting particular attention to:

(a) Comprehensive measures to solve the problems of rapid urbanization, housing and uncontrolled human settlements, thereby achieving more rational urban growth patterns;

(b) Steps for a rapid and significant improvement of housing, community facilities and environmental sanitation in rural areas;

(c) The application of comprehensive planning approaches to integrate the physical, economic, social and administrative aspects for improvement of human settlements in both rural and urban areas;

(d) The evolution and application of regional planning for balanced rural and urban development, especially in developing countries;

(e) The development of the building industry and building technology, including research and training;

(f) The review, if necessary, of the legislative framework governing land tenure, the transfer of land and buildings in urban and rural areas, and the planning of over-all patterns of land use and appropriate infrastructural facilities;

2. Further recommends that Member States and the United Nations organizations concerned should undertake the following measures for the amelioration of conditions in the field of housing and human settlements:

(a) The elaboration by each country of its national policies and programmes for the development of housing and of a network of human settlements during the 1970s, fully integrated into national development plans, including, if necessary, the elaboration of legal, institutional and physical arrangements relating to urban and rural land use;

(b) The establishment of national and regional centres for studies in planning, designing, social and administrative aspects and experiments in low-cost housing techniques and activities, including increasing use and application of indigenous and, as appropriate, new building materials and local skills;

(c) The development of national institutions for training in regional and physical planning, housing and building;

(d) The acceleration of domestic savings through the establishment of appropriate financial practices and specialized institutions, including co-operatives, for financing the housing and construction sector;

(e) Measures for environmental improvement, particularly those that shape the future structure of human settlements;

(f) The expansion of low-cost housing, through both public and private programmes and on a self-help basis, including co-operatives, and the advancement of pilot and demonstration projects on such housing;

3. Invites developed countries and the international organizations concerned, especially the financial institutions, to provide during the 1970s increased as-

sistance—technical as well as financial—to the developing countries for the purposes enumerated in paragraph 2 above, in accordance with the priorities they have determined for their development;

4. Further invites the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to consider additional innovative approaches for the improvement of housing and human settlements;

5. Recommends that, in the elaboration of the work programmes in the field of housing, building and planning within the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particular attention should be paid to programmes and projects of interest to the developing countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General also to make available to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment his report on the problems and priorities in human settlements;

7. Considers that the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning should play a major role in the formulation and co-ordination of the United Nations programmes and projects relating to the problems of housing and human settlements as well as a catalytic role in their implementation and that, as such, it should be strengthened as a matter of high priority both by a greater allocation of resources and by additional personnel;

8. Further considers that it is desirable to strengthen regional co-operation in the field of housing, building and planning;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit as

soon as possible to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an analytical review and progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking full advantage of the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Modular Co-ordination of Low-cost Housing (ST/ SOA/90). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.69.IV.5.

Design of Low-cost Housing and Community Facilities, Vol. I: Climate and House Design (ST/SOA/93). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.69.IV.11.

Social Aspects and Management of Housing Projects: Selected Case Studies (ST/SOA/98). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.IV.6.

Trends in the Industrialization of Building (ST/SOA/ 102). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.IV.13.

Social Programming of Housing in Urban Areas. Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Social Programming of Housing in Urban Areas, New York, 17-28 April 1970 (ST/SOA/109). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.10.

Urbanization in the Second United Nations Development Decade (ST/ECA/132 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.IV.5.

Improvement of Slums and Uncontrolled Settlements. Report of the Interregional Seminar on the Improvement of Slums and Uncontrolled Settlements, Medellin, Colombia, 15 February—1 March 1970 (ST/TAO/SER.C/124). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71. IV.6.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

United Nations technical activities in social welfare during 1970 focused on implementing the major recommendations of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held in September 1968.<sup>5</sup> Particular emphasis was put on the developmental and preventive functions of social welfare and promotion of advanced training and research.

During 1970, the services of 38 social welfare experts were made available to 31 countries under the United Nations technical co-operation programmes. In addition, the services of five regional and inter-regional advisers were available. Thirty-five fellowships were awarded to nationals of 19 United Nations Member States.

#### PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Advisers on the planning, organization and administration of social welfare services were

assigned to Cyprus, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, the Republic of Korea and Togo.

A regional conference of ministers responsible for social welfare was held in Manila, Philippines, in September 1970. Representatives from 18 countries considered a number of suggestions for strengthening regional co-operation in social welfare.

A regional seminar on the problems and methods of social welfare planning was held at Rennes, France, in September 1970, and a study on social welfare planning in the context of national development plans was published. The report was based on studies of Iran, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Poland, Tunisia and Uganda.

To strengthen the role of social welfare in the national development of the countries of

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 505-6; Y.U.N. 1969, p. 449.

Asia, case studies relating to the integration of social welfare planning in national development planning were carried out in India, Pakistan and the Philippines.

During 1970, a study of the role of voluntary agencies in social welfare programmes was prepared.

An inter-regional adviser on family planning and on human resources development within the context of population and family planning programmes was appointed in 1970.

Within the framework of the European social development programme, an expert meeting on family planning and social policy was held at Karlovy-Vary, Czechoslovakia, in October 1970.

A report on industrial social welfare services was completed with the support and co-operation of the regional economic commissions. The report was based on studies of Brazil, India, Poland, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and Zambia.

#### FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

The services of advisers on family and child welfare were provided to Ghana and the Republic of Viet-Nam during 1970.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to give assistance to Governments in the fields of family, youth and child welfare services, with the technical support of the United Nations Secretariat. In 1970, 54 countries received such aid from UNICEF.

A seminar on problems of children and youth in national planning and development in Arab States was held in Beirut, Lebanon, in February 1970. Another seminar on socially deprived families was organized at Bienne, Switzerland, in August 1970.

#### TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

The services of 15 advisers on training for social welfare were made available to the following countries in 1970: China, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, Mali, Nicaragua, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia.

Assistance in social welfare training continued to be a part of UNICEF-aided social welfare projects.

In March 1970, the Economic Commission for Africa convened the Third Expert Group Meeting on Social Welfare Training and Administration, in which special emphasis was given to the promotion of indigenous training materials.

The Fifth International Survey of Training for Social Welfare, which was devoted to new approaches in meeting manpower needs, was completed during the year.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and UNICEF jointly organized a workshop in social welfare in-service training, at Bangkok, Thailand, in February and March 1970.

#### REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

An ad hoc inter-agency meeting on rehabilitation of the disabled, convened in September 1970 in Geneva, Switzerland, was attended by representatives of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped, which represented a number of non-governmental organizations. The meeting reviewed current rehabilitation projects of the participating agencies and discussed future plans involving inter-agency co-operation.

A new co-operative effort to assist developing countries in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled was launched jointly by ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Rehabilitation Fund. This effort, designated as the Rehabilitation Liaison Programme, aimed at increasing the funds available for technical assistance projects in the field of rehabilitation and at improving the effectiveness of such projects.

United Nations experts in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled were assigned to the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Laos and Spain; short survey missions went to Kuwait. Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

Twenty United Nations fellowship holders from 10 different countries were studying abroad during the year.

A monograph entitled "Occupational Therapy Department in a Mental Hospital," in the series on Basic Services and Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres, was published during the year,

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- Social Welfare Planning in the Context of National Development Plans (ST/SOA/99). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.IV.11.
- Training for Social Welfare: Fifth International Survey, New Approaches in Meeting Manpower Needs (ST/SOA/105). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.5.
- Industrial Social Welfare (ST/SOA/112 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.12.
- ST/SOA/95. Basic Services and Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres. Part VII: Occupational Therapy Department in a Mental Hospital.
- ST/SOA/107. Basic Services and Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres. Part VIII: Rehabilitation Counselling: A Survey on Training of Rehabilitation Counsellors.
- Study on Rehabilitation of the War Disabled in Selected Countries (ST/SOA/108). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.7.

## SOCIAL DEFENCE

The technical assistance activities of the United Nations during 1970 in the field of social defence were devoted to the development of policies and programmes for the prevention and control of crime and delinquency in the context of national development planning. A major part of these activities involved devising methods and techniques to assist Governments in defining their needs in terms of development objectives and priorities.

In this connexion, two inter-regional advisers on social defence matters were appointed in 1970 to provide short-term advisory services.

The United Nations continued to provide the services of a director for the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Fuchu, Japan, until September 1970, at which time the Institute became the full responsibility of the Government of Japan. During the period under review, the Institute conducted three training courses for personnel of the region; 52 trainees from 14 countries participated.

Technical assistance support was extended by the United Nations to the National Centre for Social and Criminological Research in Cairo, United Arab Republic, during 1970. The services of a senior adviser in social defence were provided for four months in 1970 to assist in the Centre's further development.

During 1970, Somalia was also provided with the services of an adviser in police organization.

Eight United Nations fellowships in social defence were awarded in 1970 to Iran, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand.

In collaboration with the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome, Italy, a workshop on the utilization of research in social defence policy was conducted in India in 1970.

The Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kyoto, Japan, in August 1970, was attended by over 1,000 delegates and participants from 85 countries. The Congress adopted a declaration calling for broader and more extensive international action to fight crime and delinquency.

Among the recommendations and conclusions of the Congress were: that there was a need to provide for an effective coverage and integration of planning for social defence both Sectorally and inter-sectorally; that regional and inter-regional meetings of experts, workshops and seminars should be held with a view to advancing crime prevention and to increasing international communication to promote the inclusion of social defence issues in national planning; that efforts should be made to secure the endorsement of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners by the General Assembly at its 1971 session; and that the United Nations should assume a greater role in promoting national research and encouraging cross-national comparative studies in social defence.

Two special issues of the International Review of Criminal Policy containing articles designed as background material for the Fourth Congress were published during 1970.

The Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of

Offenders was convened at Kyoto, Japan, in August 1970, immediately following the Congress, to review its conclusions and to make recommendations on the future work programme of the United Nations in the field of social defence.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 28, 1970 (ST/SOA/SER.M/28 and Corr.1,2). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.IV.9.

Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Kyoto, Japan,

17-26 August 1970. Report prepared by Secretariat (A/CONF./43/5). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.8.

A/CONF.43/INF.3. Fourth United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. Background note prepared by Secretariat.

#### REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During 1970, United Nations community development experts were assigned to Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

A seminar was held in Ghana in July 1970 on the development of rural life and institutions in West Africa. The seminar was attended by 18 participants from eight United Nations Member States of the West Africa sub-region, and by 28 observers, including representatives from the United Nations Secretariat and from specialized agencies. Thirty participants attended a rural development course for senior personnel from Africa, in Holte, Denmark.

A project manager was assigned to a training project in Saudi Arabia funded by the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). A community development expert was also provided to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

In Asia, a project manager and two experts were assigned to a UNDP project in China; experts in community development were provided to Laos, Nepal and the Philippines. Fellowships were awarded to persons in Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand.

In Latin America, there were three community development experts in Mexico, five in Venezuela in a Special Fund project for training in community development, one in Para-

guay, one in Peru, and a regional adviser in the Caribbean. In addition, there was one technical adviser stationed at United Nations Headquarters to follow up UNDP projects in the field of community development.

The Ad Hoc Advisory Committee for the Research and Training Programme in Regional Development met in September 1970 to review the progress made in the programme and make recommendations for future activities.

In the field of training and research, seven fellowships were awarded to the Settlement Study Centre in Rehovot, Israel. Eight fellowships, one resident adviser and a number of short-term lecturers were made available to the Chubu Centre in Japan.

A Latin American course in regional and local development planning, held in Chile from August to October 1970, was attended by 30 participants.

The Secretariat of the United Nations received a grant of \$100,000 from the Government of the Netherlands to establish a documentation and information service in regional development and to provide consultant services to complement regular technical assistance resources.

A report entitled Selected Experiences in Regional Development was published within the framework of the regional development programme.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Selected Experiences in Regional Development (ST/SOA/101). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.IV.14.

Popular Participation in Development: Emerging

Trends in Community Development (ST/SOA/106). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.IV.2.

## CHAPTER XXII

## CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

## DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS FAMILY OF ORGANIZATIONS

At its mid-1970 session the Economic and Social Council undertook a review of major developments within the United Nations system concerning inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation. This review was based in particular on the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the report of the newly reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and that of the annual Joint Meetings of ACC and CPC.

The report of ACC (which is composed of the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General) contained the results of a comprehensive review of the functioning of inter-secretariat machinery for co-ordination. The machinery had been streamlined by merging or discontinuing a number of existing consultative bodies, and ACC had decided to set up functional groups, consisting of ACC members most directly concerned, to study key issues in depth. The first panel was to study the implications of the so-called "green revolution" in agriculture for the policies and programme initiatives of the organizations of the United Nations system. The report of ACC also dealt with co-ordination of activities relating to decolonization, as well as with a large number of programme areas where all or many of the organizations of the United Nations system had an interest.

The other major report before the Council was that of the inter-governmental Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which had been reconstituted by the Economic and Social Council as a 21-member committee with new terms of reference. The Committee had assisted the Council by preparing the ground for its review of the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. In its report, the Committee commented on the functioning of the machinery of ACC and the measures being taken by ACC for improving co-ordination in programme areas of inter-agency concern, and it made a number of recommendations concerning reporting and other procedures in the field of co-ordination. Particular attention was devoted to questions relating to prior consultations on work programmes and the format of the agencies' reports to the Council.

The report on the ACC/CPC Joint Meetings held in July immediately before the Council's session dealt with: the Second United Nations Development Decade; arrangements for prior consultations on work programmes; institutional arrangements for science and technology; regional structures of the organizations of the United Nations system; and implementation by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>1</sup>

Also before the Council were the annual reports of the specialized agencies, a report on co-ordination at the national level, a special report by ACC on inter-agency co-operation in the use of computers and the annual report of ACC on the expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes.

These questions and others are dealt with

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV) which contains the Declaration.

below in sections on the functioning and organization of the co-ordination machinery, on co-ordination of programme activities, and on administrative co-ordination in a number of selected areas of inter-agency concern. The section on programme co-ordination is limited to an account of developments in ACC and CPC; action by the Economic and Social Coun-

cil is described in other chapters of this volume dealing with the substantive aspects of the various programmes concerned. The account of developments in administrative co-ordination, however, also covers action by the Council, since the Council is mainly concerned with the promotion of co-ordinated arrangements within the system.

## Developments Regarding Co-ordination Machinery

### ROLE OF ACC

At its mid-1970 session the Economic and Social Council, after discussing the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), adopted a resolution by which it reaffirmed that the policy-making role in the United Nations system was the prerogative of member States in the competent organs of the system. It instructed CPC to review the sphere of activities and competence of ACC in the light of the relevant discussion in the Council, so that the Council might achieve more effective co-ordination of the social, economic and technical activities of the United Nations system.

The Council further asked CPC to submit recommendations thereon to it at its mid-1971 session. It also, among other things, invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the executive officers of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the regional economic commissions to pay special attention to the need to eliminate overlapping and duplication in their work.

The Council's decisions to this effect were contained in resolution 1547 (XLIX), adopted unanimously on 30 July 1970 on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee. The text, sponsored by Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, Tunisia, the USSR, the United States and Uruguay and amended by Argentina and by Jamaica, was unanimously approved by the Committee on 24 July.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### PRIOR CONSULTATIONS ON WORK PROGRAMMES

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination considered the question of prior consultations on work programmes—which are carried out by circulating work programmes among the various organizations in order to avoid duplication of work—in May and June 1970, on the basis of recommendations of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which had been endorsed by the General Assembly on 15 December 1969,<sup>2</sup> and of a statement by ACC.

The Enlarged Committee had recommended that all members of the United Nations system with substantial programmes should send these programmes in draft form for comments to organizations having programmes in related areas, and that those comments should then be transmitted with the observations of the executive heads concerned to the inter-governmental programme-reviewing organ. The Enlarged Committee had felt that such a procedure would both reduce overlapping and contribute towards joint planning of work.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had pointed out that inter-secretariat consultations on the framing of future programmes already took place on a broad basis in areas where there were programmes of mutual concern, including joint activities and the operation of joint machinery. It agreed that those informal practices would henceforth be supplemented by a procedure along the lines of that recommended by the Enlarged Committee, although there might be problems of timing or problems

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 577-78, text of resolution 2579 (XXIV).



in cases where there was no unified work programme or programme budget. It had also indicated that organizations that did not operate on a programme basis would continue to exchange information regularly with other organizations likely to be concerned regarding new activities being planned.

When it reviewed ACC'S plans, CPC expressed concern over the procedures the agencies intended to follow, and particularly over the additional step of informal consultations that had been introduced by ACC, feeling, among other things, that it should be informed of the outcome of such inter-secretariat consultations.

The question of prior consultations was then discussed at the joint meetings of CPC and ACC in July 1970, when representatives of Governments generally welcomed the steps taken by ACC to ensure that each organization should have an opportunity to comment on the work programmes of others. They also recognized the importance of informal inter-secretariat consultations at the programme formulation stage and felt that establishment of functional groups to review key issues before programmes were formulated was a step forward.

Following discussion of this matter, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the general agreement among the secretariats to carry out prior consultations on work programmes by circulating their draft work programmes to other United Nations organizations with a request for comments, and transmitting the comments to inter-governmental bodies responsible for preliminary and final consideration of the work programmes.

The Council attached equal importance to prior consultations among the secretariats before proposals of interest to other organizations were presented to inter-governmental bodies, and also before changes were made in approved programmes during the execution phase.

It requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the procedures were fully carried out in all parts of the United Nations Secretariat, and invited all organizations of the United Nations system to observe the spirit as well as the letter of these arrangements in the interest of better planning of international action.

The Council also asked CPC to pay particular attention to the observance of these arrangements for prior consultations.

Finally, the Council called upon ACC to ensure close control over all inter-agency meetings called for purposes of consultation and co-ordination and requested it to notify the Council in its annual report of the meetings held—or to be held—for such purposes.

The Council's decisions to this effect were contained in resolution 1549(XLIX), adopted unanimously on 30 July 1970 on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text unanimously on 24 July 1970 on the basis of a joint Indonesian-United States proposal. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### REPORTS OF AGENCIES: REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

At its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), having decided the previous year to dispense with the circulation of the full reports. Council members considered that the practice of presenting the summaries, instead of the full reports, was satisfactory. It was agreed that the content and format could be improved if the guidelines for their preparation were modified as recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC). The changes would, it was suggested, assist the Council in exercising its co-ordinating function.

The Council—on 27 July 1970—took note with appreciation of the analytical summaries and requested the organizations concerned to continue to submit them. Then, with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1548(XLIX) on 30 July, which was based on the recommendations of CPC, the Council invited the specialized agencies and IAEA in future to include in their analytical summaries specific additional information, including: an organizational chart; sections concerned with achievements and with any outstanding co-ordination problems and difficulties encountered in solving them; information on expenditures for major programmes; fuller information on the steps taken by organizations to carry out recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on questions of duplication or lack of co-ordination; and recommendations for specific action by the Council.

This resolution was recommended to the Council by its Co-ordination Committee, which approved the text unanimously on 24 July 1970 on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Indonesia and the United States. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

In accordance with a Council decision of 2 August 1968,<sup>3</sup> the Council had before it at its mid-1970 session a report by the Secretary-General on co-ordination at the national level. The report, which was based on information submitted by Governments, described, first, the means and methods currently employed by those Governments for co-ordinating their national policies in respect of the activities of the United Nations, and secondly, the main difficulties encountered in co-ordinating policy in different bodies. Finally, the report contained suggestions as to how the United Nations might assist Governments to overcome these difficulties.

On 28 July 1970, the Council decided, without adopting a resolution, to take note with interest of the report and to express the hope that the information contained in it might be of value to Governments of Member States in connexion with their national co-ordination arrangements. It also decided to take no further action on the matter at the present stage.

#### RECONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

In its final report, the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had recommended to the General Assembly that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be reconstituted as a committee of 21 members with new terms of reference. The General Assembly on 15 December 1969<sup>4</sup> then requested the Council to reconstitute the Committee in accordance with the Enlarged Committee's recommendation.

Accordingly, on 13 January 1970, the Council unanimously decided so to reconstitute the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. It invited the Governments of Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, IAEA, the United Nations Development Programme and all other autonomous organizations

and research institutions within the United Nations family to extend to the Committee full co-operation and assistance. It also confirmed its decision to have joint meetings of CPC and ACC at which Committee members should, if possible, be represented by the heads of their delegations, and invited the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council to continue to take part in those joint meetings. It further decided to examine and to keep under continuing review the machinery for co-ordination and programme review and to introduce improvements or modifications which might appear necessary in the light of the experience gained and relevant developments within the United Nations system.

These Council decisions were set forth in resolution 1472(XLVIII), which was sponsored by Ghana, India and Pakistan and amended by Greece and the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Under its new terms of reference, CPC was responsible to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly. It was to advise and assist the Council in discharging its co-ordination functions under Articles 58, 63 and 64 of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>5</sup> and, in particular, it was to keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies and programmes, study the present procedures for co-ordination and co-operation, and submit its conclusions to the Council on the issues and problems arising thereon. It was to prepare and submit to the Council recommendations to the specialized agencies, the General Assembly, and Members of the United Nations; it had continuing authority from the Council to review programmes and procedures in particular sectors on a system-wide basis, as well as the interaction of different sectors in order to ensure that programmes in a particular sector responded to the objectives set forth by the General Assembly on 13 December 1966.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 628-29, text of resolution 1369(XLV).

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>5</sup> For text of Charter Articles 58, 63 and 64, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 500-1, text of resolution 2188(XXI).

In particular, the Committee would be concerned with the review of programme planning, implementation of programmes, their evaluation, and the effectiveness of co-ordination machinery. It would also develop processes for carrying out long-term planning and programme formulation. It was authorized to select from among its members special rapporteurs to pre-

pare detailed studies and to submit recommendations on topics designated by it.

Finally, it would carry out functions relating to the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, including both an annual general review of the whole work programme and reviews in depth of selected sectors.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 390-393, 404, 408, 409.

Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

E/4863. Expenditures of United Nations system in relation to programmes. Report of ACC.

E/4877. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970.

E/4886 and Corr.1,2. Report of Chairman of CPC and Chairman of ACC on their joint meetings, Geneva, Switzerland, 2-3 July 1970.

E/4893. Special report by ACC.

E/AC.24/L.373. Jamaica: draft decision.

## ROLE OF ACC

E/AC.24/L.372. Bulgaria and USSR: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.372/Rev.1. Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, Tunisia, USSR, United States, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Argentina and by Jamaica, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 24 July 1970, meeting 404, unanimously (25-0).

E/4921 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1547 (XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee. E/4921, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1367(XLV) of 2 August 1968 on the enhancement of its co-ordinating role in the economic, social and related fields of activity of the organizations and specialized agencies in the United Nations system and 1459(XLVII) of 8 August 1969 on the development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system,

Recalling once again the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, which were approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966,

Noting that the work done so far in the field of co-

ordination has not yet given qualitatively new results as regards the substantial improvement of co-ordination and the increased efficiency of the international machinery of the United Nations system,

Considering that the question of the maximum utilization of the headquarters and field staff of the organizations in the United Nations system is a matter of growing concern,

Noting with satisfaction that a study is already being made of the use of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat,

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its sixth session and the thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

2. Reaffirms that the policy-making role in the United Nations system is the prerogative of Member States in the competent organs of the system;

3. Instructs the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to review the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the light of the relevant discussion in the Council so that the Council may achieve more effective co-ordination of the social, economic and technical activities of the United Nations system, and to submit recommendations to the Council at its fifty-first session;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the executive officers of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the regional economic commissions to pay special attention to the need to eliminate overlapping and duplication in their work;

5. Invites the above-mentioned bodies to carry out more precisely and effectively the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and further, whenever obstacles or problems occur, to mention these in their reports and make recommendations to overcome them;

6. Invites the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider making arrangements for studies on the use of the staffs of their secretariats;

7. Recommends that the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency take every possible action, including reassignment of present person-

nel in the light of priority programmes, in order to ensure the maximum utilization of the said personnel.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter VII.

#### PRIOR CONSULTATIONS ON WORK PROGRAMMES

E/AC.24/L.385. Indonesia and United States: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 24 July 1970, meeting 404.

E/4921 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1549(XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4921, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its sixth session and the thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and particularly the parts dealing with prior consultations on work programmes,

Taking note of the discussions on this subject in the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

1. Welcomes the general agreement among the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system to carry out prior consultations on work programmes by the circulation to other United Nations organizations of their draft work programmes with a request for comments and the notification of such comments to the intergovernmental bodies responsible for preliminary and final consideration of the work programme;

2. Attaches equal importance to prior consultations among the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system before proposals of interest to other organizations are presented to the intergovernmental bodies, and also before changes are made in the phase of execution of approved programmes;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure in all parts of the United Nations Secretariat under his over-all responsibility that:

(a) The comments of other United Nations organizations are invited on all draft work programme documents and their comments are notified to the intergovernmental bodies responsible for preliminary or final consideration of the work programme;

(b) Prior consultations with the secretariats of other United Nations organizations are held before proposals of interest to them are presented by the various branches of the United Nations Secretariat to intergovernmental bodies and also before changes are made in the execution of approved programmes;

4. Invites all organizations of the United Nations system in the interest of better planning of international action to observe in the implementation of the

arrangements for prior consultations the spirit as well as the letter of these arrangements;

5. Requests its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in the course of its work to pay particular attention to the observance of these arrangements for prior consultation;

6. Calls upon the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to ensure close control over all interagency meetings called for purposes of consultation and co-ordination;

7. Further requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in this connexion to inform the Council, in its annual report, of the meetings for such purposes which have been held during the past year and of meetings envisaged.

#### REPORTS OF AGENCIES: REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 389, 390.

Plenary Meeting 1719.

#### REPORTS OF AGENCIES

E/4821 and Add.1. Report of IAEA and addendum: nuclear energy and environment.

E/4826. Report of ILO (Summary).

E/4830. Report of UPU: analytical report on work of UPU in 1969.

E/4843. Report of UNESCO.

E/4847. Report of WHO (Summary).

E/4848. Report of ITU.

E/4849. Report of ICAO (Summary).

E/4850. Report of IMCO (Summary).

E/4851. Report of WHO (Summary).

E/4852 and Add.1. Report of FAO and addendum: protein problem and FAO's activities, a progress report.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VI.

E/4885. The ILO and the United Nations: 25 Years of Partnership of Service. Covering note by Secretariat.

E/4888. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting texts of 3 resolutions adopted at 23rd World Health Assembly at its 15th plenary meeting, 21 May 1970.

E/4939. Partners for Peace: UNESCO and the United Nations. Covering note by Secretariat.

E/AC.24/L.369. Organizational study on co-ordination with United Nations and specialized agencies by Executive Board of WHO.

E/4903. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, pp. 21-22.

A/8003 and Corr. 1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIII B.

#### REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

E/AC.24/L.383. Brazil, Indonesia, United States: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Co-

ordination Committee on 24 July 1970, meeting 404.

E/4921 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1548(xLix), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4921, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its sixth session with specific reference to the format of the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the future, to include in their analytical summaries the following types of information :

(a) An organizational chart at the beginning of each summary, together with an indication of the changes that have been made during the course of the year;

(b) In the chapter entitled "Co-ordination with other organizations of the United Nations system," one section which would be concerned with achievements and a second section which would contain a description of any outstanding co-ordination problems and the difficulties encountered in solving them;

(c) Information in tabular form on expenditure on major programmes for previous and current years;

(d) Fuller information on the concrete steps taken by the organizations to carry out the recommendations made in the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the question of duplication or lack of co-ordination;

(e) Recommendations for specific action by the Council.

## CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meeting 401.  
Plenary Meeting 1720.

E/4844. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4910. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council at its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 22.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIII C.

## RECONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1652, 1655.

E/L.1295. Ghana, India, Pakistan: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1472(xLvIII), as proposed by 3 powers, E/L.1295, and as amended by Greece and United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Council on 13 January 1970, meeting 1652.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1090 G (XXXIX) and 1093 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, 1171 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 and 1187 (XLI) of 17 November 1966,

Recalling also its resolution 1367 (XLV) of 2 August 1968,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 2188 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 2579 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 regarding the reconstitution of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Recalling further its resolutions 1189 (XLI) of 17 December 1966 and 1467 (XLVII) of 31 October 1969,

1. Decides to reconstitute its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in accordance with recommendation A contained in chapter III of the final report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Decides for this purpose to elect twenty-one States Members of the United Nations on the basis of equitable geographical distribution as follows:

Five from African States;

Four from Asian States;

Four from Latin American States;

Three from Socialist States of Eastern Europe;

Five from Western European and other States;

3. Decides that, except for the initial period, the term of office for members of the Committee shall be three years; for the initial period, one third of the members shall serve for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years, the term of each member to be determined by lot; retiring members shall be eligible for re-election;

4. Invites the Governments of Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, and all other autonomous organizations and research institutions within the United Nations family to extend to the Committee full co-operation and assistance;

5. Confirms its decision, in resolution 1171 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, to follow the practice of having joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at which Committee members should, if possible, be represented by the heads of their delegations, and invites the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council to continue to take part in these joint meetings;

6. Further decides to examine and to keep under continuing review the machinery for co-ordination and programme review and to introduce improvements or modifications which may appear necessary in the light of the experience gained and relevant developments within the United Nations system.

## ANNEX

## "RECOMMENDATION A: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RECONSTITUTED COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

## "Nature of the future Committee

"20. After discussing the advantages and disadvantages of various alternatives, including the possibility of transforming the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination into a smaller and more nearly full-time and professional expert committee on programmes' with members acting in their personal capacity as experts, the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination recommends that the present intergovernmental character of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be retained.

"21. The Enlarged Committee recommends that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination be reconstituted as follows: The Committee should be composed of twenty-one States Members of the United Nations to be elected by the Economic and Social Council from among all Member States of the Organization with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and to the necessary balance between the claims of continuity and of rotation, i.e., one third of the members should be elected annually for three-year terms. Member States so elected should choose representatives to serve on the Committee, bearing in mind the desiderata set forth in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1187(XLI).<sup>\*</sup> If a Member State no longer wishes to participate in the Committee's work, it would be free to withdraw from it on the understanding that another Member State from the same geographic region would be elected to replace it.

"22. The Enlarged Committee considers that the amount of time and the frequency and place of meetings of the reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be adjusted, if necessary, to enable it to carry out effectively its proposed functions.

"23. When necessary, the Committee may select from among its members special rapporteurs to prepare detailed studies and to submit recommendations on topics designated by the Committee. The Committee may find it necessary to request the rapporteurs to travel to various offices of the United Nations, and, accordingly, a modest financial provision may have to be made within the budget for these expenses. It is recognized that the selection of studies to be undertaken by the special rapporteurs will have to be made in the light of the reports prepared, or being prepared, by the Joint Inspection Unit, the specialized agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system.

"24. If, in exceptional cases, special expertise were not available from amongst the membership of the Committee, the Committee might request the Secretary-General to engage outside consultants. Financial arrangements would have to be made for this purpose. The Committee should also bear in mind the possibilities of enlisting the assistance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in respect of research that may be required in matters of programme or of evaluation and co-ordination.

"25. The Enlarged Committee proposes that arrangements be made to provide appropriate assistance to the reconstituted Committee and its rapporteurs and suggests that professional officers at the appropriate level of seniority be appointed to assist the Committee in its work on a continuous and exclusive basis.

"26. The Enlarged Committee emphasizes that the effective discharge of the duties of the reconstituted Committee is dependent upon the existence of the closest working relationship between the various units of the Secretariat dealing, respectively, with inter-agency affairs and economic and social affairs. The Committee would also have to work in close collaboration with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

"27. The Enlarged Committee proposed that arrangements for joint consultations and collaboration between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Inspection Unit should be established and it recommends accordingly that the General Assembly should amend the existing procedures for handling reports of the Joint Inspection Unit to provide that:

"(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations, under the general responsibility of the Economic and Social Council, together with the comments of the Secretary-General, should be submitted through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as well as to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"(b) Reports dealing with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research should be submitted without any delay, and with executive comments, to the governing organs of the programmes concerned, as well as to the organs referred to under sub-paragraph (a) above;

"(c) The comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be transmitted to the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and to the governing organs of United Nations programmes, in time for them to be taken into account before final consideration of the reports;

<sup>\*</sup> In accordance with these desiderata, persons serving on the Committee should have "a high degree of experience and competence in: (a) The United Nations and related organizations in the economic, financial and social areas; (b) The governing bodies of the specialized agencies and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations."

"(d) The Committee should be kept informed constantly of the action taken on the recommendations of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;

"(e) The Joint Inspection Unit should be informed of problems of special interest to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with the aim of enlisting its co-operation in undertaking studies of interest to the Committee. The Joint Inspection Unit would naturally be free to accept or reject any such suggestions;

"(f) The Joint Inspection Unit should be invited to bring to the attention of the Committee any problem which it considers important within the scope of the Committee's responsibilities;

"(g) Representatives of the Joint Inspection Unit should be free to participate in meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and arrangements should be made for periodic joint consultations.

"28. With respect to the reports dealing with more than one agency and with system-wide problems, the Enlarged Committee wishes to support the following arrangements agreed on at the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held in July 1969 and endorsed by the Council: the reports should be transmitted to the Council through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the basis that:

"(a) The executive heads should have the opportunity to comment on all inspection reports involving their organizations before the reports are made public, such comments to be made available to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination as well as to the governing organs concerned, within a period of not more than three months after the reports are submitted;

"(b) In cases where reports involve issues that require consideration by governing bodies, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should postpone final action until the governing bodies concerned have had an opportunity to formulate and present their own comments thereon. However, the delay should not in any case exceed one year from the time the report was originally submitted.

#### "Terms of reference

"29. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination would be responsible to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly. It would advise and assist the Council in discharging its co-ordination functions under Articles 58, 63 and 64 of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, it would keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies and programmes, study the present procedures for co-ordination and co-operation and submit its conclusions to the Council on the issues and problems arising thereon.

"30. The Committee could prepare and submit to the Council recommendations to the specialized agencies, the General Assembly and to Members of the

United Nations as envisaged under Article 63, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

"31. The Committee would receive continuing authority from the Council to review programmes and procedures in particular sectors on a system-wide basis as well as the interaction of different sectors in order to ensure that programmes in a particular sector respond to the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 2188(XXI). In particular, the Committee would be concerned with the review of programme planning, implementation of programmes, their evaluation and the effectiveness of co-ordination machinery.

"32. The Committee, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 2370(XXII), would develop, in consultation with the Secretary-General, its own processes for carrying out the envisaged system of long-term planning and programme formulation; and, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1275(XLIII), section III, paragraph 2, the Committee would keep under continuous review further steps required to implement within the United Nations the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerning the development of an integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting.

"33. In the light of Council resolutions 1093(XXXIX), 1171(XLI), 1177(XLI), 1275(XLIII), 1367(XLV) and 1378(XLV) in relation to the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Committee would carry out the following programme functions:

"(a) An annual general review of the totality of the Secretary-General's work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, and in the light of its budgetary implications, covering the various units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs including those of the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, giving particular attention to programme changes arising out of the decisions by intergovernmental organs and conferences or suggested by the Secretary-General;

"(b) A review in depth of selected sectors of the work programme phased over a period of time in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its second session and the first part of its third session, as endorsed in Council resolutions 1367(XLV) and 1456(XLVII), respectively. This review would concern itself in particular with long-term plans formulated for these sectors and an assessment of results achieved from current activities, the continuing validity of legislative decisions of more than five years' standing, and the effectiveness of co-ordination with other units of the Secretariat and members of the United Nations family;

"(c) Assist the Council and the General Assembly in the establishment of programme priorities within the United Nations and the formulation of pro-

grammes clearly responsive to such priorities as specified in paragraphs 8 to 17 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its second session;

"(d) Assist the Council in meeting its responsibilities under rule 34 of the Council's rules of procedure.

"34. Subject to the Council's authorization, the Committee would communicate its views directly to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and to United Nations programmes with respect of any matters coming within its terms of reference.

"Other recommendations

"35. The Secretary-General should provide whatever Secretariat assistance may be needed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and should keep the Committee informed of relevant developments within the United Nations and the system, such as the Capacity Study undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme and the results thereof, and the results of inquiries such as the continuing Manpower Utilization Survey and the Management Auditing Studies of the Auditors.

"36. The Council should invite the appropriate bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other United Nations organs to increase their existing co-operation with it by:

"(a) Ensuring that the Committee and its rapporteurs receive the information they might require concerning their programmes and the results of any evaluation carried out by them;

"(b) Consulting the Committee, at their discretion, on matters that might not need to be referred to the Council, or on matters on which it would be useful for the Committee's views to be obtained in preparation for discussion in the Council."

E/4645/Add.2-6. Election of members of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4832. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 48th session. Other decisions, p. 12.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIV E.

## REPORTS OF ACC AND CPC

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION**  
Plenary Meetings 1667-1669.

E/4787. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 4th session, 26 January-6 February 1970.

RESOLUTION 1479(XLvIII), as suggested by Council President, adopted by Council without vote on 1 April 1970, meeting 1669.

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fourth session, and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in paragraphs 32 and 33 of its report;

3. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in defining and carrying out its programme of work, to take into account the views expressed in the Council at its 1668th meeting.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of CPC on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970.

RESOLUTION 1489(XLvIII), as proposed by 3 powers, E/L.1318/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690, by 25 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

[For text of resolution, relevant meetings and supporting documentation, see section below on UNITED NATIONS WORK PROGRAMME IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS AND ITS BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS.]

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION**  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 390-393, 404, 408, 409.

Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970.

RESOLUTION 1547(xLix), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee (E/4921, draft resolution I), adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see above under ROLE OF ACC.]

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION**  
Plenary Meeting 1724.

E/4929. Report of CPC on its 7th session, 9-16 September 1970.

RESOLUTION 1558(XLIX), as suggested by Council President, adopted by Council without vote on 19 October 1970, meeting 1724.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its seventh session,  
1. Endorses the recommendations contained therein;

2. Transmits that report, together with the summary records of the Committee on the item entitled "The report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M.



Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit," to the General Assembly;

3. Requests that the report of the Secretary-General recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council;

4. Decides that the Committee for Programme and

Co-ordination should consider the Secretary-General's report and submit its views to the Council.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIII A.

A/8003/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter IV A.

## Co-ordination of Programme Activities

### SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Reporting to the Economic and Social Council, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) stated that the organizations of the United Nations system had participated actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade as well as that of the Committee for Development Planning, and had contributed material for the preparation of the draft international strategy for the Decade. There had been inter-agency consultations which had facilitated the task of working out quantitative targets, within a common framework, relating to such fields as agriculture, industry and trade. Arrangements had also been made to assist in the mobilization of public opinion for the Decade.

The question of the multinational, interdisciplinary development advisory teams which the United Nations was proposing to organize was also considered by ACC and by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), which noted with satisfaction that these teams were to operate under the regional economic commissions.

(See also pp. 305-33.)

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Economic and Social Council's decision of 8 August 1969<sup>7</sup> to review the institutional machinery for science and technology was welcomed by ACC, which suggested that a centralized advisory expert body concerned with global policy issues and so constituted as to include a balanced representation to cover areas of activity involving more than one organization, might be desirable. The importance of science and technology, particularly the transfer of science and technology, for development was

emphasized by CPC, whose members expressed various views as to the type of institutional machinery that should be created.

At the Joint Meeting of ACC and CPC in July 1970, it was agreed that changes in the institutional machinery for science and technology were necessary, so that both Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system could fully utilize the enormous potential of science and technology for the benefit of developing countries. There was general agreement on the need for a central advisory body which would provide guidance on policy issues and assist in identifying priorities. Members of both Committees emphasized that the importance of the subject called for a dynamic approach by the international community as a whole. (See also pp. 441-48.)

### SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

Noting that the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council had redefined the objectives and methods of concerted action in the social field, ACC stated in its report to the Council at its mid-1970 session that the United Nations system of organizations had paid increasing attention to the social aspects of development and to the need to develop an integrated and unified approach to development. Considerable progress had been made within the ACC framework to translate this new approach into concrete action—particularly in the development and utilization of human resources.

### HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Interested organizations in the United Nations family were combining their expertise in

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 377-78, text of resolution 1454(XLVII).

preparations for the 1972 Conference on the Human Environment, ACC reported to the Economic and Social Council. An ad hoc inter-agency working group had been set up to co-ordinate activities, and staff were to be seconded to the Conference secretariat. (See also pp. 449-52.)

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### MINERAL RESOURCES

At its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council clarified the division of responsibility between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations for projects involving prospecting for nuclear metals. The Council reaffirmed the primary role and responsibility of the United Nations for the conduct, on the request of Governments, of multi-mineral or single mineral surveys; it also recognized IAEA's special competence and responsibility to conduct surveys for nuclear metals, and the need for the Agency to continue to co-operate with the United Nations in multi-mineral surveys by making available to it, on request, experts for such surveys. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of IAEA to consult together in order to avoid any duplication between their respective organizations, to foster co-operation in survey programming, and to report to the Council as appropriate.

These Council decisions were embodied in resolution 1550(XLIX), adopted unanimously on 30 July 1970. The text, recommended unanimously to the Council by its Co-ordination Committee on 29 July, was amended by Jamaica at the plenary meeting. The sponsors of the text as revised in the Co-ordination Committee were Greece, Kenya, Sudan, the United States and Yugoslavia. The revised text took account of earlier proposals submitted separately by some of the above sponsors. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### WATER RESOURCES

Recalling that problems had arisen the previous year regarding responsibilities for water management, administration, law and policy, ACC reported that it had concluded that the

United Nations system must find ways of co-ordination most beneficial to countries receiving technical aid, particularly by taking into full account their stages of and priorities for economic development, and by utilizing the expertise available in all the organizations concerned. Accordingly, while the special role of the United Nations with regard to water management, administration, law and policy as related to total water resources had been recognized, working arrangements had been concluded which ensured consultations on all sectoral aspects with the technically competent organizations. Arrangements had also been made regarding responsibilities for work relating to surveys and development activities.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination emphasized that the development and utilization of water resources was a matter of vast consequence, not only to the countries of the arid zone but also to all developing countries, particularly in view of the growing water shortage throughout the world. It expressed the hope that greater attention would be paid to alerting and advising Governments about global problems and water policies, especially regarding the use of water for new purposes, conservation and recycling water use.

### THE SEA

As a result of growing attention being devoted to the sea in its many diverse aspects by the inter-governmental bodies concerned, the scope of inter-agency co-operation in fields such as marine science had increased, ACC reported in 1970 to the Economic and Social Council. Working relations among the organizations involved had been close and ACC felt that the existing inter-secretariat arrangements were satisfactory and flexible enough to meet changing needs. Two developments were noted, namely: the establishment of the Inter-secretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes Relating to Oceanography, composed of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), and operating in connexion with the work of the Intergovern-

mental Oceanographic Commission; and the formation and subsequent expansion of the Group of Experts on Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, sponsored by the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), WMO, IMCO and IAEA.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination considered the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans in the light of present and emerging needs of Member States, as requested by the General Assembly on 15 December 1969.<sup>8</sup> The Committee decided that such a comprehensive review would be useful and recommended that it should be undertaken at an early date. It was also of the opinion that further improvements in inter-agency co-ordination and formulation of policy in marine activities throughout the United Nations system were necessary and recommended that ACC should give increased attention to those problems. (See also pp. 456-57.)

## NARCOTICS CONTROL

Reporting to the Economic and Social Council, ACC stated that while the United Nations and WHO had long co-operated on interrelated aspects of narcotics control, it was now recognized that in view of the sharp increase in the abuse of narcotic drugs, wider co-operation among a number of organizations was urgently needed. Members of the United Nations system concerned were assisting the Secretary-General in drawing up suitable plans for the eradication of uncontrolled or illicit cultivation of narcotic raw materials, and procedures for inter-agency co-operation had been reinforced. The Committee had arranged an inter-agency meeting to examine possible ways of taking co-ordinated action.

(See also pp. 489-97.)

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 386, text of resolution 2580 (XXIV).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

### SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter III A and Annexes I and II.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of CPC on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III A (1).

E/4886 and Corr.1,2. Report of Chairman of CPC and Chairman of ACC on their joint meetings, Chapter I.

E/AC.24/L.373. Jamaica: draft decision.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter III B.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VIII C.

### SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter III I.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of CPC on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III B (1).

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VIII G.

### HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter III C.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VIII D.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

#### MINERAL RESOURCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 390-393, 404, 409.  
Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of CPC on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III B (3).

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970.

E/AC.24/L.392 and Rev.1. Greece and United States: draft resolution and revision.

E/AC.24/L.392/Rev.2. Greece, Kenya, Sudan, United States, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970, meeting 409.

E/AC.24/L.394. Sudan and Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/4921 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1550 (xLix), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4921, and as orally amended by Jamaica, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its sixth session and the thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Desirous of clarifying the division of responsibility between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations for projects involving prospecting for nuclear metals,

Considering that nuclear metals may be found either through multi-mineral surveys or through specific prospecting for them, and that the choice between these two methods depends on the individual circumstances,

Recalling the interest of the Agency in having a sufficient supply of nuclear metals,

1. Reaffirms the primary role and responsibility of the United Nations for the conduct, at the request of the Governments of Member States, of multi-mineral or single mineral surveys;

2. Recognizes the special competence and responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct surveys for nuclear metals as requested by Governments of Member States and the need for the Agency to continue to co-operate with the United Nations in multi-mineral surveys by making available to the United Nations, on request, experts for such surveys;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Agency to consult together in order to avoid any duplication between their respective organizations, to foster co-

operation in survey programming, and to report to the Council as appropriate.

#### WATER RESOURCES

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter III E.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VIII B.

#### THE SEA

E/4787. Report of CPC on its 4th session, 26 January-6 February 1970, Chapter IX.

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter III D.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VIII A.

#### NARCOTICS

##### CONTROL

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter III L.

#### OTHER PROGRAMME MATTERS

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC. Chapter III: Section F, Outer space; Section G, Tourism; Section H, Public administration and development; Section J, International Education Year; Section K, Population questions.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970. Chapter VIII, Section E, Tourism; Section F, Outer space; Section H, Population questions; Section I, Public administration.

### Co-ordination of Administrative Activities

#### JOINT INSPECTION UNIT REPORTS

Both the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) discussed the question of the handling of Joint Inspection Unit reports during the early part of 1970. The Economic and Social Council, then, at its mid-1970 session adopted a resolution by which it emphasized the need to handle inspection reports with all possible speed, to give them a prominent place in the agenda of sessions of governing organs, and to do everything possible to ensure that maximum benefit was gained from the Inspectors' recommendations. It welcomed ACC's assurance that its members would continue to give the fullest possible co-operation to the Joint Inspection Unit and urged the agencies' governing organs to give the inspection reports and the comments of the executive heads an important place on their agendas when they became available and to ensure that appropriate follow-up action was taken.

The Council also requested CPC: to give prompt consideration to inspection reports, together with the comments of the executive heads; to highlight recommendations that should receive the Council's special attention; and to suggest appropriate action. The Council also suggested that the Inspectors should prepare summaries of lengthy or technical studies, continue to provide summaries of their recommendations and consider the possibility of separating recommendations that could be implemented by the executive heads from those that required approval by one or more governing organs.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1554(XLIX), adopted unanimously 30 July 1970 on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text unanimously on 29 July on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Argentina, France, Italy, the United States and Upper Volta.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

On 30 July, without adopting a resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a short paper which would facilitate its consideration of Joint Inspection Unit reports, whenever it had an item on inspection reports on its agenda. The paper should include suggestions as to how the reports might best be considered, a brief statement of the action taken on them, and a summary of any conclusions reached by CPC together with an indication of those recommendations which CPC or the Joint Inspection Unit considered should receive the Council's special attention.

#### COMPUTERS

The Economic and Social Council, at its mid-1970 session, considered the question of inter-agency co-operation in the use of computers on the basis of a special report by ACC. In response to a General Assembly request, ACC had commissioned the Auditor-General of Canada to study the electronic data-processing facilities and needs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), within technically and economically feasible computer-linking distance of Geneva, Switzerland. The Auditor-General had completed his report late in May 1970 and ACC had accepted the primary proposal set forth in the report, namely, the creation of a separate centre in Europe for the United Nations system of organizations, providing data-processing, systems and information services on an inter-organizational basis. It had also agreed to the establishment of an inter-organizational board for information systems and related activities and had decided to discontinue the Computer Users' Committee. The board, on which all organizations of the United Nations system would be represented, would be directly responsible for determining the programmes of work to be carried out. The Secretary-General, in agreement with ACC, would appoint a director, who would be responsible to the board and would be assisted by a number of staff. Staff costs would be shared among the organizations members of the board, subject, where necessary, to the agreement of the respective governing bodies. The staff would be supplemented by ad hoc task forces, including

representatives of substantive users and suppliers of information in the areas under study, to facilitate the development and adoption of common systems.

An agreement reached by the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO), subject when necessary to the decisions of their respective legislative authorities, to participate fully in the creation of such a common data-processing facility had been welcomed by ACC. The facility would be installed initially on the premises of WHO, and other organizations of the United Nations system would be welcome as participants in, or users of, the common facility. The World Health Organization had agreed to the use of its premises for the common facility only as a service to the United Nations system and implementation of that decision would have certain financial implications for the organizations that participated fully in the common facility. Other organizations were expected to be able to use the common facility to an increasing extent as time went on for overflow and special work that could not be handled by their own facilities. In some cases, however, especially for organizations some distance from Geneva, technical and other limitations would have to be taken into account.

Finally, ACC had welcomed the intention of the United Nations, UNDP and WHO to establish a management committee of the centre which would be responsible for the over-all policy and operating direction of the common facility with the advice of, and in consultation with, the inter-organizational board.

On 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council noted that ACC had accepted, at the secretariat level, the proposal to create a separate facility in Europe for the United Nations system of organizations, to provide data-processing, systems and information services on an inter-organizational basis. It welcomed the measures on which ACC had agreed for the establishment of an inter-organizational board, directly responsible for the formulation of programmes of data processing, and it endorsed in principle, subject to further consideration later in 1970, the idea of creating a common system of data processing at Geneva, and of transferring from New York the services directly necessary for its operation.

Further, the Council expressed the opinion that the establishment of the common system would make it possible for the specialized agencies concerned to stabilize their computer equipment at current levels. It also welcomed the fact that, subject to the decisions of their respective legislative authorities, the United Nations, UNDP and WHO intended to participate fully in the creation of the common system; it thanked WHO for agreeing to the use of its premises, and urged all specialized agencies to participate in such a system.

Finally, the Council invited the executive heads of the specialized agencies to communicate without delay to the members of their governing bodies the full report of the Auditor-General of Canada, the special report of ACC to the Council, and the relevant observations of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, together with the text of the Council's decision.

This decision of the Council was embodied in resolution 1551(XLIX) adopted by 20 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, which had approved a joint French-Italian draft text on 29 July 1970 by a vote of 18 to 0, with 4 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

In November 1970, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing proposals for a co-ordinated approach to the data-processing work of the organizations on the basis of the report of the Auditor-General of Canada, the report of the Secretary-General on electronic data-processing in the United Nations system of organizations and the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the Secretary-General's report.

The Council, without adopting a resolution, decided to transmit the Secretary-General's note to the General Assembly, together with the record of its own discussions on this question, and it commended the proposals for the establishment of the International Computing Centre as an effective form of co-ordination that would bring to the co-operating agencies the advantages of a large-scale computer installation and the greater efficiency of modern computer methods.

The Council recommended that all organi-

zations represented in ACC should review their electronic data-processing work with a view to co-ordinating it with that of the International Computing Centre and should consider the desirability of participating in the work of the Centre.

The General Assembly, on 17 December 1970, adopted a resolution (2741(XXV)) taking note of the various actions in connexion with electronic data-processing and inviting the agencies to join with the United Nations, WHO and UNDP as partners in the International Computing Centre. (See pp. 869-70 for further details and pp. 872-73 for text of resolution 2741(XXV).)

#### MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF STAFF

In taking decisions on the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council considered that the question of the maximum utilization of the headquarters and field staff of the organizations in the United Nations system was a matter of growing concern. It invited the organizations of the United Nations system to carry out more precisely and effectively the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and further, whenever obstacles or problems occurred, to mention these in their reports and make recommendations to overcome them.

It also invited the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and IAEA to consider making arrangements for studies on the use of the staffs of their secretariats, and recommended that the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA take every possible action, including reassignment of present personnel in the light of priority programmes, in order to ensure the maximum utilization of the said personnel.

These decisions concerning the maximum utilization of staff were embodied in resolution 1547(XLIX). (For text of resolution, see pp. 605-6 above.)

#### OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE CO-ORDINATION

The General Assembly, with the adoption of resolutions 2731(XXV) on 16 December

1970 and 2748(XXV) on 17 December, took additional decisions on various aspects of administrative co-ordination.

By the first resolution—2731(XXV)—the Assembly among other things referred to the agencies the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on general co-ordination matters. (See pp.

867-68 for further details and page 871 for text of resolution.)

By the second resolution—2748(XXV)—the Assembly took further decisions on the question of the harmonization and the growth of budgets in the United Nations system. (See pp. 868-69 for further details and pp. 871-72 for text of resolution.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### JOINT INSPECTION UNIT REPORTS

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 403, 409.

Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4733 and Add.1,2. Report on Economic Commission for Africa.

E/4764 and Add.1-6. Report on some aspects of technical assistance activities of United Nations.

E/4766 and Add.1-9. Report on visit of inspection to Malaysia and Singapore.

E/4773. Co-ordination and co-operation at country level; some aspects of technical assistance activities of United Nations. Comments of Secretary-General of ICAO and action taken by ICAO Council.

E/4774 and Rev.1. Some aspects of technical assistance activities of United Nations; visit of inspection to Malaysia and Singapore. Observations and final comments of Secretary-General of WMO.

E/4781 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Report on Economic Commission for Asia and Far East.

E/4792 and Add.1-8. Report on selected ideas for improving field operations.

E/4802 and Add.1,2. Report on use of minutes instead of summary records.

E/4818 and Add.1-4. Report on observations arising from visit of inspection to Malawi.

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter V C.

E/4862, E/4882, E/4890. Some aspects of technical assistance activities of United Nations; visit of inspection to Malaysia and Singapore; selected ideas for improving field operations. Comments of Director-General of WHO and action taken by Executive Board; comments of Director-General of UPU and action taken by Executive Council; comments of Secretary-General of ITU and action taken by Administrative Council.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 25 May-5 June 1970, Chapters V and X C-E.

E/4880. Observations arising from visit of inspection to Malawi; visit of inspection to Malaysia and Singapore. Comments of Director-General of WHO and action taken by Executive Board.

3/4894. Programming and budgets of United Nations family of organizations. Comments of Secretary-General of ITU and action taken by Administrative Council.

4898. Programming and budgets of United Nations

family of organizations; overhead costs of extra-budgetary programmes and on methods of measuring performance and costs. Decision of Executive Board of UNESCO.

E/4899. ECA; visit of inspection to Malaysia and Singapore; selected ideas for improving field operations; observations arising from visit of inspection to Malawi. Decision of Executive Board of UNESCO.

E/4905 and Add.1,2. Report on overhead costs of extra-budgetary programmes and on methods of measuring performance and costs.

E/4906. Observations on work of Office of Technical Co-operation in Colombia. Note by ACABQ.

E/AC.24/L.380. Note by Secretariat.

E/AC.24/L.396. Argentina, France, Italy, United States, Upper Volta: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970, meeting 409.

E/4922 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1554(xLix), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4922, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1457(XLVII) of 8 August 1969 on supplementary arrangements for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Having noted the thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its sixth session,

Having considered the various reports of the Joint Inspection Unit submitted to it together with such comments of the executive heads and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as were available,

1. Agrees with the views of the Inspectors on the need to handle inspection reports with all possible speed, to give them a prominent place in the agenda of sessions of governing organs and to do everything possible to ensure that the maximum advantage is derived from their recommendations;

2. Welcomes the assurance given by the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that they would continue to give the fullest possible co-operation to the Joint Inspection Unit to enable it to carry out its functions;

3. Urges the governing organs of the organizations

in the United Nations system to give the inspection reports of concern to them, together with the comments of the executive heads, an important place on their agenda as soon as possible after they are available and to ensure that appropriate follow-up action is taken;

4. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to give prompt consideration to inspection reports concerning United Nations economic and social activities and also those concerning more than one agency or involving system-wide problems together with the comments of the executive heads, to highlight recommendations that should receive the special attention of the Council and to suggest appropriate action concerning such recommendations;

5. Suggests that the Inspectors, in preparing their reports:

(a) Prepare summaries of the entire report in the case of lengthy and technical studies;

(b) Continue to provide summaries of their recommendations;

(c) Consider the possibility of separating recommendations that could be implemented by the executive heads from those that would require approval by one or more governing organs.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 22.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/4932. Observations on work of United Nations Office for Technical Co-operation in Madagascar. Note by ACABQ.

E/4935 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Report on activities of Economic Commission for Latin America.

E/4941 and Add.1,2, E/4941/Rev.1. Report on activities of United Nations family of organizations in some Central American countries.

#### COMPUTERS

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 390-393, 404, 408, 409.

Plenary Meetings 1721, 1725.

E/4840. Thirty-sixth report of ACC, Chapter V D.

E/4893. Special report of ACC.

E/AC.24/L.382 and Rev.1. France and Italy: draft resolution and revision.

E/AC.24/L.382/Rev.2. France and Italy: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1970, meeting 409, by 18 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.384. Financial implications of 2-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.382. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1342. Letter from Chairman of ACABQ to President of Council, transmitting excerpts from ACABQ report (A/8008).

E/4921 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1551 (XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4921, adopted by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721, by 20 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering its resolutions 1365(XLV) and 1368(XLV) of 2 August 1968 and 1455(XLVII) of 8 August 1969 and General Assembly resolution 2579 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, which deal with data processing,

Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in response to the request of the General Assembly, commissioned the Auditor-General of Canada to make a study of the needs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency with regard to their electronic data-processing facilities, and that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination subsequently submitted a special report on the subject,

Taking account of the information placed before the Council on the views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and also of the intention of the Secretary-General, who has not been able to submit a report to the forty-ninth session, to submit a detailed report on the whole question to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session,

Emphasizing the importance for the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency of having a common facility for compatible and integrated data-processing,

1. Notes that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has accepted at the secretariat level the proposal to create a separate facility in Europe for the United Nations system which would provide data-processing, systems and information services on an inter-organizational basis;

2. Welcomes the measures on which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has agreed for the establishment of an Inter-Organizational Board directly responsible for the formulation of programmes of data processing, which would replace the Computer Users' Committee and would be responsible at the secretariat level for work in this field;

3. Endorses in principle, subject to further consideration at its resumed forty-ninth session, the idea of creating a common system of data processing in Geneva and of transferring from New York the services directly necessary for its operation;

4. Expresses the opinion that, in accordance with the principle stated in operative paragraph 2 of its resolution 1455(XLVII), the establishment of the common system will make it possible for the specialized agencies concerned to stabilize their computer equipment at present levels;

5. Welcomes the fact that, subject as necessary to the decisions of their respective legislative authorities, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization intend to participate fully in the creation of the common system;



6. Thanks the World Health Organization for agreeing to the use of its premises for this purpose;

7. Urges all the specialized agencies concerned to participate in such a system;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for his report to the General Assembly together with the comments thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the report of the Auditor-General of Canada to be submitted through the Council at its resumed forty-ninth session;

9. Invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to communicate without delay to the members of their governing bodies the full report of the Auditor-General of Canada to the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the special report of this Committee to the Council and the relevant observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, together with the text of the present resolution.

E/4933. Inter-agency co-operation relating to computers. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1361. Inter-agency co-operation relating to computers. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4904/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 49th session. Decision, pp. 2-3.

A/8003/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter IV B.

#### MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF STAFF

RESOLUTION 1547(xLix) (paras. 5-7), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee (E/4921, draft resolution I), adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see section above on DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING CO-ORDINATION MACHINERY.]

### UNITED NATIONS WORK PROGRAMME IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS AND ITS BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

#### REPORTS TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council considered the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and related questions at both of its sessions in 1970. The comments of the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) on the work programme were before the Council at these meetings.

Among other things, CPC recommended that its report on the United Nations work programme be transmitted to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee when that body was considering the regular budget and planning estimates.

On 1 April 1970, the Council took note of the conclusions and recommendations of CPC and endorsed recommendations regarding: an exchange of views between CPC and the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ); and transmittal of CPC'S comments to the Fifth Committee. This decision was embodied in resolution 1479(XLVIII), adopted unanimously on the proposal of the Council President. (For text, see p. 610.)

The Secretary-General's report on the work programme stated that the achievement of the aims of the international development strategy

for the Second United Nations Development Decade would be given the highest priority in work in the economic and social fields. In giving an indication of the impact of the Decade on the work programme and its resource requirements, the report reviewed medium- and long-term planning within the context of the Decade and pointed to changes in the organizational pattern which might be necessary to enable the units concerned to provide substantive services for the implementation of the objectives of the Decade.

The report referred to the role of the proposed interdisciplinary advisory teams (see p. 348). It described other segments of the work programme which would be involved in the implementation of the strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade, partly because of their inherent importance and partly because they had been independently elaborated by legislative bodies. These included, inter alia: population; housing, building and planning; science and technology; international trade; and industrial development.

On the question of determining priorities and the related matter of allocation of resources, the report emphasized that a consideration of appropriate means of action to achieve programme objectives was perhaps of equal importance to that of selecting priorities. What was called for

was a rational process of resource allocation to obtain an optimum division of available resources. In the case of activities for which initiative rested basically with the legislative organs—as distinct from activities undertaken in response to specific requests from Governments—the report stated that the legislative organs concerned should ensure that first priority was given to projects of interest to most United Nations Member States, and that allocation of resources between broad programmes and determination of the main thrust of activities might be one of the principal functions of CPC.

The report stated that the experience of an internal budget review confirmed the need for further improvement in the internal machinery of management and for other reforms directed towards the development of an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting, as indicated in certain recent studies, including the report of Maurice Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations and a study of the capacity of the United Nations development system by Sir Robert Jackson.

The Secretary-General's report provided detailed information on work proposals and manpower requirements.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination recommended approval of the Secretary-General's work programme; it noted the budgetary implications of that programme for 1971 and recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to review his programme projections for 1972 and their budgetary implications in the light of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the results of the manpower utilization survey, then under way.

Commenting on sectors of the programme, CPC recommended that there be greater selectivity of projects in the fields of social development, human rights and the status of women. It expressed concern about the adequacy of resources available for programmes in natural resources and in housing, building and planning and it endorsed the proposal for the establishment of a standing committee on natural resources. The Committee also expressed the belief that activities of the United Nations

system in the field of transport should be intensified and increased and that the work programme in trade should have the highest priority.

By a resolution adopted on 26 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council commended CPC for its efforts in reviewing the United Nations work programme; approved the Secretary-General's work programme for 1971, having considered it in the light of its budgetary implications; and endorsed in general the Committee's observations on the various sectoral programmes (see above).

The Council requested the Secretary-General to review his programme projections for 1972, bearing in mind the increased role the United Nations system was likely to play in the Second Development Decade. It called upon all concerned to implement fully the recommendations of the General Assembly, the Council and CPC with regard to the formulation of long-term plans, and recommended that subsidiary organs and programme managers should state the main objectives to be realized as well as the relationship of individual projects to those objectives.

Also, the Council asked the Secretary-General and invited ACABQ to take into account its comments and observations and those of CPC on the work programme.

The Council adopted this resolution—1489 (XLVIII)—by 25 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on a proposal by Brazil, India and Norway. Prior to voting on the text as a whole, the Council adopted several of the paragraphs by separate votes. An amendment by Greece which would have had the Council approve the work programme "in principle" was withdrawn.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Later in 1970, the Economic and Social Council again took up a report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the United Nations work programme.

This report covered CPC'S consideration of the question of developing for the United Nations a system of programming and budgeting that would provide a rational basis for decision-making. The Committee concluded that the technique for programming and budgeting in itself was a neutral tool and had no connexion with the level of total resources that Governments might make to the United Nations.

The Committee also set out its conclusions on the major proposals of the Bertrand report (on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations). Further, CPC reported that it had decided to appoint two special rapporteurs to deal with a survey of reports and studies in the economic and social fields and with the calendar of conferences in those fields.

On 19 October 1970, the Economic and Social Council among other things endorsed the recommendations made by CPC and transmitted CPC'S report to the General Assembly.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1588 (XLIX), adopted unanimously on a proposal of the Council President.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1685-1688, 1690.

E/4787. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 4th session, 26 January-6 February 1970, Chapter VII.

E/4793 and Corr.1-4. Work programme of United Nations in economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4793 (Annex). Report of Secretary-General. Statistical annex.

E/4837 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Financial implications of recommendations of commissions and committees of Council. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 27 April-12 May 1970.

E/L.1312. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1318 and Rev.1. Brazil, India, Norway: draft resolution and revision.

E/L.1321. Greece: amendments to 3-power revised draft resolution, E/L.1318/Rev.1.

RESOLUTION 1489(XLVIII), as proposed by 3 powers, E/L.1318/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690, by 25 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work programme,

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to an exhaustive annual review of the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields in the light of the budgetary implications of that programme,

Recalling its resolutions 1046(XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, 1093(XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, 1177(XLI) of 5 August 1966, 1275(XLIII) of 4 August 1967, 1367(XLV) of 2 August 1968 and 1456(XLVII) of 8 August 1969,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) of 19 December 1967,

Believing that the Secretary-General should formulate the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields in the context of the development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Believing further that programme formulation should represent a meaningful translation of legislative decisions and that the implementation of this programme should not be impeded by unnecessary limitations on budgetary levels,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly and the Council in numerous resolutions adopted over the past eight years have called for the development of an integrated approach to the work programme and budget of the Organization,

Noting with regret that only limited progress has been made in this direction,

1. Commends the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for its efforts in reviewing meaningfully the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields;

2. Approves the Secretary-General's work programme for 1971, having considered it in the light of its budgetary implications, as contained in his report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to review his programme projections for 1972 bearing in mind the goals, objectives and policy measures to be set for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the increased role the United Nations system is likely to play in the attainment of those objectives;

4. Endorses, in general, the observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with respect to the various sectors of the work programme of the United Nations in economic, social and human rights fields;

5. Takes note of the comments and observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination regarding the proposed interdisciplinary planning advisory teams and endorses the recommendation of the Committee in this regard as contained in paragraph 22 of its report;

6. Expresses its appreciation of the fact that some progress has been made regarding the formulation of long-term plans; however, calls upon all concerned to make every effort to implement fully the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly, the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on this matter;

7. Recommends that, when drawing up their work programmes, subsidiary organs and programme managers should state the main objectives to be realized from such programmes as well as the relationship between individual projects and these objectives;

8. Expresses its satisfaction over the improvement in the documentary presentation of the work programme and calls upon all concerned to continue to strive for greater improvements and particularly draws attention to the observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in this regard in order to further the process of assignment of priorities;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account the comments and observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with respect to the work programme as well as the comments of members in the Council;

10. Invites the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to take into account the comments and observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with respect to the work programme as well as the comments of members in the Council;

11. Endorses the proposals of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination regarding the schedule of its meetings for the rest of the year, as contained in paragraphs 38 and 46 of its report;

12. Transmits the relevant sections of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the subsidiary organs and bodies concerned for action as appropriate.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chap. XII.  
A/8032. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Note by Secretary-General.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1724.

E/4929. Report of CPC on its 7th session, 9-16 September 1970.

RESOLUTION 1558 (XLIX), as suggested by Council President, adopted by Council without vote on 19 October 1970, meeting 1724.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its seventh session,

1. Endorses the recommendations contained therein;

2. Transmits that report, together with the summary records of the Committee on the item entitled "The report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M. Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit," to the General Assembly;

3. Requests that the report of the Secretary-General recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council;

4. Decides that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should consider the Secretary-General's report and submit its views to the Council.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIII A.

A/8003/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter IV A.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

During 1970, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council continued to review the activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) granted consultative status by the Council.

The Council, at its May 1970 session, considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which contained recommendations concerning the category of consultative status to be granted to various NGOs, in accordance with criteria set forth in a Council resolution of 23 May 1968.<sup>1</sup>

The Committee's report contained recom-

mendations concerning the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), a proposal on the grouping of NGOs, and another concerning organizations placed on the Roster at the request of the Secretary-General.

At the end of 1970, there were 419 NGOs which the Economic and Social Council could consult on questions with which they were concerned.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 647-52, text of resolution 1296(XLIV).

These organizations were divided into three groups. In Category I were organizations concerned with most of the activities of the Council which could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council: that they had marked and sustained contributions to make to the achievements of the United Nations in the social, cultural, educational, health, scientific, technological and human rights fields; that they were closely involved with the economic and social life of the peoples of the areas they represented; and that their membership was broadly representative of major segments of population in a large number of countries.

In Category II were organizations that had a special competence in, and were concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council, and that were known internationally within the fields for which they had consultative status.

On the Roster were those that the Council, or the Secretary-General of the United Nations—in consultation with the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations—considered could make occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council or other United Nations bodies, within their competence.

At the end of 1970, there were 16 NGOs with Category I status, 137 with Category II status and 266 on the Roster.

Organizations in Categories I and II may send observers to public meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. Those on the Roster may have representatives present at meetings concerned with matters within their field of competence.

Those in Categories I and II may submit for circulation written statements relevant to the work of the Council on subjects in which those organizations have a special competence. The Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council, or the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements.

Organizations in Category I may present their views orally and also propose items for possible inclusion in the Council's provisional agenda. Such proposals must first be submitted to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for subsequent action by the

Secretary-General. Category I organizations may, however, propose items directly for the provisional agenda of Council commissions.

In addition, all three groups of NGOs may consult with the United Nations Secretariat on matters of mutual concern.

#### REVIEW OF NGOS GRANTED CONSULTATIVE STATUS

At its May 1970 session, the Council had before it the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations containing recommendations on the granting of consultative status to NGOs. It took a series of decisions on these recommendations and on proposals by Council members, without adopting resolutions.

The Council took note of the Secretary-General's advice of his intention to place on the Roster the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa, the Organisation internationale pour le développement rural and the World Society of Ekistics.

During the Council's consideration of the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the USSR requested separate votes on the Committee's recommendations to grant Category II consultative status to the International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH), the International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC) and the International Organization—Justice and Development. As a result of the votes taken on these organizations (18 to 2, with 4 abstentions, 20 to 2, with 3 abstentions, and 17 to 2, with 4 abstentions, respectively), the Council endorsed the Committee's recommendations and placed all three in Category II.

At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, a separate vote was taken to place the International College of Surgeons on the Roster. This proposal was rejected (by a vote of 14 to 3, with 5 abstentions): as a result the Council decided to place this organization in Category II, thereby endorsing the Committee's recommendation.

The Council also decided to place the following 17 organizations in Category II:

All African Women's Conference  
Anti-apartheid Movement, The  
Baha'i International Community  
Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Económico y Social

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO)  
 Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service  
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association  
 International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)  
 International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)  
 International Society of Social Defence  
 Movement for Colonial Freedom  
 Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)  
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association (SES)  
 Universal Federation of Travel Agents Association  
 World Association of World Federalists  
 World Federation of Democratic Youth  
 World Student Christian Federation

The Council decided to place the following 19 organizations on the Roster:

Committee for Economic Development  
 Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce  
 Federation of International Furniture Removers  
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons  
 International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics (ICOSO)  
 International Container Bureau  
 International Council of Commerce Employers  
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)  
 International Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations  
 International Federation of Surveyors  
 International Hotel Association  
 International League of Surveillance Societies, The  
 International Olive Growers Federation  
 International Schools Association  
 International Senior Citizens' Association, Inc.. The  
 International Society for the Protection of Animals  
 Society for International Development  
 Vienna Institute for Development  
 World Union for Progressive Judaism

The Council decided to reject the application of the European Union of Coachbuilders and to refer it instead to the possibilities of consultative status with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and perhaps other organizations within the United Nations system.

The Council also found that, in accordance with a Council resolution of 23 May 1968<sup>2</sup> which set a time-limit of two years for requests for reclassification, it was prohibited from considering the requests for reclassification to Category II status of the Boy Scouts World Bureau,

the International Council of Social Democratic Women and the International Prisoners' Aid Association.

On the basis of a recommendation contained in the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council also decided that the Secretariat should advise NGOs which had been retained on the Roster upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General (until they had had time to make a direct application to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the Council had acted on the Committee's recommendations) that their status might cease at the fiftieth session of the Council—to be held early in 1971—if they took no action by the time the Committee convened in 1971.

On 26 May 1970, the Council began consideration of the part of its Committee's report relating to the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO), which the Committee had recommended for Category II consultative status in February 1970.

During the debate, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Sudan, and the USSR were among those that said CBJO should not be granted consultative status, since it did not fulfil the requirements which would qualify it for such status. They held that the activities of CBJO were not international but appeared to be restricted to the interests of a single State. Also, CBJO, they thought, had abused its consultative status by unwarranted criticism of Member States of the United Nations.

The representative of Uruguay expressed the opinion that CBJO was in no way linked to the interests of a particular State, since it was financed by the contributions of its affiliates. He felt that it had made a positive contribution to the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights and should therefore be placed in Category II, as the Committee had recommended. France and the United States supported this view.

Sudan proposed formally that the Council should decide, by a roll-call vote, to take no decision on its Committee's recommendation to grant Category II status to CBJO.

By a roll-call vote of 10 in favour to 10

<sup>2</sup>Ibid,

against, with 7 abstentions, the proposal of the representative of Sudan was rejected.

A proposal by Pakistan, supported by Sudan, to postpone to the next day a final decision on the matter was adopted by 10 votes to 7, with 8 abstentions.

The next day, 27 May 1970, Pakistan, supported by Sudan, suggested that the Council request its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to investigate the charges levelled at CBJO; Sudan formally so proposed. The Council, by a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Pakistan, rejected the Sudanese proposal by 12 votes to 10, with 5 abstentions.

By 14 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions, the Council adopted a United States proposal, amended by Pakistan, to approve the recommendation of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to grant Category II consultative status to CBJO. The Pakistan amendment added the idea that the granting of such status would be subject to the right of the Council to invoke the provisions of its decision of 28 May 1968<sup>3</sup> if at any time the Council were convinced that the organization was engaged in any of the activities alleged against it in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and in the Council.

On 27 May 1970, the Council also decided to endorse the recommendation of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the Secretariat, in consultation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), submit to the Committee at its 1971 session the draft text of a special arrangement between INTERPOL and the Council.

The request for a special arrangement with INTERPOL resulted from debates in the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in 1969, during which the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania held that INTERPOL was inter-governmental in character, since its membership consisted of official police agencies designated by appropriate governmental agencies in their respective countries.

The representatives of France, Indonesia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States thought that although INTERPOL was not an inter-governmental body in the strictest sense, it was not entirely non-governmental in nature. They therefore favoured a special ar-

range ment between INTERPOL and the Council.

In addition, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had received a communication from INTERPOL in April 1969, referring to its "special legal status" and indicating that it was not non-governmental in character. INTERPOL further stated that it would welcome some kind of co-operation agreement with the United Nations bodies.

The Council also approved a text recommended by its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the question of the grouping of NGOS. By this text the Council emphasized the possible value of grouping certain organizations on a voluntary and temporary basis for the purpose of consultation on specific questions and urged the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to give this question its immediate attention with a view to submitting comments on the matter to the Committee.

## OPERATING CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

### WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NGOS

Fifty-four statements by 48 individual non-governmental organizations were submitted during 1970, under the arrangements for consultation. In addition, four joint statements were made by 60 organizations.

Written statements were submitted not only to the Economic and Social Council but to the following: the Commission for Social Development; the Commission on Human Rights; the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the Commission on the Status of Women; the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. Part VIII of resolution 1296(XLIV) provides for the suspension or withdrawal of consultative status if, among other things, there exists substantiated evidence of secret governmental financial influence to induce an organization to undertake acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, or if the organization clearly abuses its consultative status by systematically engaging in unsubstantiated or politically motivated acts against Members of the United Nations contrary to and incompatible with the principles of the Charter.

## HEARINGS OF NGOS

During the Council's forty-eighth session, in April 1970, one NGO in Category I consultative status made a statement on an agenda item as follows: the World Federation of Trade Unions, on mobilization of public opinion in developed and developing countries regarding the United Nations Development Decade.

During the Council's resumed forty-eighth session in May 1970, five NGOs in Category I consultative status made statements on agenda items as follows: the International Chamber of Commerce, on transport questions and on the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development; the International Co-operative Alliance, on the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development; the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on social development, on human rights, on the report of the Commission on the Status of Women, on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights, on the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, and on the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development; the World Federation of Trade Unions, on social development and on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights; and the World Federation of United Nations Associations, on teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

During the Council's forty-ninth session, in July 1970, seven NGOs in Category I consultative status made statements on agenda items as follows: the International Chamber of Commerce, on the general discussion of international economic and social policy and on the Second United Nations Development Decade; the In-

ternational Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on the general discussion of international economic and social policy, on the Second United Nations Development Decade, and on questions relating to science and technology; the League of Red Cross Societies, on assistance in cases of natural disaster; the United Towns Organization, on the Second United Nations Development Decade; the Women's International Democratic Federation, on the general discussion of international economic and social policy; the World Federation of Trade Unions, on the general discussion of international economic and social policy, on the Second United Nations Development Decade and on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries; and the World Federation of United Nations Associations, on the Second United Nations Development Decade, on regional co-operation, and on the feasibility of an international university.

During the Council's July 1970 session, two NGOs in Category II were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations as follows: the International Association of Penal Law, on the Second United Nations Development Decade; and the World Young Women's Christian Association, on the general discussion of international economic and social policy and on the Second United Nations Development Decade.

At the Council's session itself, the International Student Movement for the United Nations, a Category II NGO, was heard on the question of the feasibility of an international university.

The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations also heard brief statements by representatives of the five organizations in Category I on agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council or its other Committees.

## Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status

(As at 31 December 1970)

### CATEGORY I

International Chamber of Commerce  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Council of Women

International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Organization of Employers  
International Union of Local Authorities  
International Union of Official Travel Organizations  
Inter-Parliamentary Union



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League of Red Cross Societies  
 United Towns Organization  
 Women's International Democratic Federation  
 World Confederation of Labour  
 World Federation of Trade Unions  
 World Federation of United Nations Associations  
 World Veterans Federation

### CATEGORY II

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation  
 Agudas Israel World Organization  
 All African Women's Conference  
 All-India Women's Conference  
 All-Pakistan Women's Association  
 Amnesty International  
 Anti-apartheid Movement, The  
 Anti-Slavery Society, The  
 Associated Country Women of the World  
 Baha'i International Community  
 CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)  
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
 Catholic International Union for Social Service  
 Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies  
 Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Económico Social  
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
 Christian Democratic World Union  
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The  
 Community Development Foundation, Inc.  
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO)  
 Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service  
 Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration  
 European Insurance Committee  
 Friends World Committee for Consultation  
 Howard League for Penal Reform  
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production  
 Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations  
 Inter-American Planning Society  
 Inter-American Press Association  
 Inter-American Statistical Institute  
 International Abolitionist Federation  
 International Air Transport Association  
 International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
 International Association for Social Progress  
 International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments  
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property  
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
 International Association of Penal Law  
 International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)  
 International Association of Schools of Social Work  
 International Association of Youth Magistrates  
 International Astronautical Federation

International Bar Association  
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association  
 International Catholic Child Bureau  
 International Catholic Migration Commission  
 International Catholic Union of the Press  
 International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)  
 International College of Surgeons  
 International Commission of Jurists  
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage  
 International Committee of the Red Cross  
 International Conference of Catholic Charities  
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation  
 International Council for Scientific Management  
 International Council of Jewish Women  
 International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services  
 International Council on Social Welfare  
 International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)  
 International Federation for Housing and Planning  
 International Federation for the Rights of Man  
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
 International Federation of Journalists  
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers  
 International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres  
 International Federation of Social Workers  
 International Federation of University Women  
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers  
 International Federation of Women Lawyers  
 International Information Centre for Local Credit  
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences  
 International Institute of Public Finance  
 International Law Association  
 International League for the Rights of Man  
 International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples  
 International Organization for Standardization  
 International Organization—Justice and Development  
 International Organization of Consumer's Unions  
 International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)  
 International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)  
 International Planned Parenthood Federation  
 International Recreation Association  
 International Road Federation  
 International Road Transport Union  
 International Social Service  
 International Society for Criminology  
 International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled  
 International Society of Social Defence  
 International Statistical Institute  
 International Student Movement for the United Nations  
 International Union for Child Welfare  
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
 International Union for Inland Navigation

- International Union for the Scientific Study of Population  
 International Union of Architects  
 International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations  
 International Union of Family Organizations  
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy  
 International Union of Public Transport  
 International Union of Railways  
 International Young Christian Workers  
 Junior Chamber International  
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute  
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs  
 Movement for Colonial Freedom  
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association  
 Pax Romana  
   International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs  
   International Movement of Catholic Students  
 Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)  
 Rotary International  
 Salvation Army, The  
 Society for Comparative Legislation  
 Soroptimist International Association  
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association (SEC)  
 Union of International Fairs  
 Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
 Women's International Zionist Organization  
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations  
 World Assembly of Youth  
 World Association of World Federalists  
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession  
 World Energy Conference  
 World Federation for Mental Health  
 World Federation of Catholic Youth  
 World Federation of the Deaf  
 World Federation of Democratic Youth  
 World Jewish Congress  
 World Movements of Mothers  
 World Muslim Congress  
 World Peace Through Law Centre  
 World Student Christian Federation  
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
 World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth  
 World Young Women's Christian Association  
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
 Zonta International
- Boy Scouts World Bureau  
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz  
 Committee for Economic Development  
 Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce  
 Engineers Joint Council  
 European Alliance of Press Agencies  
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries  
 Federation of International Furniture Removers  
 Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs  
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience  
 International Automobile Federation  
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers  
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons  
 International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics (ICOSO)  
 International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants  
 International Container Bureau  
 International Council of Commerce Employers  
 International Council of Social Democratic Women  
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)  
 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions  
 International Federation for Documentation  
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries  
 International Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations  
 International Federation of Free Journalists  
 International Federation of Surveyors  
 International Fiscal Association  
 International Hotel Association  
 International League of Surveillance Societies, The  
 International Olive Growers Federation  
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers  
 International Police Association  
 International Prisoners Aid Association  
 International Savings Banks Institute  
 International Schools Association  
 International Senior Citizens Association, Inc., The  
 International Shipping Federation  
 International Society for the Protection of Animals  
 International Touring Alliance  
 International Union of Marine Insurance  
 International Voluntary Service  
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies  
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)  
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses  
 Prevention routière internationale, La (International Road Safety Association)  
 Society for International Development  
 Vienna Institute for Development  
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts  
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy  
 World Union for Progressive Judaism  
 World University Service

## ROSTER

ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDED BY ACTION  
 OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
 American Foreign Insurance Association  
 Battelle Memorial Institute

# CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS 629

## ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDED BY

### ACTION OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa  
 Organisation internationale pour le développement rural  
 World Society of Ekistics

## ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDED

### AS AN INTERIM MEASURE

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth  
 International Association of Gerontology  
 International Real Estate Federation  
 Lutheran World Federation  
 St. Joan's International Alliance  
 Union of International Associations

## ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDED BECAUSE OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OR UNITED NATIONS BODIES

The organizations listed below had consultative status with the following specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); and the World Health Organization (WHO).

ORGANIZATION	IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH
Aerospace Medical Association	ICAO
African Trade Union Confederation	UNCTAD
Asian Broadcasting Union	UNESCO.
	FAO
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française	UNESCO
Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press	UNESCO
Association of Commonwealth Universities	UNESCO
Association of Official Analytical Chemists	FAO
Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The	IMCO
Biometric Society, The	WHO
B'nai B'rith International Council	UNESCO
Catholic International Education Office	UNESCO

## IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH

Central Council for Health Education	WHO
Christian Medical Commission	WHO
Confederation of Latin American Teachers	UNESCO
Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS)	WHO, UNESCO
European Association for Animal Production	FAO
European Association of Nitrogen Manufacturers	IMCO
European Centre for Overseas Industrial Development	UNIDO
European Confederation of Agriculture	FAO
European Society of Culture	UNESCO
European Writers' Community	UNESCO
Experiment in International Living, The	UNESCO
Institute of International Law	ICAO
Institute on Man and Science	UNESCO
Inter-American Association of Broadcasters	UNESCO
Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering	WHO
International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine	WHO
International Aeronautical Federation	ICAO
International Airline Navigators Council	ICAO
International Association for Accident and Traffic Medicine	WHO
International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions	WHO
International Association for Earthquake Engineering	UNESCO
International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance	UNESCO
International Association for Educational and Vocational Information	UNESCO
International Association for Mass Communication Research	UNESCO
International Association for Prevention of Blindness	WHO
International Association for Religious Freedom	UNESCO
International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research	UNESCO
International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean	ICAO
International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists	FAO
International Association of Art-Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art	UNESCO
International Association of Art Critics	UNESCO
International Association of Classification Societies	IMCO
International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	UNIDO
International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers	FAO

ORGANIZATION	IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH	ORGANIZATION	IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH
International Association of Horticultural Producers	FAO	International Council of Nurses	WHO
<b>International Association of Legal Science</b>	UNESCO	International Council of Scientific Unions	WHO, FAO, UNESCO
International Association of Light-house Authorities	IMCO	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design	UNESCO
International Association of Literary Critics	UNESCO	International Council of Societies of Pathology	WHO
International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics	UNESCO, WHO	International Council of Sport and Physical Education	UNESCO
International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences	UNESCO	International Council on Archives	UNESCO
International Association of Universities	UNESCO	International Dairy Federation	FAO
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers	UNESCO	International Dental Federation	WHO
International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children	UNESCO	International Diabetes Federation	WHO
International Board on Books for Young People	UNESCO	International Economic Association	UNESCO
International Brain Research Organization	UNESCO, WHO	International Electrotechnical Commission	IMCO
International Catholic Association for Radio and Television (UNDA)	UNESCO	International Epidemiological Association	IMCO
International Cell Research Organization	UNESCO	International Falcon Movement	UNESCO
International Chamber of Shipping	IMCO, UNCTAD	International Federation for Information Processing	UNESCO
International Cocoa Trade Federation	UNCTAD	International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering	WHO
International Commission of Agricultural Engineering	FAO	International Federation for Parent Education	UNESCO
International Commission on Illumination	IMCO, ICAO	International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations	ICAO
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements	WHO	International Federation of Automatic Control	UNIDO
International Commission on Radiological Protection	WHO	International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations	FAO
International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation	UNESCO	International Federation of Catholic Universities	UNESCO
International Committee of Catholic Nurses	WHO	International Federation of Children's Communities	UNESCO
International Community of Booksellers Associations	UNESCO	International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions	UNESCO
International Confederation of Midwives	WHO	International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics	WHO
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers	UNESCO	International Federation of Home Economics	FAO
International Congress of University Adult Education	UNESCO	International Federation of Independent Air Transport	ICAO
International Coordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and Development of Out-of-School Scientific Activities	UNESCO	International Federation of Landscape Architects	UNESCO
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	UNESCO	International Federation of Library Associations	UNESCO
International Council of Monuments and Sites	UNESCO	International Federation of Margarine Associations	FAO
<b>International Council of Museums</b>	UNESCO	International Federation of Modern Language Teachers	UNESCO
		International Federation of Newspaper Publishers	UNESCO
		International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchange	UNESCO
		International Federation of Physical Medicine	WHO
		International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers	FAO

## CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS 631

ORGANIZATION	IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH	ORGANIZATION	IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH
International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations	UNESCO	International Society of Biometeorology	WHO
International Federation of Purchasing	UNCTAD	International Society of Blood Transfusion	WHO
International Federation of Sportive Medicine	WHO	International Society of Cardiology	WHO
International Federation of Surgical Colleges	WHO	International Society of Microbiological Societies	WHO
International Federation of the Periodical Press	UNESCO	International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology	WHO
International Federation of Translators	UNESCO	International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians	WHO
International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations	UNESCO	International Society of Soil Science	FAO, UNESCO
International Fertility Association	WHO	International Sociological Association	UNESCO
International Film and Television Council	UNESCO	International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association	IMCO
International Geographical Union	ICAO	International Theatre Institute	UNESCO
International Hospital Federation	WHO	International Travel Journalists and Writers Federation	UNESCO
International Humanist and Ethical Union	UNESCO	International Union Against Cancer	WHO
International Hydatidological Association	WHO	International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses	WHO
International League Against Rheumatism	WHO	International Union Against Tuberculosis	WHO
International League for Child and Adult Education	UNESCO	International Union for Health Education	WHO, UNESCO
International League of Dermatological Societies	WHO	International Union for Liberty of Education	UNESCO
International Leprosy Association	WHO	International Union of Aviation Insurers	ICAO
International Literary and Artistic Association	UNESCO	International Union of Food and Allied Workers Associations	FAO
International Maritime Committee	IMCO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations	FAO
International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health	FAO	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	ICAO
International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth	FAO, UNESCO	International Union of Nutritional Sciences	FAO
International Music Council	UNESCO	International Union of Pharmacology	WHO
International Organization Against Trachoma	WHO	International Union of Psychological Science	UNESCO
International Paediatric Association	WHO	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	WHO
International Peace Research Association	UNESCO	International Union of School and University Health and Medicine	WHO, UNESCO
International PEN	UNESCO	International Union of Socialist Youth	UNESCO
International Pharmaceutical Federation	WHO	International Union of Students	UNESCO
International Political Science Association	UNESCO	International Water Supply Association	WHO
International Publishers Association	UNESCO	International Wholesale and Foreign Trade Centre	UNCTAD
International Radio and Television Organization	UNESCO	International Writers Guild	UNESCO
International Marine Radio Association	IMCO	International Young Catholic Students	UNESCO
International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee	UNCTAD	International Youth Hostel Federation	UNESCO
International Shrimp Council	FAO	Latin American Shipowners Association	UNCTAD
International Social Science Council	UNESCO	Medical Women's International Association	WHO
International Society for Education Through Art	UNESCO		
International Society for Research on Moors	FAO		

IN CONSULTATIVE		IN CONSULTATIVE	
ORGANIZATION	STATUS WITH	ORGANIZATION	STATUS WITH
Pacific Science Association	UNESCO	World Council for the Welfare of the Blind	UNESCO
Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health	WHO	World Crafts Council	UNESCO
Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods	FAO	World Education Fellowship	UNESCO
Society of African Culture	UNESCO	World Federation of Engineering Organizations	UNESCO, UNIDO
Sri Aurobindo Society	UNESCO	World Federation of Neurology	WHO
Standing Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD	World Federation of Occupational Therapists	WHO
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities	UNESCO	World Federation of Scientific Workers	UNESCO
Transplantation Society	WHO	World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists	WHO
Union of Industries of the European Community	UNIDO, UNCTAD	World Federation of Teachers' Unions	UNESCO
Union of International Engineering Organizations	UNESCO	World Fellowship of Buddhists	UNESCO
Union of Latin American Universities	UNESCO	World Medical Association	WHO
Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa	UNESCO	World Organization for Early Childhood Education	UNESCO
Universal Esperanto Association	UNESCO	World OSE Union (Worldwide organization for child care, health and hygiene among Jews)	WHO
World Association for Christian Broadcasting	UNESCO	World Psychiatric Association	WHO
World Association for Public Opinion Research	UNESCO	World's Poultry Science Association	FAO
		World Union of Catholic Teachers	UNESCO
		World Veterinary Association	WHO, FAO

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## REVIEW OF NGOS GRANTED CONSULTATIVE STATUS

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings 291-305.  
Plenary Meetings 1691, 1692.

E/4799 and Corr.1,2. Report of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

E/4867. Action by Secretary-General to place 3 non-governmental organizations on Roster. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, pp. 20-21.

## OPERATING CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

## WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NGOS

E/C.2/688-721. Statements submitted to Economic and Social Council.

[For written statements submitted by non-govern-

mental organizations to subsidiary bodies of Council, see report of those bodies to Council.]

## HEARINGS AND APPLICATIONS FOR HEARINGS

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 631, 633, 634, 638, 645.  
Plenary Meetings 1662, 1678, 1679, 1681, 1685, 1689.

E/4808. Applications for hearings. Report of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meeting 306.

Economic Committee, meetings 513, 516, 518.

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 395, 400.

Plenary Meetings 1699-1702, 1704, 1709, 1715, 1721.

E/4889. Applications for hearings. Report of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II F.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XV.

## CHAPTER XXIV

## OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

## ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

## ASSISTANCE IN 1970

During 1970 the Secretary-General, under the authority granted to him by the General Assembly, made a number of advances from the Working Capital Fund for emergency aid in connexion with natural disasters.

The advances included assistance to the following countries: to Madagascar, for the purchase of farming tools and vehicles for reconstruction work following a cyclone in March; to Turkey, for the purchase of water purification units following an earthquake in March; to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,<sup>1</sup> for the purchase of diesel pumps to provide drinking water following floods during April; to Peru, for the purchase of public sanitation equipment following an earthquake in May; to Romania, for the purchase of communication equipment following floods during May; to Hungary, for the purchase of cement following floods during May; to Pakistan, for the purchase of edible oils following floods in September and a cyclone in November; and to the Philippines, for the purchase of canned meat, canned vegetables, canned fish, milk, milk biscuits and medical supplies following three typhoons during October.

Under his authority to make advances from the Working Capital Fund to countries for the elaboration of national plans to meet disasters, the Secretary-General approved advances to Argentina, for the services of dam construction experts on flood prevention; to Syria, for the services of experts on reconstruction and flood prevention; to Iceland, for the services of experts in pre-disaster planning; and to Mauritania, for the services of experts in the construction of underground grain-storage facilities.

DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

During 1970, the Economic and Social Council recommended measures to be taken by the international community following disas-

ters in five countries: earthquakes in Peru and Turkey, floods in Hungary and Romania, and a famine in Yemen.

On 31 March 1970, the Council, noting the tragic consequences of an earthquake in Turkey, invited Member States and non-governmental organizations to consider ways and means of rendering assistance to the Government of Turkey in providing relief for the victims of the earthquake; and requested the Secretary-General, the heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Directors of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—when deciding on services to be provided to Member States—to bear in mind the needs of the Turkish Government in connexion with its plans for reconstruction of the devastated areas.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 1478(XLVIII), adopted unanimously by the Council. The text was based on a proposal by the following 14 powers: Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Greece, Japan, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 28 May 1970, the Council, noting the suffering inflicted on the people of Hungary and Romania by disastrous floods, invited Member States and non-governmental organizations to consider ways and means of rendering assistance to the Governments of Hungary and Romania; and requested the Secretary-General, the Directors-General of the specialized agencies, the Executive Directors of WFP and UNICEF and the Administrator of UNDP, in the light of the funds available, to render urgent assistance to the people of the two coun-

<sup>1</sup> On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

tries in order to alleviate their suffering and to help restore normal living conditions.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 1508(XLVIII), adopted unanimously, on the proposal of Bulgaria, India, Ireland, Norway, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a decision of 10 July 1970, the Council took note of the earthquake which struck the northern region of Peru, causing immense loss of human life and property and massive disruption of the country's economy.

After noting the assistance being provided to Peru by Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, the Council among other things: urged Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to continue their co-operation for the purposes of relief and reconstruction; invited international credit institutions to give urgent consideration to emergency measures to assist Peru in the task of reconstruction; invited creditor countries to take into account the disaster suffered by Peru and its reconstruction needs, in relation to restructuring its external debt; requested the Secretary-General to ask the organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost within their respective programmes to meet requests for assistance in reconstruction; requested the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (IDA) to study the possibility of special machinery which would permit the total financing of programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction in Peru; and invited the Bank and IDA to give special attention to Peru's need for resources, bearing in mind the principle underlying the Bank's policy, namely, that problems of reconstruction were inseparable from problems of economic development.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1518(XLIX), which was adopted unanimously. The text was based on a proposal by Argentina, Brazil, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, as amended by France and Italy. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below.**)

At the request of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on the provision which urged Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA to continue their co-operation for the purposes of relief and reconstruction. The provision was approved by 16 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions. Earlier, the Council had rejected, by a vote of 10 to 6, with 8 abstentions, an amendment by the USSR by which that provision would have been deleted and, instead, Governments of all States would have been urged to continue their efforts for the purposes of relief and reconstruction.

On 15 July 1970, the Council, considering that persistent drought conditions had resulted in widespread famine in Yemen, urged Member States and non-governmental organizations to render relief assistance to the people of Yemen. It also requested the Secretary-General to give particular attention to Yemen's urgent needs and to facilitate accelerated action by the specialized agencies, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, WFP and UNICEF.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1519(XLIX), which was adopted unanimously. The text was based on a proposal by Bulgaria, Sudan and Tunisia, as amended by Kenya and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In response to the severe cyclone and tidal wave which struck East Pakistan in early November 1970, the General Assembly adopted a resolution whereby it expressed its awareness that the extent of assistance in cases of natural disaster it had envisaged in adopting its resolution of 19 December 1968<sup>2</sup> was inadequate for relief in calamities of major magnitude, and stated its belief that assistance to a Member State which had suffered a natural disaster of such magnitude was an expression of international solidarity.

The Assembly appealed to Member States

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 676-77, text of resolution 2435 (XXIII).



and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make generous contributions to the victims of the disaster through the United Nations system or other channels for emergency relief. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General, Member States, members of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the largest possible volume of resources to assist the Government of Pakistan in implementing its programmes of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. The Assembly invited the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest possible co-ordination of the assistance to be provided through the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to co-operate with other international sources of such assistance.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2643 (XXV), which was adopted unanimously on 20 November 1970 on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

The text, which was approved unanimously by the Third Committee on 17 November 1970, was based on a proposal sponsored by the following 43 States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Yemen and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

## PROCEDURES FOR ASSISTANCE

### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the general question of international assistance in cases of natural disaster.

The Council had before it an interim report on the subject, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with a General Assembly request of 19 December 1968.<sup>3</sup> The Council

also took into account a resolution adopted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its extraordinary (June 1970) session, which recommended the establishment of an emergency fund for cases of natural disaster; as well as a resolution adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP at its June 1970 session, also recommending the establishment of a natural disaster emergency fund, the first task of which would be to assist Peru in its reconstruction programme following a major earthquake.

The interim report of the Secretary-General noted the importance of scientific studies, national preparedness and international assistance, and emphasized the value of pre-disaster planning. The report recognized that since Governments would look to the international community and the organizations of the United Nations system for assistance in cases of natural disaster, it was essential that these organizations be able to respond quickly and effectively.

The Council adopted two resolutions concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster.

On 23 July 1970, the Council, taking into particular account the earthquake disaster in Peru, recommended the establishment of an emergency fund for disasters, to be made up of voluntary contributions by all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. The first task of the fund would be to provide Peru with resources of all kinds—including technical assistance—needed for the reconstruction of the areas devastated by the recent earthquake. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake to promote the fund among member States.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1533 (XLIX), which was adopted by 17 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee. The text was based on a proposal by India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru and Yugoslavia, as amended by Jamaica. It was approved by the Co-ordination Committee on 17 July 1970, by a roll-call vote of 17 to 5, with 5 abstentions.

An amendment by the USSR—by which an emergency fund would have been established

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

made up of voluntary contributions by all States (rather than by United Nations and specialized agency member States)—was rejected by the Co-ordination Committee by a vote of 13 to 7, with 7 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a further action, the Economic and Social Council, on 30 July 1970, took a number of steps aimed at strengthening and making more effective the capacity of the United Nations system to assist countries stricken by natural disasters.

The Council among other things: commended the Secretary-General for his intention to entrust one of his senior officials with the responsibility of developing and co-ordinating assistance from the United Nations system and ensuring co-operation with Governments, the Red Cross and other voluntary agencies, and requested him to make the staff arrangements necessary to this end; reaffirmed the importance of pre-disaster plans at the national level and drew attention to the contribution UNDP could make towards preparation of such plans; stressed the importance of stand-by relief units and stockpiling of supplies at the national level; appealed to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to offer emergency assistance on an increasing scale, including stand-by relief units and the earmarking of such units; recognized the role of Resident Representatives of UNDP in making preliminary assessments of the extent of natural disasters, including consultation with the Government concerned on the question of the need for a special resident Co-ordinator to deal with international disaster relief; reaffirmed the need for scientific research into the causes of disasters and the development of warning systems; invited the Secretary-General to continue the studies called for by the General Assembly on 19 December 1968; further invited the Secretary-General, in pursuing his studies, to consider the role of the emergency fund for disasters recommended by Council resolution 1533(XLIX) of 23 July 1970 (see above); and decided to review the question of assistance in cases of natural disaster at its mid-1971 session, on the basis of a comprehensive report to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1546(XLIX) adopted, unanimously, on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, which unanimously approved the text on 27 July 1970. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text was based on a proposal by Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, as amended by the sponsors and jointly by 10 powers: Chad, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

At the request of the USSR, two separate votes were taken in the Co-ordination Committee on the provision recognizing the role of the Resident Representatives of UNDP in undertaking a preliminary assessment of the extent of a natural disaster, including consultation with the Government concerned on the question of the need for a special resident co-ordinator to deal with disaster relief. The first half of the provision was approved by a vote of 21 to 0, with 2 abstentions; the second part was approved by a vote of 13 to 4, with 5 abstentions.

Rejected in the Co-ordination Committee—by 11 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions—was a USSR amendment by which an appeal would have been made to all States (rather than to United Nations and specialized agency member States) to offer emergency aid on an increasing scale.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1970 session, the General Assembly also considered the question of strengthening United Nations efforts to provide assistance in cases of natural disaster.

On 15 December 1970 the Assembly, expressing its concern about the grave human and material losses suffered by countries which had been stricken by natural disasters and its awareness of the serious consequences of such disasters on economic and social development, particularly of developing countries, renewed its appeal to United Nations and specialized agency member States to offer emergency assistance to meet natural disasters, through the United Nations, or other organizations, or through bilateral arrangements. Such assistance should include stand-by disaster relief units and ve-

hides or other means of delivering supplies to disaster areas.

The Assembly invited the Secretary-General to include in his comprehensive report on the implementation of its resolution of 19 December 1968, to be submitted to its 1971 session, conclusions and recommendations regarding various aspects of disaster assistance, including: the improvement of the capacity of the different organizations of the United Nations system to contribute assistance in cases of natural disaster; the strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations itself, including organizational arrangements for the permanent office responsible for the co-ordination of action relating to natural disasters; ways of ensuring better mobilization and co-ordination of the assistance provided through the United Nations system, the League of Red Cross Societies and non-governmental organizations; pre-disaster planning at the national and international levels as well as technical assistance to meet governmental requests in that regard; the stockpiling of emergency supplies; the application of technology to, and scientific research for, the prevention and control of natural disasters, or a mitigation of their effects; programmes for the training of relief personnel; measures directed at immediate relief operations and short-term, low-cost rehabilitation as well as long-term plans for reconstruction and development.

The Assembly urged that requests for emergency assistance be given prompt and appropriate response. It invited UNDP, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international credit institutions and development agencies to give consideration within their respective spheres of competence to the possibility of meeting requests for assistance which countries stricken by natural disasters might submit for the purpose of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

These decisions were embodied in resolution

2717 (XXV), which was adopted, unanimously, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text by acclamation on 11 December 1970.

The text was based on a proposal by the following 70 States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a related action, the General Assembly by a resolution (2733 D (XXV)) adopted on 16 December 1970, expressed its concern over the devastating and harmful effects of typhoons and storms in various parts of the world, particularly in Asia, and its belief that man's current scientific and technical capabilities could help conquer that environmental scourge. The Assembly recommended that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) take further action with a view to obtaining basic meteorological data and discovering ways and means of mitigating the harmful effects of typhoons and similar storms and removing or minimizing their destructive potentials, and asked WMO to submit a report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its 1971 session. (For text of resolution, see pp. 54-55.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### ASSISTANCE IN 1970

##### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1664, 1666.

E/L.1305. Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Greece, Japan, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1478 (XLVIII), as proposed by 14 powers, E/L.1305, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted

unanimously by Council on 31 March 1970, meeting 1666.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with deep regret the tragic consequences of the earthquake in Turkey, which has caused death and injury to thousands of persons and also extensive material damage,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2034(XX) of 7 December 1965 and 2345(XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Noting the urgent measures taken by the Government of Turkey to provide relief for the victims of the earthquake and to restore normal living conditions in the devastated areas,

1. Expresses its deep sympathy to the people and Government of Turkey regarding this catastrophe;

2. Invites Member States and non-governmental organizations to consider ways and means of rendering whatever assistance they may be in a position to offer to the Government of Turkey;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Directors of the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in the light of the funds available, to bear in mind the needs of the Government of Turkey in connexion with its plans for the reconstruction of the devastated areas when deciding on the services to be provided to Member States.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—

##### RESUMED 48TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1692, 1694.

E/L.1327. Bulgaria, India, Ireland, Norway, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1508(xLVIII), as proposed by 6 powers, E/L.1327, adopted unanimously by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the enormous suffering inflicted on the people of Romania and Hungary by the disastrous floods which have caused the death of hundreds of people and have injured several hundred others, as well as the tremendous material damage,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2034(XX) of 7 December 1965 and 2435(XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Aware of the urgent measures taken by the Governments of Romania and Hungary to assist the stricken population, to prevent epidemics and to restore normal life in those countries,

1. Expresses its deep sympathy to the people and Governments of Romania and Hungary regarding the disaster which has stricken the two countries;

2. Invites Member States and non-governmental organizations to consider ways and means of rendering

whatever urgent assistance they may be in a position to offer to the Governments of Romania and Hungary;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Directors-General of the specialized agencies, the Executive Directors of the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in the light of the funds available, to render urgent assistance to the people of Romania and Hungary in order to alleviate their suffering and to help to restore normal living conditions in those two countries.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 394-396.

Plenary Meetings 1696, 1703, 1716.

E/4860/Add.1. Provisional agenda for 49th session of Council. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4879. Note verbale of 19 July 1970 from Peru (request for inclusion in Council's agenda of item entitled: "Measures to be taken following the earthquake in Peru").

E/4883/Rev.1. Report of Committee of Whole of Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) on its 6th extraordinary session, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 22-23 June 1970. (Part II: Resolutions adopted by Committee of Whole.)

E/4884/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on its 10th session, 9-30 June 1970, Chapter X.

E/L.1333. Argentina, Brazil, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/L.1334. USSR: amendment to 11-power draft resolution, E/L.1333.

RESOLUTION 1518(XLIX), as proposed by 11 powers.

E/L.1333, as amended by France and Italy, adopted unanimously by Council on 10 July 1970, meeting 1703.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the northern region of Peru has recently suffered the effects of an earthquake, which has caused immense loss of human life and property and massive disruption of the country's economy,

Taking into account the note verbale submitted to the Council at its forty-ninth session by the Government of Peru on the extent of the damage and its reconstruction plans,

Taking note of the statement by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America on the situation in Peru as a result of the disaster on 31 May 1970,

Bearing in mind that assistance to a Member of the United Nations which has suffered a natural disaster of such magnitude is in accordance with the concept of international solidarity embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note also of the assistance furnished to Peru

by Member States of the United Nations and other countries and of preliminary aid measures taken by the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, by the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the Organization of American States, and by other international organizations, foundations and private individuals,

Considering that the Government of Peru is dedicated to the work of reconstructing and rehabilitating the affected area and that, among other measures, it is drawing up special medium-term and long-term technical assistance programmes as part of the overall plan, with the participation of the United Nations Development Programme,

Considering also resolution 297(AC.63) adopted unanimously by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its sixth extraordinary session,

1. Expresses to the people and the Government of Peru its deep sympathy on the loss of life and devastation caused by the recent disaster;

2. Urges Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue their co-operation for the purpose of relief and for the purpose of reconstruction and economic rehabilitation in the stricken region;

3. Thanks the Secretary-General for the rapid action he has taken in this emergency and requests him to continue his active co-operation with the Government of Peru and to promote, with its agreement, concerted international action to mobilize the necessary technical and financial resources to carry out reconstruction plans;

4. Invites the international credit institutions to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to emergency measures in connexion with the request by Peru for loans and credits for the task of reconstruction, of the greatest possible magnitude and on the most favourable terms;

5. Further invites international credit and development agencies and institutions to accelerate, taking into account the magnitude and the requirements of the rehabilitation work, the granting of such loans and credits requested by Peru prior to the natural disaster that are still under consideration;

6. Invites the countries that are creditors of Peru to take into account the grave emergency which it has suffered and the demands created by rehabilitation, in relation to restructuring its external debt;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ask the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies, more especially the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, and also the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

the World Food Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to devote the largest possible volume of resources, within their respective programmes, to meeting assistance requests from the Government of Peru relating to reconstruction work contemplated in its initial emergency programme;

8. Expresses its gratitude for the emergency measures taken on this occasion by the United Nations Development Programme authorities and the specialized agencies;

9. Conveys its desire to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme that the Governing Council decide favourably on requests for assistance within its competence to be submitted by Peru in connexion with the special medium-term and long-term programme of rehabilitation;

10. Recommends to Governments participating in the United Nations Development Programme that, taking into account the special needs of Peru, as well as other exceptional needs and the normal requirements of the Programme, they should make additional contributions in so far as existing resources are not sufficient to meet those needs;

11. Requests the Governments of States members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to ask their directors in the Bank and the Association to give particular attention to Peru's need for funds to finance its programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction and to study the possibility of special machinery which would permit the total financing of projects relating to those programmes;

12. Invites the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to give special attention to the serious situation in Peru and Peru's need for resources, bearing in mind the principle underlying the Bank's policy, namely, that problems of reconstruction are inseparable from problems of economic development, and the need for participation by the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association, within their respective fields of competence.

E/L.1356. United Nations assistance to Peru. Interim report, dated 2 October 1970, of Personal Representative of Secretary-General for Peru.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1704, 1708.

E/4895. Note verbale of 9 July 1970 from Bulgaria, Sudan and Tunisia (request for inclusion in Council's agenda of item entitled: "Measures to be taken for famine relief in the Yemen Arab Republic").

E/L.1339. Bulgaria, Sudan, Tunisia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1519 (XLIX), as proposed by 3 powers, E/L.1339, and as orally amended by Kenya and United States, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 July 1970, meeting 1708.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that persistent drought conditions have resulted in widespread famine in the lowlands of the Tihama and in the northern part of the Yemen Arab Republic,

Bearing in mind that the food supplies contributed by individual countries, charity organizations and agencies of the United Nations have not been sufficient to meet the emergency,

Considering that the severe shortage of food supplies has been aggravated by lack of drinking water,

Taking note of the fact that the resources of the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic as augmented by food and financial aid from abroad are still insufficient,

Considering that famine conditions may lead to the spread of epidemics,

1. Urges the Governments of Member States and non-governmental organizations to render every assistance possible to the people of the Yemen Arab Republic to relieve them from the present famine situation;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to give particular attention to the urgent needs of the Yemen Arab Republic and, in view of the serious famine situation facing the people of the Yemen Arab Republic, to facilitate accelerated action by the specialized agencies, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, and also by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme, in rendering assistance to the people of the Yemen Arab Republic.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1791.

Plenary Meeting 1913.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI M.

A/C.3/L.1811. Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 17 November 1970, meeting 1791.

A/8173. Report of Third Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council).

RESOLUTION 2643 (xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8173, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 November 1970, meeting 1913.

The General Assembly,

Deeply grieved over the immense loss of human life and destruction of property as a result of the recent severe cyclone and tidal bore in East Pakistan,

Recalling its resolution 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1533 (XLIX) and 1546 (XLIX) of 23 and 30 July 1970,

Aware of the immediate and effective measures taken by the Government of Pakistan to provide relief for the victims of the disaster and to restore satisfactory living conditions in the devastated areas,

Aware also that the assistance envisaged in cases of natural disaster in resolution 2435 (XXIII) is inadequate for relief in calamities of major magnitude,

Believing that assistance to a Member State which has suffered a natural disaster of such magnitude is an expression of international solidarity,

Bearing in mind that immediate relief assistance at the international level should be followed by concerted action for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the disaster areas,

1. Expresses its deep sympathy to the people and the Government of Pakistan on the loss of life and the devastation caused by the recent disaster;

2. Appeals to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make generous contributions through the United Nations system or other channels for emergency relief to the victims of the disaster;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General, Member States, specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and also governmental and non-governmental organizations, to provide the largest possible volume of resources in order to assist the Government of Pakistan in implementing the programmes it envisages for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in the afflicted area;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, in exercising his functions relating to natural disasters, to take steps to ensure the fullest possible co-ordination of the assistance to be provided through the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to co-operate with other international sources of such assistance.

## PROCEDURES FOR ASSISTANCE

DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 394-396.  
Plenary Meetings 1696, 1703, 1716.

E/4853 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1. Assistance in cases of natural disaster. Interim report of Secretary-General.

E/4883/Rev.1. Report of Committee of Whole of ECLA on its 6th extraordinary session, New York, 22-23 June 1970.

E/4884/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 10th session, 9-30 June 1970, Chapter X.

E/AC.24/L.374. India, Indonesia, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Jamaica, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 17 July 1970, meeting 396, by roll-call vote of 17 to 5, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: France, Greece,\* Ireland, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bulgaria, Japan, Norway, USSR.

\* Greece announced, after the vote, that its negative vote had been cast in error.

E/AC.24/L.375. USSR: amendment to 6-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.374.

E/4908 and Corr.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee (part I).

RESOLUTION 1533 (XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4908, adopted by Council on 23 July 1970, meeting 1716, by 17 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Taking into consideration that the United Nations lacks the adequate machinery and resources to undertake commitments of the magnitude necessary for the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Peru,

Bearing in mind the distress felt by all mankind at the news of the earthquake that resulted in the loss of over 60,000 lives and the devastation of an area of almost 100,000 square kilometres in Peru, leaving tremendous material damage in its wake,

Taking into account that this catastrophe befell

Peru at a time when it was carrying out a major development effort and has obliged the Peruvian Government and people to concentrate all their energies on the reconstruction of the destroyed areas,

Considering that the international community must find the means for Peru to receive the necessary aid, in keeping with the sympathy expressed by all the peoples of the world on the occasion of the Peruvian tragedy and the desire of those peoples to help as best they can in the rehabilitation of that country,

Considering resolution 298(AC.63) adopted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its sixth special session and the resolution approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its tenth session,

Considering its own resolution 1518(XLIX) of 10 July 1970 on measures to be taken following the earthquake in Peru,

1. Recommends the States Members of the United Nations to establish an emergency fund for disasters to be made up of voluntary contributions by all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. The first task of this fund would be to provide Peru, through the Secretary-General, and up to the limit of what is available, with resources of all kinds—including technical assistance—which are needed for the reconstruction of the devastated area, in accordance with such projects as the Government of Peru and the United Nations Development Programme may prepare. The fund, which would be made available to Peru on a non-reimbursable basis, would consist of contributions both in freely convertible currency and in local currency to be used for the acquisition and transport of equipment and raw materials and for other services needed for the reconstruction projects. It would also include payment by the contributing countries of the cost of sending the necessary experts for the above-mentioned technical assistance. Contributions may also include other types of assistance, such as supplies, equipment and technical personnel for emergency situations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake to promote this fund among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 394-396, 398, 404, 405.

Plenary Meetings 1696, 1703, 1716, 1721, 1722.

E/4853 and Corr.1,2 and Add.1. Assistance in cases of natural disaster. Interim report of Secretary-General.

E/4913. Financial implications of actions taken by Council at its 49th session. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.376. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution.

E/AG.24/L.376/Rev.1. Norway, United Kingdom, United States: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors and by 10 powers (E/AC.24/L.381), approved by Co-ordination Committee on 27 July 1970, meeting 405, unanimously (23-0).  
 E/AC.24/L.376/Rev.1/Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of 3-power revised draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.376/Rev.1. Note by Secretary-General.  
 E/AC.24/L.377 and Corr.1. USSR: amendment to 2-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.376.  
 E/AC.24/L.381. Chad, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: amendments to 3-power revised draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.376/Rev.1.  
 E/AC.24/L.391. USSR: amendment to 3-power revised draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.376/Rev.1.  
 E/4908/Add.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee (part II).

RESOLUTION 1546(XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4908/Add.1, as orally corrected, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2034(XX) of 7 December 1965 and 2435(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, on assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Noting its resolution 1518(XLIX) of 10 July 1970 concerning measures to be taken following the earthquake in Peru,

Having in mind its resolution 1533(XLIX) of 23 July 1970, in which it recommended that the States Members of the United Nations establish an emergency fund for disasters, to be made up of voluntary contributions from all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies,

Having considered with interest the interim report of the Secretary-General on assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Aware not only of the cost in human life and suffering but also of the serious implications for social and economic development of natural disasters, especially in the developing countries,

Noting with appreciation the important contributions to disaster relief and rehabilitation made by Governments, the many United Nations organizations concerned, and by the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies,

Mindful of the need to strengthen and make more effective the capacity of the United Nations system to assist countries stricken by natural disasters as stressed by experience in connexion with the natural catastrophes of recent years,

1. Commends the Secretary-General on his intention to entrust one of his senior officials with the responsibility of acting for him on a regular basis in developing and co-ordinating assistance from the United Nations system and in ensuring continual and

close co-operation with the Governments concerned, the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the staff arrangements necessary to this end, in implementation of operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2435(XXIII);

3. Reaffirms the importance of the preparation of pre-disaster plans at the national level to meet natural disasters, including the establishment of co-ordination machinery capable of immediate action in cases of disaster;

4. Draws attention to the contribution that the United Nations Development Programme can make in providing technical assistance towards such preparations;

5. Stresses the importance of stand-by relief units at the national level and of the stockpiling of supplies for use in emergency situations;

6. Appeals to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to offer on an increasing scale, through bilateral arrangements, the United Nations system, or other appropriate organizations, emergency assistance to meet natural disasters, including stand-by relief units or the earmarking of similar units for service in foreign countries;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies on this matter;

8. Recognizes the role of the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme in undertaking a preliminary assessment of the extent of a natural disaster, including consultation with the Government concerned on the question of the need for a special resident Co-ordinator to deal with international disaster relief;

9. Reaffirms also the need to promote scientific research into the causes and early manifestations of impending disasters and to develop and improve early warning systems;

10. Invites the Secretary-General, in continuing his studies in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2435(XXIII), to pay special regard to the following points:

(a) That a clear distinction should be maintained between special arrangements for the co-ordination of assistance during the emergency phase of natural disasters, and the subsequent co-ordination of further assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation;

(b) That possible improvements should be explored in co-ordination at the national and international level of prior arrangements both for the giving and the receipt of emergency assistance, and for the channelling of such assistance to disaster-affected areas, in order to help the initiatives of relief organizations;

(c) That there should be full consultation with the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies concerned, and also with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and other appropriate organ-



izations, in the formulation of his eventual recommendations to the Council at its fifty-first session;

11. Further invites the Secretary-General, in pursuing his studies, to consider the role within the United Nations system of the Emergency Fund for Disasters, recommended in Council resolution 1533 (XLIV), in providing assistance to countries stricken by natural disasters;

12. Decides to review at its fifty-first session the question of assistance in cases of natural disaster, on the basis of the comprehensive report which the Secretary-General has been asked to submit to the Council at that session, with a view to the formulation of recommendations for the consideration of the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII).

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1816-1820.  
Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI M.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter VIII C.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, September 1970, Chapter X, paras. 160, 161.

A/8174 and Rev.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting telegram of 20 November 1970 from Executive Secretary of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East).

A/C.3/L.1832. Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee by acclamation on 11 December 1970, meeting 1819.

A/C.3/L.1835. India, Peru, Yugoslavia: amendment to 70-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1832.

A/8173/Add.1. Report of Third Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 2717 (xxv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8173/Add.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930.

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the grave human and material losses suffered by countries which have recently been stricken by natural disasters,

Aware also of the serious consequences of such disasters on the economic and social development of countries, particularly the developing countries,

Expressing its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Red Cross, other voluntary organizations, the United Nations system and bilateral aid, and once again emphasizing the necessity of strengthening the international machinery for providing adequate assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Mindful of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Principles for International Humanitarian Relief to the Civilian Population in Disaster Situations, contained in resolution XXVI adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969,

Recalling its resolutions 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2608 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2643 (XXV) of 20 November 1970 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1533 (XLIX) of 23 July 1970 and 1546 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Aware that the assistance envisaged in cases of natural disaster in resolution 2435 (XXIII) is inadequate for relief in calamities of major magnitude,

Having considered with interest and appreciation the interim report of the Secretary-General on assistance in cases of natural disaster and the report of the Secretary-General's personal representative on United Nations assistance to Peru,

Noting the request made by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session to the Secretary-General to give early consideration to the strengthening of staff arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat to deal with natural disasters, and the steps already taken towards the implementation of this request, including the designation of a focal point in the Secretariat,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and co-ordinate effectively the efforts of the United Nations family of organizations in disaster relief as well as other assistance directed through the United Nations system,

Considering that additional measures are necessary to enable the United Nations system to play an effective and more significant role in meeting the needs of States, especially the developing countries, in relation to natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations,

Also bearing in mind that immediate relief assistance at the international level should be followed by concerted action for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the disaster areas,

Recalling the request made to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in its resolution 2435 (XXIII) to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of that resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

1. Renews its appeals to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to consider and to continue offering on a wider basis, through the United Nations, bilateral arrangements or other appropriate organizations, emergency assistance to meet natural disasters, including stand-by disaster relief units or the earmarking of similar units for service in foreign countries;

2. Invites States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to communicate information to the Secretary-General on the kind of facilities and services they might be in a position to provide immediately, if they so decided, in response to a request from him to participate in emergency relief operations, including, where possible, the number and type of vehicles or other means of delivering supplies to disaster areas by air, sea and land;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to submit in his comprehensive report the study called for in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) concerning the legal status of disaster relief units made available through the United Nations;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to include in his comprehensive report, in addition to those studies and reports he has been invited to submit by the General Assembly in resolution 2435 (XXIII) and by the Economic and Social Council in paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 1546 (XLIX), his conclusions and recommendations on:

(a) The capacity of the different organizations of the United Nations system to contribute assistance in connexion with natural disasters;

(b) The areas where this assistance might be increased or made more effective;

(c) The most appropriate means to strengthen further the capacity of the United Nations relating to natural disasters, including organizational arrangements for the permanent office in the United Nations Secretariat responsible for the co-ordination of action relating to natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations and the resources required therefor;

5. Further invites the Secretary-General, in pursuance of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 above, to submit recommendations in particular on:

(a) Ways and means of ensuring better mobilization and co-ordination of the assistance to be provided through the United Nations, the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the League of Red Cross Societies and other non-governmental organizations;

(b) Pre-disaster planning at the national and international levels, including the definition of machinery and contingency arrangements capable of coping immediately with disaster situations;

(c) The stockpiling of emergency supplies, including medicines, non-perishable food-stuffs, blankets, tents and clothing, and the earmarking of other facilities such as logistical equipment and helicopters;

(d) The application of technology to, and scientific research for, the prevention and control of natural disasters, or a mitigation of the effects of such disasters, including arrangements to disseminate effectively to all countries the fruits of research from satellites and other sophisticated technology with a view to strengthening international co-operation to determine the causes and early manifestation of impending disasters, and the development and improvement of early warning systems;

(e) National and international programmes designed to train relief personnel;

(f) Measures to be taken in the initial emergency or post-disaster phase directed at immediate relief operations and short-term low-cost rehabilitation measures, including the deployment of mobile transportation units and the means to assess the extent of damage and the amount of assistance needed in this first phase;

(g) The study of long-term plans for the reconstruction and development of disaster areas, and the affected countries as a whole, bearing in mind the principle that the problems of reconstruction are inseparable from the problems of economic development;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Red Cross Societies, where appropriate, to study and recommend in his comprehensive report, taking into account past practices, the most effective measures and means to meet requests for technical assistance by States members of the United Nations system in elaboration of their planning of national preparations to meet natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations;

7. Urges that requests submitted by Governments for assistance under General Assembly resolutions 2435 (XXIII) and 2608 (XXIV) be given prompt and appropriate response in regard to the amount and type of assistance requested;

8. Also invites the United Nations Development Programme to give serious consideration to the possibility of meeting requests for assistance which countries stricken by natural disasters may submit for the express purpose of the rehabilitation and development of the stricken areas without prejudice to the utilization of funds already earmarked for projects of the Programme;

9. Further invites the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international credit organizations and development agencies to give serious consideration to requests for assistance from the Governments of countries affected by natural disasters relating to their programmes for reconstruction and development and without prejudice to the requests submitted by them prior to the natural disaster that are still under consideration.

## THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

## ACTIVITIES IN 1970

## TRAINING

A new activity of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was the introduction in 1970 of weekend meetings, at which diplomats, civil servants and scholars met together informally to exchange views. Two such "UNITAR Weekends" were held during the year: one on the subject of the United Nations 25 years hence, and another on the social-psychological aspects of the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

During 1970, two panels were set up to review the training programmes in diplomacy and technical co-operation.

A regional seminar for Latin America on techniques and procedures of United Nations technical assistance was held in Santiago, Chile, in May 1970. A similar seminar for Europe and the Middle East took place in Geneva, Switzerland, in June.

A study conference seminar on technical and financial co-operation opened at Geneva in August 1970, visited various cities in Europe and the United States, and ended in New York in November.

Seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy were held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from February to April 1970.

A series of six special lectures were organized in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the Second United Nations Development Decade, International Education Year, and the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

A seminar on international law took place in The Hague, Netherlands, in July and August 1970. In Turin, Italy, a colloquium on decision-making for senior officials in the United Nations system was held at the beginning of July. Also in July, in Geneva, a meeting of directors of institutes within the United Nations family discussed the dissemination, use and influence of research.

In June 1970, a new programme—the At-

tachment Programme—was begun, by which UNITAR annually would offer internships to outstanding graduate students to enable them to participate in a UNITAR project. Post-doctoral researchers would also be accepted as visiting scholars to carry out research related to the interests of UNITAR. No stipends would be paid, and travel and living expenses would be the responsibility of the individual. Candidates would be sponsored either by Governments or by a university or similar institution.

## RESEARCH

During 1970, UNITAR carried out studies on the setting up of a staff college for the United Nations system and on the feasibility of an international university (see pp. 648-49).

Research continued on the following subjects: the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries; relations between the United Nations and regional inter-governmental organizations; the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries; youth and international society; problems of the human environment; techniques and methods of training; the functioning of the Economic and Social Council; the use by news media of public information on the United Nations; and the verification of international treaties, in particular the safeguards machinery of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

With a grant from the Government of Argentina, a comparative study of the financial, legal and administrative aspects of major international navigation systems was undertaken, concluding with a seminar held in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

An international research conference on race relations was organized in co-operation with the Center on Race Relations of the University of Denver, United States. A paper on the meetings was issued by UNITAR.

An on-going UNITAR project on the peaceful settlement of international disputes was the subject of a workshop on perception and communication, on which a booklet was issued. Another booklet, entitled *Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research*, by

Sydney D. Bailey, was issued by UNITAR in 1970.

Other UNITAR publications issued in 1970 were: *Emigration of Highly Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries*, by Gregory Henderson; *Marine Pollution Problems and Remedies*, by Oscar Schachter and Daniel Server; *Manual of External Financing*; *The United Nations Charter and the Challenge of the 70s*, by Kenneth Younger; and *Towards a Better International Economic Order*, by Jan Tinbergen.

#### DECISION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When the work of UNITAR was discussed by the General Assembly in 1970, the Executive Director of the Institute presented his report. He noted that the number of financial contributors to UNITAR had increased. An allocation had been made from a special fund administered by the Secretary-General towards UNITAR'S peace research activities, and grants had been received from foundations and Governments for special projects.

On 19 November 1970, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the increasing effectiveness of the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities and expressed the hope that it would have greater and wider financial support.

This Assembly decision was embodied in resolution 2640(XXV), adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had unanimously approved the text on 9 November 1970, on the basis of a proposal by Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, Southern Yemen,<sup>4</sup> Turkey, the United States and Venezuela. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The following table shows governmental contributions to UNITAR in 1970.

In addition, grants totalling \$194,813 were given for special projects by the following

bodies: the Beulah Edge Trust, the Fund for Peace, the Government of Argentina, the Government of France, the Institute for International Order, the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, the Rowntree Charitable Trust and the Volkswagen Foundation.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITAR DURING 1970 (in U.S. dollars)

Argentina	24,000
Barbados	250
Belgium	50,275
Canada	57,971
Ceylon	2,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	30,000
Cyprus	150
Czechoslovakia	2,000
Denmark	25,000
Ecuador	1,283
Federal Republic of Germany	75,000
Finland	20,000
Guyana	500
Israel	6,000
Italy	14,858
Ivory Coast	18,698
Japan	80,000
Kenya	2,000
Kuwait	50,000
Liberia	1,500
Liechtenstein	2,315
Malta	600
Nigeria	2,800
Norway	18,200
Pakistan	4,000
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	240
Philippines	14,286
Republic of Korea	3,000
Rwanda	2,000
Saudi Arabia	2,000
Senegal	56
Sweden	38,421
Switzerland	34,722
Thailand	8,200
Togo	181
USSR	80,000
United Kingdom	100,792
United Republic of Tanzania	5,602
United States	400,000
Venezuela	20,000
Yugoslavia	8,000
Total	1,206,900

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1336, 1337.  
Plenary Meeting 1912.

A/8001. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Five, Chapter II.

A/8014. Report of Executive Director of United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

A/C.2/L.1123. Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Turkey, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Second Committee on 9 November 1970, meeting 1337.

A/8166. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 2640 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8166, adopted without vote by As-

sembly on 19 November 1970, at plenary meeting 1912.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its past resolutions relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, particularly resolution 2509 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, and the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the same subject,

1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. Notes with satisfaction the increasing effectiveness of the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities;

3. Expresses the hope that the Institute will have greater and wider financial support.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

UNITAR News, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-4: May, August, Autumn, Winter 1970.

## DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

## OUTFLOW OF TRAINED PERSONNEL

The Economic and Social Council at its mid-1970 session gave preliminary consideration to a report of the Secretary-General on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries and to a progress report on the same subject by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

The Secretary-General's report, which was based on studies of five developing countries selected on a regional basis (Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago), was concerned with the general pattern, causes and motivation for emigration, the migration of students and high- and middle-level manpower, the losses in investment in education and training and in potential output, the role of the private sector, and the gains from the outflow. A number of policy-directed suggestions and conclusions of possible use to Member States concerned with the problem were included.

The UNITAR report briefly described a multinational comparative research project based on extensive questionnaire surveys being undertaken by UNITAR in about 20 countries. The surveys included questions about personnel

motivation, economic incentives and social influences that govern the decisions of the professionals themselves when emigrating or returning.

After preliminary discussions of the Secretary-General's report, the Economic and Social Council on 30 July 1970 decided to defer consideration of it and of the UNITAR report until 1971 and to request the General Assembly to defer its consideration of this question until its 1971 session. It took these decisions without adopting a formal resolution.

At the same time, the Council deferred consideration of a draft resolution that had been submitted by the USSR. By this text, the Council would have taken note of the Secretary-General's report and would have requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the effect of the influx of foreign specialists on the economies of countries such as Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, and to devise methods of assessing the loss suffered by the developing countries as a result of the "brain drain" and means of compensating them for this loss. The Council would also have considered that every developing country that suffered loss through the outflow of trained personnel was entitled to compensation from

the developed countries concerned, and it would have called upon the developed countries concerned to refund the expenditure by the developing countries on the training of specialists who left to work abroad.

The Council's action was taken on the recommendation of its Economic Committee which acted on the matter on 24 July 1970.

On 11 December 1970., the General Assembly took note of the recommendation of the

Council and agreed to defer consideration of the item on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries until its 1971 session. This decision was also taken without the adoption of a formal resolution.

The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which dealt with the question on 21 October 1970.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 517, 518.  
Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4798. Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries. Report by Executive Director of United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

E/4820 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4820 (Summary). Summary of report of Secretary-General, prepared by Secretariat.

E/AC.6/L.417. USSR: draft resolution.

E/4914. Report of Economic Committee.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, p. 7.

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meeting 1318.  
Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI D.

A/C.2/258. Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8203/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), section IX and para. 48, recommendation (d).

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 66, recommendation (d).

#### QUESTIONS RELATING TO EDUCATION

##### INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

During 1970, the question of an international university was discussed by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The Economic and Social Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of an international university, prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and in consultation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Also before the Council were extracts from a decision taken by UNESCO and from the report of the Commission on Education of the World Youth Assembly.

The report of the Secretary-General dealt with questions relating to the goals and objectives, the organization and the financing of an international university.

Under goals and objectives, the Secretary-

General's report discussed the rationale for an international university and the educational tasks—specifically in terms of suggested curricula—to be performed by an institution whose aim would be to project the goals of the Charter of the United Nations.

In terms of organization, the Secretary-General discussed, among other things, the relationship an international university would have with national universities, the United Nations and its agencies and organizations, and other institutions of higher learning, scholarship and research. The report also discussed the possible size, location and number of campuses, the size and qualifications of the student body and faculty, as well as matters concerning the administration of the university and its relationship to the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General's report then estimated the capital and recurring costs of a campus of

the university, and suggested ways by which those costs could be met.

Finally, the Secretary-General suggested that the General Assembly might create a working group, to report to the Assembly in 1971, which might add comments and observations to the feasibility study and draft the statute of the international university.

On 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council invited the General Conference of UNESCO to make available to the General Assembly at its 1970 session its views on the goals and objectives and also optional models of an international university, and to offer proposals on how UNESCO might participate in such a university.

The Council also invited UNESCO and other interested agencies and organizations within the United Nations system to provide the Council with their detailed recommendations on the organization and financing of such a university.

Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly in 1970 on the basis of such views as might be available at the time.

These decisions of the Council were embodied in its resolution 1542(XLIX), which was adopted by 22 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. The Council's resolution was based on a proposal submitted by Argentina, France, Greece, Japan, India, Jamaica, Tunisia, Peru and Sudan, orally amended by the USSR. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an international university, prepared in response to the Economic and Social Council's request of 30 July 1970, was discussed later in the year at the General Assembly's session which opened on 15 September 1970. In his report, the Secretary-General among other things expressed the hope that the Assembly would authorize him to proceed further with his consultations and studies, to be carried out in close co-operation with UNESCO and UNITAR. It would be of the greatest value, he concluded, if he could be assisted in this task by a small panel of experts.

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly, stating its belief that the establishment of a university truly international in character could

contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, invited UNESCO to undertake studies of the educational, financial and organizational aspects of an international university.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations and studies, and authorized him to set up in due course a Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, to consist of 10 experts nominated by the Governments of Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly, and five experts to be designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Assembly, in addition, invited Governments of Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by the end of May 1971, their preliminary views and proposals on an international university, including their possible contribution to such a university.

These decisions of the General Assembly were embodied in resolution 2691 (XXV), adopted by 94 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions. The text was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, on the basis of a proposal—as amended on suggestions by France and the Netherlands—submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia and Yemen. The text was approved by the Second Committee on 4 December 1970, by 81 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### TEACHING ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

Trends and developments in teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies during the period 1964-1969 were discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its May 1970 session.

The Council had before it a report on the

subject prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This report, the sixth in a series of periodic reports and covering the period from January 1964 to December 1969, summarized information provided by 81 Governments, including 77 States Members of the United Nations and four States members of UNESCO not Members of the United Nations.

The report also reviewed the programmes and services in this field provided by the United Nations and UNESCO, and by the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, the Universal Postal Union, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

According to the report, notable progress had been made in many countries to extend and improve teaching about the United Nations as part of the regular curriculum in secondary schools and, increasingly, in primary schools. In a growing number of countries, school programmes at all levels had been more and more oriented towards education for international understanding, aided by UNESCO'S associated schools project.

However, many problems still remained to be solved. A major difficulty, stressed in the 1964 report to the Council on this subject,<sup>5</sup> continued to be the inadequate preparation of teachers in this field, particularly those in service in primary schools.

Another obstacle not yet overcome in many countries was the widespread lack of suitable materials for use in teaching about the United Nations. Needs were particularly acute in the developing countries, especially in the matter of providing basic information on the United Nations family in the language of instruction and adapted to the needs and interests of the country concerned.

In the debate on the subject, members of the Council stressed that the basic orientation of teaching about the United Nations should be related directly to the specific political, cultural and social traditions of each country. Several members said that United Nations information services in developing countries should be expanded and provided with printed and audio-visual material in local languages.

It was recognized that attention needed to be focused on improving the training of prospective teachers and organizing more short courses and seminars for teachers already in service. The view was expressed that, as university graduates tended to assume leadership roles in national and world affairs, universities should take action to reach many more students in their programmes of teaching and research on United Nations subjects.

On 14 May 1970, the Council took note of the report and requested the United Nations and UNESCO to prepare a further report on the subject for submission to the Council in 1975. It also requested the two organizations to continue their co-operation in this field. These decisions were taken without the adoption of a formal resolution.

#### SCIENCE EDUCATION

During its mid-1970 session, the Economic and Social Council took note of the second report on science education prepared by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and stressed the importance of science education in relation to development.

The report of the Advisory Committee, among other things, discussed in detail the subject of the learning process, particularly in young children, and the urgent problem of the supply of teachers in the field of science education. It also commented on the extent of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the first report of the Advisory Committee, which had been submitted in 1968.<sup>6</sup>

Expressing its disappointment at the slow

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 392-93.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 426.



progress in the implementation of those recommendations, the Council requested the organizations concerned to take the necessary steps for further implementation.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1545(XLIX), adopted unanimously by the

Council on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text unanimously on 29 July 1970, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, India, Pakistan, Sudan and Yugoslavia. (See also pp. 442-43. For text of resolution, see p. 446.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1720, 1721.

E/4878. Feasibility of an international university. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4897. Comments by UNESCO.

E/L.1351. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting extract from report of Commission on Education of World Youth Assembly).

E/L.1354. France, Greece, India, Jamaica, Tunisia, Peru: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Argentina, Japan, Sudan.

RESOLUTION 1542(xLix), as proposed by 9 powers, E/L.1354, and as orally amended by USSR, adopted by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721, by 22 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2573 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 concerning the idea of an international university and expressing the hope that consideration might be given to the matter by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and during the International Education Year,

Having given preliminary consideration to the feasibility study prepared by the Secretary-General,

Believing that the examination of all aspects of this matter can be advantageously pursued only on the basis of further studies,

1. Invites the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make available to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session its views on the goals and objectives and also optional models of an international university and at an appropriate time to put forward proposals as to how the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization might participate in such a university;

2. Further invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and other interested agencies and organizations within the United Nations system to provide the Economic and Social Council at an appropriate time with their detailed recommendations as to how such a university might be organized and financed;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the basis of such views as may be available at the time.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1359-1361.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1414.

Plenary Meeting 1925.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to Report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter X, para. 162.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI B.

A/8067. Question of establishment of an international university. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8182. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.1139. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia and Yemen: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 1361, by 81 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.1140. United Kingdom: amendments to 37-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.1139.

A/G.2/L.1141. France and Netherlands: amendments to 37-power resolution, A/C.2/L.1139, orally co-sponsored by Iran.

A/C.5/1348, A/8225. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/8218. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8218. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 2691 (xxv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/8218, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1925, by 94 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraphs 196 and 197 of the introduction to the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session,

Recalling its resolution 2573 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1542 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970,

Believing that the establishment of an international university, truly international in character, could contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Believing further that the studies on the establishment of an international university must be undertaken in closest co-operation among the United Nations organizations concerned,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of an international university, as well as the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization presented to the General Conference at its sixteenth session and General Conference resolution 1.242, and the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations organizations concerned and the university community throughout the world, studies of the educational, financial and organizational aspects of an international university, as recommended in General Conference resolution 1.242;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations and studies, in close co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, relating to the problems which are primarily of concern to the United Nations in the context of the establishment of an international university, taking into account:

(a) The studies carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(b) The comments and observations, including suggested optional models of an international university, made at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

(c) The preliminary views and proposals of Governments to be submitted under paragraph 4 below;

4. Invites Governments of Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by the end of May 1971, their preliminary views and proposals on an international university, including their possible contribution to such a university, should it be established;

5. Authorizes the Secretary-General to set up in due course a Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, for the purpose of assisting him in his further consultations and studies on this question, consisting of:

(a) Ten experts nominated by the Governments of Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly;

(b) Five experts to be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

6. Takes note of the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are arranging to conduct the relevant studies in such a manner as to be complementary to each other;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the studies undertaken in pursuance of the present resolution, together with any recommendations, so that the Assembly may take decisions on the question of the establishment of an international university at the earliest possible date.

#### TEACHING ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1678.

E/4762 and Add.1. Teaching of purposes and principles, structure and activities of United Nations and specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States. Report of Secretary-General of United Nations and Director-General of UNESCO.

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 20.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Ch. XI E.

#### QUESTION OF THE ELDERLY AND THE AGED

At its twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970, the General Assembly considered a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged.

The Secretary-General stated that his report was an attempt to identify some emerging social phenomena relating to the aged, with particular stress on the major needs of the elderly and

the effects of technical and scientific advances on their well-being.

The report stressed the increasing proportion of the old-age group in developed and developing countries, as well as the fundamental socio-cultural changes resulting from industrialization and their impact on the position of the aged in society. A paradoxical situation was thus noted in that society was making every effort

to extend life expectancy but at the same time neglecting the socio-economic problems threatening physical and psycho-social adjustment of the aged.

The Secretary-General suggested that studies be conducted both by Governments and by international organizations on various aspects of the question, including employment of older workers, their pre-retirement and post-retirement programmes, the income security of the aged in the context of industrial and non-industrial economies, social problems related to mental health, the use of leisure time and the

participation and integration of the aged in community life.

On the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee—made on 11 December 1970—the Assembly decided to defer to its 1971 session consideration of the question of the elderly and the aged, and decided to give it priority at that session so as to ensure adequate time for its consideration. These decisions were taken on 15 December 1970, without the adoption of a formal resolution.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 187, 188.

Third Committee, meetings 1737, 1739, 1820.

Plenary Meeting 1930.

A/7939 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8254. Report of Third Committee.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session. Other decisions, p. 86.

#### LAND REFORM

At its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council took a number of decisions concerning agrarian reform and its relationship to development. It did so having considered a summary of a report on progress in land reform prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation, and an additional note by the Secretary-General on the implications of the introduction of new high-yielding varieties of grains—referred to as the "green revolution"—for small farmers, tenants and the landless.

The report on progress in land reform, which was issued in 1969,<sup>7</sup> sought to appraise policy goals and to evaluate measures to transform the agrarian structure.

The Secretary-General's note pointed out the possible social effects of the green revolution on small farmers, tenants, farm labourers and the landless; the trend of the relationship between land reform and the green revolution; areas for further investigation; and problems concerning implementation of land reform in various countries of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

On 26 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council noted its recognition of the need to ensure that the small-farm owner, tenant and landless worker should share fully in the benefits of the technological breakthrough in productivity through the green revolution. It also recognized the part played by co-operation in using modern techniques to increase the productivity of labour and the well-being of the rural worker.

The Secretary-General was urged to take fully into account, in the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the role of comprehensive agrarian reform, which was essential not only for rural development but also for balanced development as a whole. It was recommended that the Secretary-General and the heads of the interested agencies of the United Nations system give higher priority to financial and technical assistance to member countries in undertaking projects for land reform, rural institutional development, including co-operatives, and integrated land-use planning.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 386-88, for summary of report.

The Council recommended that Governments: take fully into account the need for agrarian reform in the preparation and implementation of their national development plans; take measures not only to promote agricultural co-operation and the use of modern techniques in agriculture but also to abolish social inequalities to bring about a better distribution of incomes and raise the level of living of the rural populations; support all efforts that may help to improve the situation of the rural workers; ensure and protect the right of agricultural workers, small-farm owners and tenants to form their own organizations and ensure that such organizations should be consulted in the process of implementing decisions on land reform.

In welcoming the initiative taken at the 1969 Conference of FAO concerning the appointment of a special committee on agrarian reform, the Council recommended that the Secretary-General appoint a specialist in the social aspects and over-all planning of land reform to participate in the work of the committee.

A proposal of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to undertake an intensive programme of studies into the implications of the green revolution was supported by the Council.

The Council recommended that the Secretary-General submit to it a summary of the

report of the special committee on agrarian reform, together with recommendations for policies and action programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was also recommended that he report to the Council on progress made in the proposed studies on the implications of the green revolution and on the implementation of any recommendations arising from them.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1495(XLVIII), adopted by 25 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee. The Committee had approved the text on 15 May 1970, by 22 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Commission for Social Development, as amended by Bulgaria. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the Bulgarian amendment, which was adopted in the Committee by a vote of 22 to 0, with 2 abstentions, a paragraph was added recommending to Governments that they ensure and protect the right of agricultural workers, small-farm owners and tenants to form their own organizations and ensure that such organizations should be consulted in the process of implementing decisions on land reform. A drafting amendment proposed by Yugoslavia was withdrawn.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 632-636.  
Plenary Meeting 1690.

E/4864. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 March 1970. (Annex IV: List of documents before Commission at its 21st session.)

E/4809/Summary and Corr.1. Summary of report of Commission for Social Development.

E/4809 and Corr. 1-3. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 21st session, Chapter V (resolution 4(XXI)) and Annex III.

E/4809, Chapter XII. Draft resolution IV, as amended by Bulgaria, E/AC.7/L.569, approved by Social Committee on 15 May 1970, meeting 635, by 22 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/AC.7/L.568. Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution IV submitted by Commission for Social Development in E/4809.

E/AC.7/L.569. Bulgaria: amendment to draft resolution IV submitted by Commission for Social Development in E/4809.

RESOLUTION 1495 (XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4864, adopted by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690, by 25 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the summary of the fifth report on progress in land reform as well as the note by the Secretary-General on land reform,

Having taken note of resolution 5/69 of 27 November 1969 on agrarian reform adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its fifteenth session calling upon the Director-General of that organization to appoint, after consultations with the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, a special committee on agrarian reform,

Recognizing the need to ensure that the small farm owner, tenant and landless workers should share fully

in the benefits of the technological breakthrough in productivity through the introduction of new high-yielding varieties of grains, referred to as the "green revolution."

Recognizing the part played by co-operation in general, and in particular by co-operation in agriculture, in using modern techniques to increase the productivity of labour and the well-being of the rural worker,

1. Urges the Secretary-General, in the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, bearing in mind the objectives of the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Employment Programme of the International Labour Organisation, to take fully into account the role of comprehensive agrarian reform, which is essential not only for rural development, but also for balanced development as a whole;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General and the heads of the interested agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Food Programme as well as the United Nations Development Programme, give higher priority than heretofore to financial and technical assistance to member countries in undertaking projects for land reform, rural institutional development, including co-operatives, and integrated land-use planning;

3. Recommends that Governments of Member States:

(a) Take fully into account the need for agrarian reform in the preparation and implementation of their national development plans and that Governments of developing countries make effective use, within their own priorities, of the development assistance resources of the United Nations agencies;

(b) Take measures to promote agricultural co-operation and the use of modern techniques in agriculture;

(c) Take measures that may abolish social inequalities to bring about a better distribution of incomes and raise the living level of the rural populations;

(d) Support all efforts that may help to improve the situation of the rural workers;

(e) Ensure and protect the right of agricultural workers, small farm owners and tenants to form their own organizations and ensure that such organizations shall be consulted in the process of implementing decisions on land reform;

4. Welcomes the initiative taken at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations regarding the appointment of a special committee on agrarian reform and recommends that the Secretary-General appoint a highly qualified specialist in the social aspects and over-all planning of land reform to participate in the work of the committee;

5. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, submit to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development as appropriate, a summary of the report of the special committee on agrarian reform together with recommendations for policies and action programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

6. Supports the proposal of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to undertake, in consultation with the Social Development Division of the United Nations Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, an intensive programme of studies into the implications of the "green revolution";

7. Further recommends that the Secretary-General report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, on progress made in these studies and, as part of the concerted programme of the United Nations system for comprehensive agrarian reform, on the implementation of any recommendations arising from them.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter VII A, paras. 244-246.

## THE ROLE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

At its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council discussed the role of co-operatives in economic and social development and took a number of decisions on the subject.

Before the Council was a report by the Secretary-General which referred particularly to the role of the co-operative movement in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The paper reviewed briefly what could be accomplished in developing countries through the co-operative movement in the following fields:

agricultural development, credit and savings, marketing, supply, production, co-operatives and land use, industrialization, mobilization of financial resources for development, international trade, the transfer of scientific knowledge and technology, and human and social development.

The report also discussed the kind of measures required to enable the co-operative movement to make an effective contribution to the Second Development Decade, and the sort of international co-operation that was possible to

promote and strengthen the co-operative movement. It referred also to the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies—in particular the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization—and the International Co-operative Alliance.

On 26 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council noted that an essential prerequisite of equitable sharing in the fruits of economic and social development by the people was their direct involvement at all stages in the development process. The Council also recognized that co-operatives had an important role to play in the promotion of economic and social development, particularly by providing a suitable institutional framework for facilitating the mobilization of human, financial as well as other resources.

Among other decisions on the subject were the Council's affirmation that the promotion of the co-operative movement should be an important element of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the Council's request that the Secretary-General work closely with the directors of organizations of the United Nations family and of non-governmental organizations in preparing and im-

plementing a programme of concerted practical action for co-operative development.

Developed countries were urged to give their full support and assistance to developing countries to foster the contribution that the co-operative movement could provide to the economic and social development process. Developing countries with experience and knowledge in the field were invited to provide advisory assistance to other developing countries for the promotion of the co-operative movement. Governments were invited to review their co-operative policies and programmes with a view to maximizing the participation of the people in the co-operative endeavour.

The Council also recommended that the United Nations system give special attention to requests from developing countries for assistance to develop co-operatives.

Finally, the Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council by 1972 on steps taken to implement these decisions.

This series of decisions was embodied in Council resolution 1491 (XL VIII), adopted unanimously on the proposal of Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru and Sudan. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1679, 1680, 1684, 1688, 1690.

E/4807 and Corr.1. Role of co-operative movement in achievement of goals and objectives of Second United Nations Development Decade. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1314. Brazil, Bulgaria, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sudan: draft resolution.

E/L.1314/Rev.1. Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan: revised draft resolution.

E/L.1319. Letter of 21 May 1970 from Bulgaria.

RESOLUTION 1491 (XLVIII), as proposed by 8 powers, E/L.1314/Rev.1, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2459 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1413 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969 concerning the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development, which called for full account

to be taken of the potential role of the co-operative movement in the preparatory work for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking note of recommendation No. 127 concerning the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fiftieth session at Geneva in 1966,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1413 (XLVI),

Bearing in mind that an essential prerequisite of equitable sharing in the fruits of economic and social development by the people is their direct involvement at all stages in the development process,

Recognizing that co-operatives have an important role to play in the promotion of economic and social development, particularly by providing a suitable institutional framework for facilitating the mobilization of human, financial and other resources.

1. Affirms that the promotion of the co-operative movement should be an important element of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, as a means of broadening the basis for popular participation in the development effort and for

the equitable sharing in the benefits of development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to collaborate closely with the Directors-General of the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, other organizations in the United Nations system, the International Co-operative Alliance as well as other appropriate non-governmental organizations in their efforts in preparing and implementing a programme of concerted practical action in the field of co-operative development that would be of significant assistance to developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade in utilizing the full potentialities of the co-operative movement in economic and social development;

3. Urges developed countries to give their full support and assistance to developing countries in collaboration with the interested international organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and appropriate non-governmental organizations in order to foster the contribution which the co-operative movement can provide to the economic and social development process;

4. Invites developing countries which have experience and knowledge in the field of co-operatives to provide advisory assistance to other developing countries for the promotion of the co-operative movement;

5. Invites the Governments concerned, particularly those of the developing countries, to review, as appropriate, their co-operative policies and programmes in relation to national economic and social development policies and with a view to maximizing the participation of the people in the co-operative endeavour, and to intensify their efforts to develop the co-operative movement;

6. Recommends that the United Nations system should give special attention to requests from developing countries for assistance to develop co-operatives;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organizations mentioned above and bearing in mind the comments made at the forty-eighth session, to report to the Council by 1972 on steps taken to implement the present resolution.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI F.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

### COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Planning, which held its sixth session from 5 to 15 January 1970, discussed the preparation of guidelines and proposals for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the implementation of special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries.

In its report, the Committee for Development Planning proposed that a general declaration of intent and commitments, with the object of furthering the development process, be

adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970. This the General Assembly did on 24 October 1970, when it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Following a discussion of the question of identifying the least developed countries, the Committee for Development Planning suggested a set of criteria for this purpose. When the General Assembly took up the question, it noted with appreciation the Committee's efforts.

(For details, see pp. 305-33.)

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/4776 and Corr.1. Report on 6th session of Committee for Development Planning, Headquarters, New York, 5-15 January 1970.

Journal of Development Planning. No. 1 (ST/ECA/114). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.69.II.B.24; No. 2 (ST/ECA/129). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.II.A.1.

ST/TAO/SER.C/116. Development Prospects and Planning for the Coming Decade, with Special Reference to Africa. Report on Fourth Interregional Seminar on Development Planning, Accra, Ghana, 4-13 December 1968.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 1970, technical assistance in the field of transport and communications was provided by 79 experts to Afghanistan, Argentina, Barbados,

Bolivia, British Honduras, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guatemala,

Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syria, Togo, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela and Western Samoa.

Transport projects were under way in Afghanistan, China, Fiji, Madagascar and Nepal. In Africa, a number of regional road and port studies were being carried out.

Fellowships were awarded to 51 nationals of developing countries for studies connected with transport development. The problems dealt with included transport planning, operation, administration, organization and management, as well as the extension, improvement and maintenance of transport infrastructure and equipment.

#### TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES AND PROPOSAL FOR TRANSPORT CENTRE

At its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field. Before the Council were reports by the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations in the transport field and on the major transport problems of developing countries, as well as a report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on transport questions.

In particular, the Council discussed proposals for the creation of a United Nations centre for transport development and for the convening of a meeting of ministers responsible for transport and its development.

On 26 May 1970, the Council, recognizing that transport development played a vital role in the economic and social conditions of developing countries, noted that the devising of sound solutions for the transport problems of developing countries should be based on the appraisal of the possibilities offered by the new advances in transport technology as well as on economic research and exchange of information and experience.

The Council also noted its belief that the activities of the United Nations system in the transport field should be intensified and increased, particularly as part of the efforts to be made towards achieving the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

After noting with satisfaction the reports mentioned above, the Council requested the Secretary-General to make available in 1971 additional and detailed information on the precise role, functions, responsibilities, terms of reference and organization of the proposed transport centre. It also decided to defer consideration of the proposal to create a centre until 1971.

A decision on the proposed meeting of ministers responsible for transport was also postponed until developments relating to programming in the field of inland transport by the regional economic commissions made possible further consideration of the matter.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 1490(XLVIII), adopted unanimously by the Council on the basis of a proposal by India, Jamaica, Sudan and Yugoslavia, as amended by the sponsors and the United States. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Council of the proposed transport centre, several speakers expressed concern about the possible overlapping of responsibilities between the suggested centre and some of the existing United Nations bodies involved in transport.

#### TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

The Economic and Social Council, at its May 1970 session, considered a note by the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and its Group of Experts on Explosives and Group of Rapporteurs on the Packing of Dangerous Goods.

In his note, the Secretary-General reported on the work completed by the Committee and its two subsidiary bodies and on the projects planned by the experts for the future.

The work already completed included the classification and enumeration of dangerous goods, particularly those which had come on the market as a result of scientific and technical development, and the packing of dangerous goods. A series of general provisions were offered concerning the current specifications for packing.

The planned programme of work covered the steps to be taken in case of accident during transport and a study of recommendations on



tanks designed to transport dangerous goods.

The Secretary-General also brought to the attention of the Council the progress the Committee had made on the question of the standardization of the laws and statutes on the transport of dangerous goods.

On 22 May 1970, the Council noted the work carried out by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and asked the Secretary-General to change the recommendations of the Committee in accordance with the Committee's proposals, and to distribute the revised recommendations to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations.

The Council invited the Governments of Member States and the organizations referred to above to submit to the Secretary-General any comments they might wish to make and to inform him on how the recommendations would be applied in either national or international regulations.

With regard to the future work of the Committee, the Council enlarged the Committee's mandate to include the study of questions relating to the construction, testing and use of tanks other than those permanently installed in sea-going ships or in vessels used for inland waterways, or forming part of the structure of such ships or vessels.

The Council also suggested that the Committee should consider enlarging the list of dangerous goods, grouping them according to type and the degree of danger in transporting them, and allotting a number to each type to show its compatibility with other types of dangerous goods; the list should show the characteristics of the dangerous goods, the kind of danger involved, the means of extinguishing fires in each case and any other safety measures connected with the goods and their packing.

Finally, in view of the major role played by the Committee of Experts in ensuring co-ordination on the question of the transport of dangerous goods, the Council decided that the membership of the Committee should be increased to ten if other Governments of Member States—on the request of the Secretary-General and at their own expense—wished to lend the services of experts to participate in

the work of the Committee. The Council also decided that the Group of Experts on Explosives should continue to function as a subsidiary body of the Committee.

These decisions were among those embodied in resolution 1488(XLVIII), adopted unanimously by the Council on a proposal of Norway and the United Kingdom, amended by the USSR and sub-amended by Upper Volta. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The USSR amendment, sub-amended by Upper Volta, added the operative paragraph in the resolution by which the Council suggested that the Committee should consider enlarging and grouping the list of dangerous goods.

An Italian drafting amendment was withdrawn.

In August 1970, the Group of Rapporteurs on the Packing of Dangerous Goods held a session at which it considered the procedures and methods of work to be followed in the study of tanks for the transport of dangerous goods.

By the end of 1970, the Secretary-General had prepared and published the revised recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, as requested by the Council.

#### CONTAINERIZATION MEETING

Before the Economic and Social Council during its May 1970 session was a report by the Secretary-General on the administrative, technical and legal problems requiring attention at the global level in the field of international container transport.

On 22 May 1970, the Council decided that a conference on international container traffic should be convened jointly by the United Nations and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). It should cover the topics and areas of action outlined in the Secretary-General's report on the problems in the field, and should be held as early as practicable, preferably in 1972.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary preparations in collaboration with IMCO and in co-operation with other appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

These decisions were taken without the adoption of a resolution.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1681-1684, 1688, 1690.

TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES AND  
PROPOSAL FOR TRANSPORT CENTRE

E/4794. Work of United Nations Secretariat in transport field. Periodic report of Secretary-General.

E/4794/Add.1. Addendum to periodic report of Secretary-General, attaching document describing maritime transport activities of UNCTAD.

E/4795. Review of activities of United Nations system of organizations in transport field. Major transport problems of developing countries. Report by Secretary-General.

E/4795/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General on administrative and financial implications of creation of United Nations Centre for Transport Development suggested in E/4795.

E/4795/Add.2-4. Comments of ICAO and WMO, and note by Secretary-General.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 25 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III B (4).

E/L.1320. India, Jamaica, Sudan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1490(XLVIII), as proposed by 4 powers, E/L.1320, as orally amended by sponsors and United States, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 May 1970, meeting 1690.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1082A(XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, 1202(XLII) of 26 May 1967 and 1372(XLV) of 2 August 1968,

Having considered the Secretary-General's reports on the work of the United Nations Secretariat in the transport field and on the major transport problems of developing countries, and the report dealing with transport questions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its fifth session,

Recognizing that transport development plays a vital role in the economic and social conditions of developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the devising of sound solutions for the transport problems of developing countries should be based on the appraisal of the possibilities offered by the new advances in transport technology as well as on economic research and exchange of information and experience,

Believing that the activities of the United Nations system in the transport field should be intensified and increased, particularly as part of the efforts to be made towards the achieving of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Notes with satisfaction the above-mentioned reports;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Economic and Social Council at its fiftieth session, after taking into account the views expressed at its forty-eighth session, additional and detailed in-

formation on the precise role, functions, responsibilities, terms of reference and organization of the proposed Centre;

3. Decides further to postpone a decision on the proposed meeting of ministers responsible for transport until developments relating to the programming of the regional economic commissions in the field of inland transport make possible further consideration of the matter;

4. Decides to defer the consideration of the question of the proposed Centre to its fiftieth session.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport of Dangerous Goods (1970), Vols. I-IV.

Recommendations prepared by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/ECA/81/Rev.2). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.VIII.2, Vols. I-IV.

E/4783. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1315. Norway and United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/L.1316. USSR: amendment to 2-power draft resolution, E/L.1315.

E/L.1317. Italy: amendment to 2-power draft resolution, E/L.1315.

RESOLUTION 1488(XLVIII), as proposed by 2 powers, E/L.1315, as amended by USSR (E/L.1316, as orally sub-amended by Upper Volta), adopted unanimously by Council on 22 May 1970, meeting 1688.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 645 G(XXIII) of 26 April 1957, 724C(XXVIII) of 17 July 1959, 871(XXXIII) of 10 April 1962, 994(XXXVI) of 16 December 1963 and 1110(XL) of 7 March 1966,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, of the Group of Experts on Explosives and of the Group of Rapporteurs on the Packing of Dangerous Goods,

Noting the considerable progress achieved in harmonizing codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods and of the prominent part played by the Committee of Experts in respect of co-ordination in this field,

Noting that the work on the transport of explosives, on the one hand, and the work on the transport of dangerous goods, on the other, are closely interrelated and that the Group of Experts has, in fact, been functioning satisfactorily as a subsidiary body of the Committee of Experts,

Noting the desirability of further promoting the safe transport of dangerous liquids and gases carried in bulk in certain tanks,

Noting the programme of work for 1970-1971 proposed by the Committee of Experts

1. Commends the experts and rapporteurs on their valuable work;

**2. Decides:**

(a) That the Group of Experts on Explosives shall

continue to function as a subsidiary body of the Committee of Experts and that the Committee may alter, as required, the composition of its subsidiary bodies;

(b) That the membership of the Committee of Experts may be raised to ten should further Governments of Member States wish to make available, at the request of the Secretary-General and at their own expense, experts to serve on the Committee;

(c) That the Committee of Experts shall study the questions concerning the construction, testing and use of tanks other than those permanently fixed to, or forming part of, the structure of sea-going vessels or inland waterway craft;

3. Requests the Secretary-General in the light of the contents of the reports of the Committee of Experts on its fifth and sixth sessions:

(a) To amend the recommendations of the Committee in accordance with the proposals contained in the reports of the Committee on its fifth and sixth sessions and to issue a revised version of the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods;

(b) To circulate the revised version of the recommendations to Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international organizations;

(c) To convene meetings of the Committee of Experts and its subsidiary bodies, taking into account, on the one hand, the programme of work proposed by the Committee and, on the other, the calendar of conferences and availability of resources to service meeting;

4. Invites Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international organizations to send to the Secretary-General such comments as they may wish to make on the revised version of the recommendations and to inform him, if possible within six months following the receipt of the said revised version, of the extent to which the recommendations are, or will be, applied within the framework of national or international regulations, as the case may be;

5. Suggests that the Committee of Experts consider:

(a) In view of the appearance of new dangerous goods, enlarging the list of dangerous goods by including there new dangerous goods;

(b) Grouping dangerous goods within classes by the type and degree of the danger of their transportation, with due regard to the specific conditions of their transportation such as their compatibility;

(c) Giving each of the dangerous goods a numerical designation, which, in addition to the "dangerous goods" label would indicate the group of compatibility, which could be instrumental in the solution of the problems of the joint transportation of dangerous goods;

(d) Supplementing the enlarged list of dangerous goods with indications of the properties and the category of danger of such goods, the fire-fighting means, other safety measures regarding such goods and their packing.

#### CONTAINERIZATION MEETING

E/4796 and Corr.1 and Add.2. Administrative, technical and legal problems in field of international container transport requiring attention at global level. Report prepared in co-operation with IMCO, and note by Secretary-General.

E/4796/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General on administrative and financial implications of proposal in E/4796 to convene conference on container traffic. E/4846/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 5th session, 25 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III B (4).

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decision, p. 17.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Transport Modes and Technologies for Development (ST/ECA/127). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.VIII.1.

Institution Building for Transport Development in Developing Countries (ST/ECA/148). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.VIII.1.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II E 2.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter III C.

E/CN.2/CONF.5/42. Report of Group of Rapporteurs on Packing of Dangerous Goods on its 10th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 10-20 August 1970.

## DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

### TECHNICAL AID IN 1970

In 1970, assistance in tourism development was provided by the United Nations to Afghanistan, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, the Philippines and Senegal. At the request of the South Pacific Commission, preparations began for a survey of the tourism potentialities of the countries and territories within the South Pacific area.

In addition, 1970 saw the completion of a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project on the physical development of the south Adriatic region. As a follow-up activity, the United Nations, in co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia, convened an inter-regional seminar on physical planning for tourism development, at which were discussed the role and techniques of physical plan-

ning for tourism development, with special reference to developing countries. The seminar was held in October-November 1970 in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

A report by the Secretary-General on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) was before the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1970 session.

The report, which was drafted in co-operation with UNDP and IUOTO, reflected the views of the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations involved in work on tourism.

On 28 July 1970 the Council decided to postpone consideration of the report until 1971, having in mind that an Extraordinary General Assembly of IUOTO was scheduled to meet in September 1970 in order to revise the statutes of IUOTO to enable it to acquire an inter-governmental character, and considering that the United Nations could conclude an agreement with the transformed Union, establishing an operational link only after the statutes had been revised.

This decision was embodied in resolution 1540(XLIX), adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, which had approved a draft text on 24 July 1970, by 20 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on a proposal of Ceylon, Greece, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At the invitation of IUOTO, representatives of the Secretary-General attended the Extraordinary General Assembly, which was held in

Mexico City, Mexico, in September 1970. That Assembly adopted the statutes of the World Tourism Organization on 28 September 1970. The statutes would enter into force 120 days after 51 States had deposited with the Government of Switzerland their declaration of acceptance of the statutes.

#### REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

At its March-April 1970 session the Economic and Social Council took note of three reports that had been submitted to it at earlier sessions but had not been considered: a report by IUOTO on International Tourist Year (1967); a periodic report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, held in Rome, Italy, in 1963; and a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Inter-regional Seminar on Tourism Development, which was convened by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Switzerland in Berne, Switzerland, in October-November 1968.

The Council noted the reports on 3 April 1970 without adopting a formal resolution. This Council action was recommended by the Economic Committee, which acted on the question on 25 March 1970.

Consideration of a fourth report, namely, a review of activities and programmes of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism, was deferred to the Council's mid-1970 session, so that it could be taken up in conjunction with the report by the Secretary-General on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and IUOTO (see above). The Council deferred consideration of that report to 1971.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 402, 403.  
Plenary Meeting 1720.

E/4861 and Corr.1. Co-operation and relationships between United Nations and International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO). Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.387. Ceylon, Greece, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as

orally amended by sponsors, approved by Co-ordination Committee on 24 July 1970, meeting 403, by 20 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.  
E/4909. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 1540(XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4909, adopted without vote by Council on 28 July 1970, meeting 1720.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2529(XXIV) of 5 December 1969,

Having in mind that the Extraordinary General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations will meet from 17 to 25 September 1970 in Mexico City in order to revise the statutes of the Union, thus enabling it to acquire an intergovernmental character,

Considering that the United Nations can conclude an agreement with the transformed Union establishing an operational link only after the statutes of the Union have been revised,

1. Invites, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2529(XXIV), the Governments of States whose national tourist organizations are members of the Union to give the necessary instructions and powers to their representatives at the forthcoming Extraordinary General Assembly of the Union so that the statutes by which the Union shall be transformed into an international tourism organization of intergovernmental character may be duly approved and adopted;

2. Recognizes that consideration by the Council of proposals on co-operation and relations between the United Nations and the transformed Union must await the revision of the statutes of the Union;

3. Decides to postpone until its fiftieth session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation and relations between the United Nations and the Union.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION  
Economic Committee, meeting 503.  
Plenary Meeting 1672.

E/4615 and Corr.1. United Nations Inter-regional Seminar on Tourism Development, Berne, Switzerland, 21 October-2 November 1968. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4627. International Tourist Year. Report of IUOTO.

E/4629. Implementation of recommendations of United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism. Periodic report of Secretary-General.

E/4787. Report on 4th session of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, 26 January-6 February 1970, Chapter VIII.

E/4810. Report of Economic Committee.

E/4832. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council at its 48th session. Other decisions, p. 11.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Three, Chapter II E 2.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI H.

## FISCAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

### TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

Technical co-operation activities in fiscal and financial matters expanded during 1970 to include inter-regional advisory services in government budgeting and accounting, taxation and foreign investment, and related subjects.

A newly appointed inter-regional adviser assisted the Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division of the Economic Commission for Africa with the preparation of a training course in budget harmonization which was designed to train officers from African countries in programme budgeting and performance evaluation for the improvement of revenue forecasting techniques.

Technical assistance in accounting, auditing, budgeting and other areas of financial administration was provided through the sending of experts to Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The inter-regional adviser in taxation undertook several short-term programming missions to Latin America which were followed by requests for technical assistance. The Governments of El Salvador and Honduras asked for advice on tax administration reform. British Honduras was advised on recommended changes in its fiscal situation. Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago received assistance in land taxation. Training advice in various fields of tax administration was also provided at conferences on income tax administration in the Caribbean, held in April and November-December 1970.

A mission to prepare for the establishment and operation of a regional financial corporation of north-eastern Argentina made recommendations concerning a possible financial structure, an organizational framework and the mobilization of funds.

### MEETINGS

At the first Inter-regional Seminar on Export Credit Insurance and Export Credit Financing, held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September-

October 1970, a number of recommendations for technical co-operation were made. It was suggested that: a study be prepared of the possibility of introducing a risk-sharing mechanism among the developing countries on a regional or sub-regional basis; a regional or sub-regional clearing-house be established to collect and maintain vital information; conventions or guidelines be formulated in respect of the terms of suppliers' and buyers' credits for exports of engineering and capital goods and related services, with a view to avoiding a credit race; and sub-regional and regional fiscal and financial expert teams be set up in selected areas.

A meeting of the Expert Group on Tax Reform Planning was held in September 1970, in accordance with an Economic and Social Council decision of 4 August 1967.<sup>8</sup>

The topics discussed were the nature of tax planning, administration and policy aspects of individual taxes, and the organization of tax planning.

The Group of Experts made recommendations in a number of areas, but the greatest stress was placed on the need for training in tax services. In this area, the Experts recommended that the United Nations play a key role in the establishment of regional and sub-regional training centres, in preparing training materials and disseminating them to all interested bodies, and in providing assistance to governmental tax-planning organizations when requested.

The Group also pointed out a number of areas in need of further study, including financing of urban government, agricultural and urban land taxation, taxation of mineral resources and the development and improvement of techniques for taxing capital gains and foreign income.

#### PUBLICATIONS AND STUDIES

During 1970, the Secretariat published a Manual for Government Accounting in English, French and Spanish. The Manual of Land Tax Administration., which was published in English and Spanish in 1968, was issued in French during 1970.

A study on United States Income Taxation of Private Investments in Developing Countries was also issued in 1970.

As a part of the preparations for a comprehensive study of tax systems in developing countries (with a view to evaluating their effects on the mobilization of resources and their contribution to income distribution), the Secretariat undertook during 1970 a number of country studies on tax reform planning, and also several functional cross-sectional studies on subjects such as taxation of agriculture, income distribution and sales taxes. These were to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1971.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 366-67, text of resolution

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

United States Income Taxation of Private Investments in Developing Countries (ST/ECA/126). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.XVI.2.

Manual for Government Accounting (ST/ECA/130 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.XVI.3.

Tax Reform Planning. Report of the Expert Group on

Tax Reform Planning, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 8-12 September 1970 (ST/ECA/135). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVI.1.

Interaction between the French Tax System and Those of Developing Countries (ST/ECA/149). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.XVI.3.

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

During 1970, 18 experts were assigned to provide technical assistance in such branches of cartography as hydrographic surveying, land surveying and geodetic surveying, photogrammetry, topography and reproduction, as well as administering of survey departments. Such as-

sistance was given to Afghanistan, Argentina, Barbados, Burundi, Laos, Libya, Madagascar, Nepal, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Somalia.

Assistance continued to be extended: to the Survey Department of India to establish a

pilot production centre for surveying and mapping, and a training programme for survey technicians; to the Dacca branch of the Survey Department of Pakistan; to the Survey Department of Jamaica; for the establishment of an Institute of Surveying and Mapping in Diyatalawa, Ceylon; and to the Geographic Institute of the Ivory Coast.

Sixteen fellowships were awarded to candidates from Ceylon, India, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania in cartography, geodesy and hydrography, Photogrammetry, and survey techniques.

The second session of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Geographical Names was held in March 1970, and an Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Hydrographic Surveying and Bathymetric Charting was convened in March-April.

The results of both these meetings were

considered by the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, which convened at Teheran, Iran, from 24 October to 7 November 1970.

At its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the results of the second session of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Geographical Names. In his report, the Secretary-General recommended convening a second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1972. He also recommended that United Nations conferences on the subject be convened at intervals of no less than four years.

On 13 May 1970, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report and endorsed his recommendations. It did so without adopting a formal resolution.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION Plenary Meeting 1676.

E/4812 and Add.1. Standardization of geographical names. Report and statement of Secretary-General on administrative and financial implications of convening 2nd conference on standardization of geographical names.

E/4846/Rev.1. Report on 5th session of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, 25 April-12 May 1970, Chapter III C (3).

E/4832/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council at its resumed 48th session, 11-28 May 1970. Other decisions, p. 20.

##### OTHER DOCUMENTS

World Cartography, Vol. X (ST/SOA/SER.L/10). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.I.4; Vol. XI (ST/SOA/SER.L/11). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.I.6.

International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale. Report for 1969 (ST/ECA/SER.D/15). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.70.I.19.

Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, Teheran, Iran, 24 October-7 November 1970. Vol. I: Report of the Conference. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.I.15.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XI I.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Before the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1970 session was a note by the Secretary-General on relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), which is the successor organization to the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI).

The Secretary-General reported that he proposed to establish arrangements with the International Bureau of WIPO for reciprocal exchange of information and documentation and reciprocal representation at meetings, similar to arrangements made in 1964 with BIRPI concerning another of the United International Bureaux—

the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The Secretary-General's actions with regard to these organizations was taken in terms of a Council decision of 27 July 1964,<sup>9</sup> which had to do with the role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries.

By that decision, the Secretary-General had been requested to explore possibilities for adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 283-84, text of resolution 1013(XXXVII).

industrial technology to developing countries, Union for the Protection of Industrial Property generally and in co-operation with the competent international bodies, including United Nations bodies and the Bureau of the International Property). (which was one of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1721.

E/4891. Relations with World Intellectual Property Organization. Note by Secretary-General.



# Questions Relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Declaration on Granting Independence

## CHAPTER I

### THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

#### GENERAL ASPECTS

##### TERRITORIES UNDER THE SYSTEM

Under the International Trusteeship System established by the Charter of the United Nations, Member States administering Trust Territories are accountable to the United Nations for the discharge of their responsibilities and obligations in the administration of the Territories.

In 1970, there remained two of the 11 Trust Territories originally placed under the International Trusteeship System. These Territories, situated in the Pacific, were: the Trust Territory of New Guinea, administered by Australia; and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the United Nations Charter<sup>1</sup>) administered by the United States.

##### EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

The Trusteeship Council, in supervising the administration of the Trust Territories on behalf of the General Assembly or, in the case of the strategic area, on behalf of the Security Council, examines the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities. At the same time it also examines, among other things, petitions affecting the Trust Territories, reports of visiting missions, and observations that may have been submitted by specialized agencies on conditions in the Territories within their spheres of competence.

Under the procedures followed, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority makes an opening statement in which he brings the Trusteeship Council up to date on events in the Territory concerned. This statement is supplemented by the comments of indigenous representatives attached to the delegation of the Administering Authority. The Administering Authority's representative on the Council and its Special Representative then reply to questions put to them by members of the Council. After a general debate in which each Council member gives his opinion on conditions in the particular Territory, a draft report (drawn up by a drafting committee) is submitted to the Council, which votes on the report's various conclusions and recommendations. A summary of observations made by individual members representing their individual opinions only is also contained in the report.

The reports on conditions in the Trust Territories form part of the Council's annual report to the General Assembly (or to the Security Council in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

At the Trusteeship Council's thirty-seventh regular session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 May to 19 June

<sup>1</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Article 83 of the Charter.

1970, the Council examined the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities on the two Trust Territories and adopted conclusions and recommendations on each of them.

In accordance with its normal practice, the Council adopted two reports: one to the General Assembly, which included a chapter on conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea; and one to the Security Council, which contained a chapter on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

In 1970, the Trusteeship Council was composed of two Administering Authorities, namely, Australia (Trust Territory of New Guinea) and the United States (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), and of four non-administering members—China, France, the USSR and the United Kingdom—which were members by virtue of their being permanent members of the Security Council.

#### PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

The examination of petitions concerning Trust Territories derives from Article 87 of the United Nations Charter, which provides that the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, may accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority. Petitions relating to a strategic area are governed by Article 83 of the United Nations Charter and the terms of the relevant Trusteeship Agreement.<sup>2</sup> Petitions may concern the affairs of one or more Trust Territories or the operation of the International Trusteeship System.

In 1970, the Trusteeship Council considered 42 written petitions and communications—nine concerning the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and 33 concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In addition, it heard two petitioners with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

#### VISITING MISSIONS

##### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

By a decision of 19 June 1969,<sup>3</sup> the Trusteeship Council decided to dispatch in 1970 a

periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and to invite the Governments of Australia, China, France and the United Kingdom to submit nominations for membership. The Council decided that the nominations of members would be automatically approved when received from the Governments concerned, and it set forth the Visiting Mission's terms of reference.

The Visiting Mission, which was composed of Kenneth Rogers (Australia), Chairman; Meng-Hsien Wang (China); Alain Deschamps (France); and David Lane (United Kingdom), visited the Territory from 12 February to 19 March 1970. Before its departure, it had preliminary discussions in Washington, D. C., United States, with representatives of the United States Departments of State, the Interior and Defense.

The Trusteeship Council considered the report of the Visiting Mission concurrently with the annual report of the Administering Authority.

On 19 June 1970, the Council drew attention to the fact that in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, it had taken into account the recommendations and observations of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon. The Council also invited the Administering Authority to take into account the Mission's recommendations and conclusions, as well as the comments thereon by Council members.

These were among the decisions embodied in the Council's resolution 2153(XXXVII) adopted by 5 votes to 1, on a proposal by the United Kingdom. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

##### TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

At its 1970 session, the Trusteeship Council considered the question of the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., for texts of Articles 83 and 87 of the Charter.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 612-13, text of resolution 2152 (XXXVI).

of New Guinea. The Council took up this question in conjunction with its consideration of a General Assembly decision of 16 December 1969,<sup>4</sup> which, among other things, requested the Trusteeship Council to include non-members of the Council in its periodic visiting missions to the Territory, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with the Administering Authority, and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The consultations requested by the General Assembly were carried out, and the Council decided to dispatch a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea at the beginning of 1971 and to invite the Governments of France, Iraq, Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom to nominate members to compose the Visiting Mission. The Council further decided that the nominations of members would be automatically approved when the nominations were received from the Governments concerned.

Among other things, the Council directed the Visiting Mission to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territory of New Guinea towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the United Nations Charter<sup>5</sup> and to pay special attention to the question of the future of the Territory, in the light of the relevant Articles of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, bearing in mind the provisions of relevant Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions. The Mission was further directed to receive and investigate petitions on the spot.

The Council took these actions by adopting, by 4 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, resolution 2154(XXXVII) of 19 June 1970. The text was proposed by the Council members. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Subsequently, Paul Blanc (France), Adnan Raouf (Iraq), Charles E. Wyse (Sierra Leone) and Sir Denis Alien (United Kingdom) were nominated as members of the Visiting Mission. Sir Denis Alien was elected Chairman of the Visiting Mission.

#### ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

During the examination of conditions in the Trust Territories at its 1970 session, the Trusteeship Council considered the question of the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories. Special attention was paid to the measures and steps being taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order to enable them to enjoy self-government or complete independence within the shortest time practicable.

The Council's conclusions and recommendations on the subject and a brief summary of the observations made by members are set out below in the separate sections dealing with each of the Territories. (See pp. 673-81 and 681-88.)

On 27 November 1961, the General Assembly, in establishing its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, requested the Trusteeship Council to assist that Committee in its work.<sup>6</sup>

In accordance with this request and following a decision taken by the Trusteeship Council, the Council President informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that the Council, in 1970, had examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and of New Guinea, and that the conclusions and recommendations of the Council, as well as the observations of the Council members representing their individual opinions only, were contained in the report to the Security Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in the report to the General As-

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 620, text of resolution 2590(XXIV).

<sup>5</sup>Article 76b of the Charter states that the basic objectives of the trusteeship system shall be: "to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement."

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 56, text of resolution 1654 (XVI).

sembly with regard to the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

The Council President also expressed willingness to discuss with the Chairman of the Special Committee any further assistance that the Special Committee might require from the Council.

The Trusteeship Council further decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the fruitful co-operation that had taken place during the year between the Special Committee and the Trusteeship Council, which had led to the inclusion for the first time of non-members of the Council in a visiting mission to a Trust Territory.

#### OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

A programme of scholarships and fellowships for inhabitants of Trust Territories was initiated by the General Assembly on 18 January 1952.<sup>7</sup> Under the procedure adopted by the Trusteeship Council for the administration of the programme, the Secretary-General submits an annual report to the Council, giving appropriate information on the programme.

The report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in 1970 covered the period from 1 June 1969 to 31 May 1970. Scholarships and training facilities had been offered by 11 Member States: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia. According to information made available to the Secretary-General, no applications for scholarships offered by these Member States were received from the two Trust Territories during 1970.

On 10 June 1970, the Trusteeship Council considered the report of the Secretary-General and decided, without adopting a formal resolution, to take note of it.

#### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

In accordance with decisions by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General reports annually to the Trusteeship Council on arrangements undertaken in co-operation with the Administering

Authorities for distributing official records of the United Nations and for disseminating information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories.

The report submitted to the Council's 1970 session by the Secretary-General, covering the period from 1 June 1969 to 31 May 1970, contained information about the number and titles of United Nations publications and about films and radio programmes that had been distributed. It also indicated that special care had been taken to distribute in the Trust Territories publications and press releases relating to the work of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

During the discussion in the Council, the representative of Australia said that in New Guinea, the Government departments concerned with education and information made extensive use of material disseminated by the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby. The radio stations of the Administration regularly broadcast programmes on the work of the United Nations and an Administration publication produced in simple, clear English, entitled *Our News*, regularly included a page devoted to the United Nations.

The representative of the United Kingdom, although impressed by the continuing efforts being made in the two Trust Territories to disseminate information about the work of the United Nations, was concerned about the particular publications that were being distributed. He drew attention to a publication dealing with the United Nations and decolonization since 1945, and was concerned to note the lack of information about the two remaining Trust Territories and about the work of the Trusteeship Council.

He pointed out that the publication gave prominence to conclusions and recommendations about those Territories, which had been adopted

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1952, p. 745.

by the Special Committee. These conclusions and recommendations related to military activities and the question of foreign economic interests, and they often misrepresented the real position in the Territories.

It was the view of the United Kingdom that the information disseminated should reflect the work currently being done by the Trusteeship Council through its regular visiting missions and other procedures. The Council's conclusions and recommendations relating to the two Trust Territories ought to be adequately reflected in the material disseminated in those Territories, he thought.

The representative of the United States sup-

ported the points made by the United Kingdom's representative.

The representative of the USSR was of the opinion that the main purpose of disseminating information in the Trust Territories should be to encourage the people to move towards self-determination and independence. He thought it was right to include material concerning such aspects of the process of decolonization as, for example, military activities in colonial Territories and the part played by the foreign monopolies in the colonies.

The Trusteeship Council decided, without adopting a formal resolution, to take note of the report of the Secretary-General.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—37TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1356-1370.

T/L.1154. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly for period covering 20 June 1969-19 June 1970. Working paper prepared by Secretariat, adopted by Council on 19 June 1970, meeting 1370, by 5 votes to 1.

A/8004. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, covering period 20 June 1969-19 June 1970: Part I, Chapters I and II; Part H.

T/L.1156. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands covering period 19 June 1969—19 June 1970. Working paper prepared by Secretariat, adopted by Council on 19 June 1970, meeting 1370, by 5 votes to 1.

S/9893. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands covering period 20 June 1969-19 June 1970. (Security Council Official Records, 25th Year, Special Supplement No. 1), Part I A; Part II.

T/1712. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 37th session, 26 May-19 June 1970. Other decisions, p. 3.

[See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for sections on: New Guinea, pp. 680-81; and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, pp. 687-88.]

##### PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—37TH SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1358, 1361, 1364, 1365.

T/1702/Add.1. Provisional agenda of 37th session of Trusteeship Council, Annex: List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.

A/8004. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter III.

S/9893. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, Part I B.

T/1712. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 37th session, 26 May-19 June 1970. Other decisions, p. 3.

##### VISITING MISSIONS

##### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—37TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1370.

A/8004. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter IV A.

S/9893. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council, Part I C.

T/1713 (T/1707). Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1970.

T/L.1158. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2153 (xxxvII), as proposed by United Kingdom, T/L.1158, adopted by Council on 19 June 1970, meeting 1370, by 5 votes to 1.

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined at its thirty-seventh session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1970,

Having heard the oral observations made by the representatives of the United States of America concerning the report,

1. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission and of the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

3. Draws attention to the fact that, at its thirty-seventh session, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory, the Trusteeship Council took into account the recommendations and observations of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

4. Decides that it will continue to take these recommendations, conclusions and observations into account in future examination of matters relating to the Trust Territory concerned;

5. Invites the Administering Authority to take into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as the comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council;

6. Decides, in accordance with rule 98 of its rules of procedure, that the report of the Visiting Mission and the text of the present resolution shall be distributed in an appropriate form.

#### TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—37TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1370.

A/8004. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly., Part I, Chapter IV B.  
T/L.1159. Draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2154(xxxvII), as proposed by Council members, T/L.1159, adopted by Council on 19 June 1970, meeting 1370, by 4 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

The Trusteeship Council,

Having decided to dispatch a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971,

Recalling the request made to the Trusteeship Council by the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 2590(XXIV) of 16 December 1969, to include non-members of the Trusteeship Council in its periodic visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with the Administering Authority, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the consultations requested by the General Assembly have been carried out,

Having decided that the Visiting Mission should be composed of ..... (France), ..... (Iraq), ..... (Sierra Leone) and ..... (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),

Having decided that the Visiting Mission should visit the Trust Territory early in 1971,

1. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territory of New Guinea towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, and to pay special attention to the question of the future of the Territory, in the light of the relevant Articles of the Charter

and the Trusteeship Agreement, bearing in mind the provisions of relevant Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions, including Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960;

2. Directs the Visiting Mission to give attention, as may be appropriate in the light of discussions in the Trusteeship Council and of resolutions adopted by it, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the Trust Territory, in the petitions received by the Council concerning reports of the previous periodic visiting missions to the Territory and in the observations of the Administering Authority on those reports;

3. Directs the Visiting Mission to receive petitions, without prejudice to its acting in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council, and to investigate on the spot such of the petitions received as, in its opinion, warrant special investigation;

4. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Council as soon as practicable a report on its visit to the Trust Territory of New Guinea containing its findings, with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make.

#### ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—37TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1369.

A/8004. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter V; Part II, Section F. S/9893. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, Part II, Section F.

T/1712. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 37th session, 26 May-19 June 1970. Other decisions, p. 4.

#### OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—37TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1367.

A/8004. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI A.

T/1711. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories. Report of Secretary-General.

T/1712. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 37th session, 26 May-19 June 1970. Other decisions, p. 4.

#### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—37TH SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1364.

- A/8004. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI B.
- T/1710. Dissemination of information on United Nations and International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories. Report of Secretary-General.
- T/1712. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 37th session, 26 May-19 June 1970. Other decisions, p. 4.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

- T/1703. Co-operation with Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Note of 18 February 1970 from Secretary-General.
- T/1706. Letter of 14 April 1970 from Chairman of Committee for 25th Anniversary of United Nations.
- T/1709. Report of 1 June 1970 by Secretary-General on credentials.

## CONDITIONS IN INDIVIDUAL TRUST TERRITORIES

## Trust Territory of New Guinea

The Trust Territory of New Guinea includes part of the island of New Guinea north of the Papuan border and east of the 141st meridian of longitude, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon group, namely Buka and Bougainville. The total land area covers 92,160 square miles.

As at 30 June 1969, the indigenous population of the Trust Territory totalled 1,692,095. At the census of June 1966, the non-indigenous population numbered 20,265.

The Trust Territory and the neighbouring territory of Papua are administered jointly by Australia under the Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949-1968.<sup>8</sup>

Conditions in the Trust Territory were considered at the thirty-seventh session of the Trusteeship Council, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 May to 19 June 1970. Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea were considered by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples between 18 June and 3 November 1970, and by the General Assembly in November and December 1970.

CONSIDERATION BY  
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

## POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

At its 1970 session, the Trusteeship Council was pleased to note that a select committee on constitutional development had been established by the House of Assembly in the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and that it was studying

various alternative forms of constitutional government and their possible suitability for the Territory in order to make its recommendations to the House of Assembly.

The Council noted that increased responsibilities were being given to ministerial members, that ministerial members had become fully responsible to the Administrator's Executive Council for the day-to-day running of their departments, and that within the framework of broader Government policy they made policy decisions. The Council was also pleased that the Administrator's Executive Council was being consulted on all significant issues. It hoped the Administering Authority would continue its policy of expanding both the responsibilities and the decision-making role of the Administrator's Executive Council.

The Council was pleased that the House of Assembly had agreed to the introduction of urban local government councils in the main towns, and that these councils assumed responsibility for the provision of municipal services within their areas. It also hoped that local government councils would be introduced as soon as possible into other areas.

The Council favoured the emphasis on meeting local expenditures with local revenues to the extent possible and on having grants from the Administering Authority matched by local funds and efforts. The stress on self-help would significantly enhance the value of the local

<sup>8</sup> The territory of Papua has a total area of about 87,000 square miles. As at 30 June 1969, the indigenous population exceeded 630,000. The non-indigenous population, at the 1966 census, was 14,377.

government councils and the development of self-reliance among the people of the Territory.

The Trusteeship Council was further pleased to note that in the field of public service the Administering Authority had made major efforts to meet suggestions made by the Council at its 1969 session.<sup>9</sup> Among other things, the Council noted the marked increase in the number of indigenous employees in the public service, the system of cadetships to prepare local officers with potential for senior positions and the actions taken concerning salaries.

The Council continued to believe that the already substantial effort to replace expatriate officers with properly trained local personnel must be increased and accelerated. In this regard, it was hoped that the five-year development plan's emphasis on education and training would produce significant results in the localization of the public service.

During the debate in the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the United States said that the Administrator's Executive Council had increasingly been consulting with the Administering Authority on a wider range of issues. Of primary importance was the greater voice given to this Executive Council in fiscal matters. He fully realized that the system of ministerial members was experimental, and he was certain that the Administering Authority would continue to give careful consideration to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development.

The representative of the USSR said that since its establishment in 1964 the House of Assembly had not been invested with full legislative powers and was still not entitled to take decisions on certain vital questions, to approve the budget of the Territory or to adopt independently any bills or legislative enactments. The Administrator and the Governor-General of Australia were entitled to veto any decisions of the Assembly.

Moreover, he said, the Administering Authority had set up an Administrator's Executive Council, and had stated that this was an effective instrument for governing the Territory. However, the Administrator was not bound to act in conformity with the advice of that Council. The USSR representative could therefore see no recognizable progress which

affected the activities of the higher legislative bodies.

The representative of the United Kingdom said he had noted in particular the changes introduced in March 1970, by which the ministerial members had been given greater responsibility and the collective responsibility of the Administrator's Executive Council had been increased. The increased responsibility of ministerial members, both individually and collectively, reflected a progressive transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people, he felt.

The representative of France observed that political evolution had accelerated sharply since the establishment of the House of Assembly; a change of tempo had first been noticed less than four years later, when the Administrator's Executive Council had been set up. The ministerial members appointed in 1969 to co-operate with the departmental heads in the day-to-day conduct of affairs had assumed, within a few months, full responsibility for management of the departments and could make budgetary proposals.

Furthermore, the French representative said, the Select Committee of the House of Assembly was preparing to set out for the Pacific, Asia and Africa in search of the ideal constitution to meet the requirements of the territory. The special problems associated with the acceleration of the process of emancipation of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories should be kept in mind when the new fundamental law of the Territory was being drafted, he said.

The representative of China stated that the people of Papua New Guinea, through their elected representatives, had not only participated significantly in the administration of their day-to-day affairs, but had also embarked on the task of designing their political future. He welcomed the constitutional changes introduced by the Administering Authority, which he considered to be another important step towards self-government, and he was interested in the current activities of the Select Committee which he thought would lead to further constitutional proposals.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 614-17.



The Special Representative of the Administering Authority said that the powers exercised by the ministerial members and by the Administrator's Executive Council had already evolved beyond those recommendations of the first House of Assembly. Further constitutional changes to be put into effect later in 1970 were under examination. The Administering Authority awaited with interest the recommendations of the new Select Committee on Constitutional Development.

Contrary to the assertion of the USSR representative, he said, the House of Assembly did approve the budget of the Territory, if it agreed with it. The House of Assembly most certainly had the power to reject the budget. It could and did pass bills put forward by private members or groups of members. It could and did pass or reject or amend bills put forward by Administration initiatives. It was true that disallowance power existed but it had been used so sparingly as to exclude it as an instrument of control.

He said that the people of Papua New Guinea certainly had no apprehension about the shape of their political future and were confident that they could determine it when they wished. The Administering Authority supported them in this.

#### ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

In 1969-1970, primary production, mainly agriculture, formed the basis of the Territory's economy, with agricultural products making up approximately 85 per cent of the total value of exports. The economy is largely dependent on copra and copra products. The timber industry was being developed, and manufacturing industries, which were being fostered, were of growing significance. Increasing interest was shown in 1969-1970 by major mining companies in exploration for minerals, particularly base metals, but gold production continued to decline in importance.

The Trusteeship Council noted that the launching of the large Bougainville mining project had required adjustments in the five-year development plan. It expressed the hope that the necessary adjustments would be made in the plan to restore its balance and to enable the population of the whole Territory to derive

the greatest advantage from capital investment in the island of Bougainville.

The Council expressed the hope that an increasing proportion of total loan funds from the Development Bank would go to indigenous borrowers. It had noted the explanations given by the Administering Authority concerning the small amount of the loans received by the local population.

Further, the Council noted with satisfaction that the Administration intended to propose to the House of Assembly a bill to establish an investment corporation, which, in co-operation with the Development Bank, would acquire equity in certain enterprises for future disposal to the people of the Territory under terms to be specified.

The Council welcomed the increase in the budgetary grant from the Administering Authority, which had reached A\$87 million in 1968-1969. It noted with interest the role played by the Estimates Committee, composed of ministerial members, and the Budget Committee of the House of Assembly in preparing the budget. It recommended that, subject to the report of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development, the Administering Authority should improve the machinery for the progressive transfer of further financial responsibility to the elected representatives of the people.

The Council welcomed the progress in implementing the project to exploit the Bougainville copper deposits which would place New Guinea among the world's leading copper producers. It noted with satisfaction that the agreement with the mining company had been debated and then approved unanimously by the House of Assembly. The Council was concerned, however, about the obvious unsettling effect on the local community of the establishment of such a large enterprise and invited the Administering Authority to do everything possible to ensure that the whole population benefited from the launching of the project.

During the Council's discussions, the United States representative said that, while recognizing the efforts to increase indigenous participation in primary production and the necessity to supplement budget allocations with private foreign investments, he felt that the projected control of primary agricultural production by

indigenous persons should be increased. The United States was gratified that measures were being taken to ensure that the Bougainville mining project would offer both sound economic advantages for the Territory as a whole and just compensation for the residents of the area immediately affected by the project.

The representative of the USSR stated that the economic policy pursued by the Administering Authority was, as statistical and other data showed, by no means intended to encourage the development of an independent economy which could stand on its own feet. As before, its policy was primarily aimed at strengthening Australian and other foreign capital in the economy, to the detriment of the vital interests of the indigenous population. The deleterious consequences for the future of the Territory resulting from the predominance of foreign monopolies were not difficult to foresee.

He said that by the time the Territory achieved independence, if the Administering Authority continued to pursue its current economic policies, all the key positions and the entire economic structure would be in the hands of the Australian and foreign monopolies, which would thus be the *de facto* owners of the Territory.

Considering further the situation in the Territory, the USSR could not but note the almost complete inactivity and impotence of the Administering Authority in the face of the ever-growing social and economic problems in the Territory.

The United Kingdom noted the expansion of production in 1969-1970 and the considerable increase in export income. The Bougainville copper scheme would be of great benefit to the Territory and the United Kingdom welcomed the assurance given by the Administering Authority that it was endeavouring to ensure the fullest protection for both the social and the economic rights of the people.

The representative of France said that the copper mining project, which would transform the economy of New Guinea and necessitate a reappraisal of the data for the five-year development plan, was taking shape with a speed that could not have been foreseen in 1969. The influx of capital goods in large quantities

distorted the pattern of imports and the balance of payments, while at the local level the preparation of sites, access roads and housing was causing turmoil in the area. Nevertheless, the Territory was advancing by several years the time when its economic take-off would be possible.

China's representative felt that the high growth rates in the manufacturing sector and in power generation were particularly noteworthy. The five-year development programme would be greatly boosted by the Bougainville copper mining project. Although outside investment could accelerate the economic development of the Territory, it was still essential, in China's view, to emphasize the promotion of indigenous economic advancement.

The Special Representative stated that the Administering Authority recognized that the part played by Papuans and New Guineans in the economic development of their own country must be increased and accelerated. That role was currently not adequate, and was a potential source of future problems. This had been a problem to which the solutions had not been easy.

The Special Representative recalled that he had outlined to the Council the steps being taken to overcome the problem; these included the provision of business advice, finance by the Development Bank, the construction of special centres for the use of indigenous entrepreneurs, and the engagement of a United Nations Development Programme consultant to advise indigenous people on business careers.

#### SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority stated that all elements of the population were secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms with no discrimination on grounds of language, race, religion or sex. It was still considered necessary, however, to retain certain legislative provisions in order to protect the interests of the indigenous people in such fields as land acquisition and employment.

During the year 1968-1969, expenditure on health services amounted to A\$9,033,866. Capital expenditure on hospital buildings and facilities totalled A\$1,330,000, while grants to

missions for health services amounted to A\$473,690.

The Trusteeship Council noted with interest the increase in the number of indigenous people engaged in wage employment and the parallel increase in trade-union membership, which included slightly less than one quarter of the salaried earners in 1969. The Council was anxious to ascertain whether the annual increase in the number of people in wage employment was really helping to improve living standards and wished to be informed of the conclusions of the Board of Inquiry on the level, composition and regional variations of the rural minimum wage. It expressed concern about the large number of urban wage earners who appeared to be paid less than A\$6.50 a week and said it would welcome a fuller explanation.

In the field of education, it was reported that in 1969 a total of 149,026 pupils were enrolled in 1,281 primary schools; 14,772 pupils in 89 post-primary schools; 140 students in the Institute of Higher Technical Education at Lae; and 268 students in the University of Papua and New Guinea. During 1968-1969, expenditure on education amounted to A\$9,347,000. Grants-in-aid provided for mission schools totalled A\$1,909,000.

The Trusteeship Council noted that recommendations made at its session in 1969 had led the Administering Authority to draft legislation establishing a Territory education board and a Territory teaching service to co-ordinate public and private education and provide a single education system. It invited the Administering Authority to pursue its plan to merge various types of schools, making any necessary adjustments in the curriculum.

The Council noted that although only six Papuan and New Guinean students were attending Australian universities, the number of students at the University of Papua and New Guinea was increasing rapidly and the University was about to award its first diploma. It also noted that the first qualified surveyors had graduated from the Institute of Higher Technical Education and that the first secondary school teachers to graduate from Goroka Teachers' College were available for service in the Department of Education.

#### ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the successful operation to date of a system of ministerial members and the recent changes arising from discussions between the Administering Authority and the House of Assembly Select Committee on Constitutional Development. It also noted that the Select Committee had undertaken a study of further steps that might be taken towards self-determination. Nevertheless, mindful of its mandate under the United Nations Charter and of the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, and bearing in mind the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Council sought to ensure that the people were brought to self-determination as swiftly as feasible.

In this connexion, the Council welcomed the declaration by the Administering Authority which expressed anew the latter's commitment to self-government and eventual independence and its belief in constant advancement towards self-government while reiterating its belief that an arbitrary date should not be set for independence. The Council noted with satisfaction that in pursuance of this belief, and after discussion with the House of Assembly Select Committee, the Administering Authority had taken steps to increase the powers of the ministerial members and the Administrator's Executive Council.

The United States considered correct the Australian Government's position that no arbitrary date for self-determination and eventual independence would be set against the wishes of the people of the Territory and that consideration of major changes in constitutional arrangements for self-government should await presentation to the Territorial House of Assembly of the report of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development. This position had been expressed by the Governor-General on 3 March 1970 to the Parliament.

The representative of the USSR said that the negative position of the Administering Authority concerning the granting of independence to the Territory, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>10</sup> and the Trusteeship Agreement, remained unchanged. It had in point of fact done very little for the political, economic and social progress of the people and once again remained silent on the question of the time-table according to which independence was to be granted to New Guinea.

The USSR believed, its representative stated, that the Administering Authority should immediately fulfil the provisions of the Declaration on granting independence and should take steps to transfer full and complete authority to the indigenous population of New Guinea. Inadequate political, economic, social and educational preparedness should not be used as a pretext for delaying independence, he said.

The United Kingdom representative stated that the timing or the form for completing the process of self-determination could only be decided in the light of clearly formulated views on the part of the elected representatives of the people of the Territory and in conformity with the Charter. Through the deliberate policies of the Administering Authority, the conditions for self-government were being steadily brought into being in all fields and were bringing nearer the day when the people of the Territory would feel freely able to decide on their future and on the full control of their own affairs.

The French representative said recent statements by the Administering Authority showed that the most important proposal made by the Council in 1969 had been borne in mind—that the people of New Guinea would be led towards self-determination as rapidly as was practical.<sup>11</sup>

The Special Representative of the Administering Authority said that the people of Papua and New Guinea certainly had no apprehension about the shape of their political future and were confident that they could determine it when they wished. The Administering Authority supported them in this.

He said that the Australian Government's attitude had been clearly stated by its Governor-General on 3 March 1970. Social change could not be avoided and perhaps the associated stresses stimulated the creative nature of a people, but the Administering Authority would like to accomplish changes while preserving tradition. There were many other tasks, too, in this shared responsibility, but it was a responsi-

bility where final decisions and final allocations of finance and of manpower were increasingly in the hands of the people who would benefit from those decisions.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The situation in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea was discussed in November 1970 by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>12</sup>

In its conclusions and recommendations concerning these Territories, which it adopted on 3 November 1970 on the basis of a report submitted to it by its Sub-Committee II, the Special Committee noted the statement of the representative of the administering power that recent constitutional changes based on the reports of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development to the House of Assembly had resulted in the expansion of the powers of the House's ministerial members and of the responsibilities of the Administrator's Executive Council.

It considered, however, that the inhabitants of the Territory were not yet fully participating in the management of their own affairs and that progress towards the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence continued to be slow. The Special Committee therefore urged the administering power to establish a specific time-table to guide Papua and the Trust Territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration.

The Special Committee also noted the administering power's policy of localization of the public service and urged the administering power to accelerate its efforts in this direction.

Mindful that it had previously expressed the view that diversification and industrialization should be so directed as to eliminate the economic dependence of the Territory on the

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV) containing the Declaration.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 617.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 10.

administering power, the Special Committee indicated it would welcome further information on the progress made under the economic development programme in operation since 1968, as well as steps that had been taken to ensure the fullest protection of the economic rights of the indigenous population.

Further, the Special Committee noted the statement of the administering power on the preparation of legislation necessary to implement proposed reforms concerning land tenure and said it would welcome further information on this subject. It also noted the long-term objective of the educational programme of the administering power and expressed the hope that a comprehensive system covering Papua and the Trust Territory, making primary education available to all, would be established in the shortest possible time.

The Special Committee, recalling that by a decision of 16 December 1969<sup>13</sup> the General Assembly had requested the Trusteeship Council to include in its periodic visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea non-members of the Council, noted that the forthcoming Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory would include non-members of the Council who were members of the Special Committee. It went on to note that it would have appreciated it if the Visiting Mission, in the discharge of its duties, could have taken into consideration previous recommendations and resolutions on the Territory adopted by the Special Committee.

The United States reserved its position with regard to the reference made in connexion with the establishment of a time-table for independence. It also recorded its general reservation concerning the report of the Special Committee as a whole.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 1969-1970 report of the Trusteeship Council and also the chapter of the report of the Special Committee concerning Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea were considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, which opened on 15 September 1970.

On 25 November 1970, the General Assembly's Fourth Committee—in which the sub-

ject was mainly discussed—heard two petitioners from the area.

On 14 December 1970, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on granting independence and with the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946. It also reaffirmed its previous resolutions on Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

The arrangements made by the Trusteeship Council in consultation with the Special Committee concerning the composition of its forthcoming periodic Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971 were noted, and the administering power was invited to co-operate fully with the Visiting Mission and to provide it with all the necessary facilities and assistance in the performance of its tasks.

The Assembly called upon the administering power to prescribe, in consultation with freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea of their right to self-determination and independence, and to report to the Trusteeship Council and to the Special Committee on the action taken in that regard. It also requested the administering power to intensify and accelerate the education and technical and administrative training of the indigenous peoples of the territories and the localization of the public service.

Finally, the General Assembly requested the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1971.

These decisions were embodied in the Assembly's resolution 2700 (XXV), adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 0, with 5 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970 by 86 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions. The sponsors of the draft text were Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 620, text of resolution 2590 (XXIV).

Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

During the discussion in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, the Australian representative assured the Committee that the Administering Authority would co-operate fully with the 1971 Visiting Mission to New Guinea. Australia had reservations about the paragraph in the resolution that reaffirmed previous resolutions regarding the Territory, since it had opposed some of them at the time of their adoption.

With regard to the paragraph that called on the administering power to prescribe a specific time-table for the exercise of the people's right to self-determination, the Australian spokesman stated that it was for the people themselves to decide when they wanted to exercise that right. Australia abstained in the vote for this reason.

The United Kingdom stated that changes in the political field were made in March 1970 which gave ministerial members full authority to make policy decisions in their respective departments. Advances had also been made in

economic, educational and social matters. The United Kingdom would have preferred that the text had noted that the composition of the Visiting Mission was to be determined in consultation not only with the Special Committee but with the Administering Authority. On the paragraph which called for a specific time-table, the United Kingdom said the timing should be decided in the light of the clearly formulated views of the elected representatives of the people.

The representative of the United States said that he had abstained in the vote because the decision on the form and timing of the act of self-determination should be decided by the people themselves and not imposed from without. The United States had every confidence that Australia would fulfil its trusteeship responsibilities with or without a time-table.

The representative of Norway voted for the resolution but maintained a reservation because of the paragraph that referred to previous resolutions on which Norway had not cast affirmative votes.

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T/L.1155. Conditions in Trust Territory of New Guinea. Report of Drafting Committee, annexing draft recommendations and conclusions adopted by Council on 18 June 1970, meeting 1369, by 4 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 745, 771, 776, 777.

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1887, 1896, 1902, 1905, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917.

Plenary Meeting 1928.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter II B 1.

A/8004. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, covering period 20 June 1969-19 June 1970, Part I, Chapters II-VI; Part II.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vol III. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1970), Chapter XIV.

A/8085. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting report of Commonwealth of Australia on administration of Trust Territory of New Guinea for period 1 July 1968-30 June 1969.

A/C.4/730. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/L.978. Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1916, by 86 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

A/8240. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2700(xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8240, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1928, by recorded vote of 98 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados,

Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi,† Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,‡ Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, France, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† Subsequently the delegation of Malawi advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

‡ On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, in particular resolution 2590(XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Having considered the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 20 June 1969 to 19 June 1970 and the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on

the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Taking into account the observations of the Special Committee and the Trusteeship Council regarding developments in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to render all help to the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea in their efforts freely to decide their own future,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946;

2. Reaffirms further its previous resolutions regarding Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea;

3. Takes note of the arrangements made by the Trusteeship Council, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2590(XXIV) and in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, concerning the composition of its forthcoming periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971;

4. Invites the administering Power to co-operate fully with the visiting mission and to provide it with all the necessary facilities and assistance in the performance of its tasks;

5. Calls upon the administering Power to prescribe, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea of their right to self-determination and independence, and to report to the Trusteeship Council and to the Special Committee on the action taken in that regard;

6. Requests the administering Power to intensify and accelerate the education and technical and administrative training of the indigenous peoples of the Territories and the localization of the public service;

7. Requests the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

## Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, covers some 3 million square miles of the western Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator. It embraces more than 2,000 islands and atolls, which have a combined area of 700 square miles. Collectively known as Micronesia, these islands and atolls form three major archipelagos—the Marianas,

the Carolines and the Marshalls. (Guam, the largest island in the Marianas, is not part of the Trust Territory.) In June 1969, the population totalled 98,000. Saipan, in the Mariana Islands, is the provisional headquarters of the Administration.

Conditions in the Trust Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its

thirty-seventh session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 26 May to 19 June 1970. The situation in the Trust Territory was also considered in 1970 by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

A visiting mission of the Trusteeship Council travelled in the Trust Territory in 1970. (See below and p. 668 above.)

#### CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations concerning the Pacific Islands were embodied in its annual report to the Security Council. (The Trusteeship Council reports to the Security Council on this Territory, a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the United Nations Charter.)<sup>14</sup>

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the statement of the Administering Authority that Bikini Atoll had been officially returned by the United States Government to the Trust Territory, that full legal title would later be formally transferred to the people of the atoll, and that rehabilitation programmes for the atoll were under way.

The Council's other main conclusions and recommendations are described below.

#### WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

The Trusteeship Council noted that in the 1970 Visiting Mission's report, concern was expressed over delays in the settlement of damage claims arising from the Second World War suffered by the inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

The Council also noted the statement made by the representative of the Administering Authority that there was legislation before the United States Congress to create a Micronesian war claims commission, which would receive, adjudicate and authorize payment of Micronesian war damage claims up to the amount of \$10 million. The Council, agreeing with the Visiting Mission's view, expressed the hope that the legislation before the United States Congress would meet with early approval, and that the commission to be established thereby would

complete its assigned task as soon as possible.

With regard to certain claims against the United States, the Council noted once more that no settlement had yet been made, and it expressed the hope that a definite solution to this question would be reached quickly. It took note of the statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority that legislation for expediting payment of such claims had been proposed, but had not yet been acted upon by either house of the United States Congress.

#### POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council, adopting conclusions and recommendations on the Territory, stated it was glad to note the opinion of the 1970 Visiting Mission that the Congress of Micronesia was gaining confidence, authority and expertise in the discharge of its duties; that the work of the Congress had been improved by lengthening the period of regular sessions and by the creation of standing and ad hoc committees; and that members of the Congress were doing more in the way of initiating legislation.

The Council noted that the Administration had made a greater effort to associate the Congress of Micronesia with the planning of the budget and that the Administration intended to expand and deepen these consultations between the Executive and the Congress of Micronesia and between district administrators and district legislatures.

The hope was expressed by the Council that steps would be taken to enlarge the financial responsibility of the Congress of Micronesia by progressively extending its powers to include appropriation of United States financial subsidies.

The Administering Authority was commended for the number of appointments of Micronesians to senior positions in the Executive. The Council reiterated its belief that Micronesians should gain experience in the framing of policy and the exercise of political responsibility at cabinet level.

The attention of the Administering Author-

<sup>14</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Article 83 of the Charter.



ity was drawn to the comments of the Visiting Mission on the possibility of creating a form of cabinet government in Micronesia.

The Council noted that a single pay schedule for the Trust Territory government was being prepared and welcomed the steps taken towards the equalization of United States and Micronesian pay scales.

Further, the Council noted with approval the statement of the Special Representative that there had been greater progress in the policy of decentralization through giving more authority to the district administrators, of whom five out of six were Micronesian.

During the discussions in the Council, the representative of Australia pointed out, among other things, that the 1970 Visiting Mission had reported its impression that because most decisions, since they had financial implications, were expected to be made by the Administration, legislatures tended to be thought of largely in terms of the influence that could be brought to bear on the Administration. The Visiting Mission had said that the question of financial responsibility was one to which more attention had to be given by legislators and the Administration. The Australian representative observed in this connexion that popular control of government did not mean what it should unless those in positions of power were seen to be truly responsible to those in whose name they were governing.

The representative of France, welcoming the fact that Micronesian officials had been assigned to important and responsible posts, still believed that the Administering Authority should not lose sight of the suggestions formulated by the 1967 and the 1970 Visiting Missions on the desirability of creating a true cabinet or executive council which would include representatives elected by the people.

The representative of the USSR said it was important to consider certain conclusions which appeared in the report of the Future Political Status Commission of the Congress of Micronesia to the effect that the United States had been slow to take effective action to bring the Micronesians towards self-government or independence. He also said that, as was shown in the 1970 Visiting Mission's report, the powers of the Congress of Micronesia were

severely restricted; the High Commissioner had a power of veto which he had frequently exercised, and the expenditure of federal funds was withheld from congressional control.

The representative of the United Kingdom recognized that strides had been made in placing qualified Micronesians in responsible positions in government, but he noted that it was reported by the Visiting Mission that the Trust Territory Administration tended to be regarded throughout the Territory as an American rather than a Micronesian institution. In his view, statements made to the Trusteeship Council by the Special Advisers strengthened the case for including popularly elected Micronesians, as soon as possible, in the most senior councils of the Executive.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Trusteeship Council noted the assessment of the 1970 Visiting Mission that while the standards of living of the population of the Territory compared favourably with those in many developing countries, the situation might deteriorate unless vigorous steps were taken to remedy economic stagnation.

The Visiting Mission drew attention to serious obstacles to the economic development in the Territory, including its remoteness, the limitations of its natural resources and the deficiencies in the systems of transport and communications. The Council also took note of some encouraging developments in the past 12 months, particularly improvements in air transport and in fisheries.

The Council recommended again that greater priority be given to development of basic transport and communication services and other improvements in the economic infrastructure.

It commended to the attention of the Administering Authority the Visiting Mission's recommendations concerning the need for action to stimulate economic development, including development of local financial resources and the important question of the attitudes and motivation of the people of Micronesia.

The Council welcomed the increase in the annual grants from the Administering Authority, and noted the comment of the Visiting Mission that the total amount allocated for economic development in the budget appeared

to have shown a percentage increase. The Council recalled its recommendations that the Congress of Micronesia should consider the adoption of a suitable system of direct taxation applicable to all residents of the Territory.

The comments of the Visiting Mission on the questions of land tenure and land utilization in the Trust Territory, on the Congress of Micronesia's Land Commission Act, 1966, and on the operation of the land title survey and registration project were noted. It was recommended that the Administering Authority make every effort to complete the land title survey as soon as possible. The Council continued to hope that more public land not required for government use would be made available to the people of the Territory for productive use.

Further, the Council took note of the comment of the Visiting Mission that agriculture seemed to be in a state of stagnation. It also noted the statement of the Administration that during the next financial year one of the largest increases in proposed spending would be to encourage expansion in the fields of agriculture and marine resources. The Council drew particular attention to the recommendations of the Visiting Mission concerning improvements in the agricultural extension services, the marketing and export of agricultural products and the training and guidance of agricultural workers. It was also noted by the Council that the Visiting Mission had been impressed by work in fisheries development, boat building and related research and training. In connexion with tourism, which the Administering Authority felt was a major hope for the economic future of Micronesia, the Council noted the opinion of the Visiting Mission that although there had been spectacular progress, some problems could be expected to arise. The Mission felt that tourism development should not divert attention from efforts towards balanced economic and social advancement.

During the discussion, the representative of Australia reiterated the Visiting Mission's feeling that in the planning and execution of development programmes, more attention should be given to agriculture, which for centuries had been the basis of economic activity and thus largely the basis of the social framework. He

also noted the recommendations of the Mission concerning improvements in transport and communications, more efficient raising of local revenues and better use of local financial resources.

The representative of France observed that the grant from the Administering Authority had reached \$50 million, a figure which might be exceeded in the future. To avoid an increased financial dependency of the Territory, these considerable budgetary subventions should be accompanied by efforts to increase local revenue. He observed that transport deficiencies remained a major obstacle to the Territory's economic development and hoped that the study of the problem of maritime transport would result in remedial measures.

The representative of the USSR stated that an examination of the economic policy pursued in the Trust Territory had led him to the conclusion that the Administering Authority was attempting to use the economic dependence of the Territory as a means of exerting political pressure.

He further stated that in the view of the Future Political Status Commission of the Congress of Micronesia, the United States had failed to realize the potential for economic development in the Territory in order to bring it to a stage where it could become an economically viable country. The report pointed out, he said, that for the United States it was easier to increase the federal subsidies from year to year than to pursue an active policy of economic advancement in the Territory, a policy which was essential for the future independence of the Territory.

The representative of the United Kingdom said the decline of agriculture was perhaps foremost among the shortcomings to be noted in the economic field. He was glad to learn that expansion in the field of agriculture and marine resources was to be encouraged.

Drawing attention to the observation of the Visiting Mission that the excessive financial dependence of the Trust Territory upon the Administering Authority was one of the most serious of the Territory's current political problems, he felt that the amount of revenue raised in the Territory itself should be substantially and progressively increased. He shared the view of the

Special Adviser that the abrupt imposition of a typical American tax system on a people culturally so different from the people of the United States might not appear advisable. Other tax systems in the Western Pacific could at least be examined as possible models for a system in the Trust Territory.

The representative of China noted that the Visiting Mission, although it had noticed certain encouraging features, such as the rapid development of tourism and air transport, had to conclude that it did not see signs of significant progress in the economy of the Territory as a whole.

#### SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council noted the construction of one new hospital, the extensions to others in other district centres, and the plans of the Administering Authority for the expansion of hospital facilities.

The Council endorsed the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that the Administration should give top priority to the improvement of services provided by the dispensaries. In this connexion, the Council noted the statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority that 25 new dispensaries were being built out of current funds.

During the discussion, the representative of France, observing that the sanitary and health infrastructure in the rural areas were still below required standards, noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority intended to accelerate the construction of rural dispensaries.

#### EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council noted with interest the attention given by the Congress of Micronesia to the objectives and operation of the educational system. It noted in particular the report of the Congress's Committee on Education, and the adoption of a public law that defined the educational framework of the Territory, and that, when fully implemented, would ensure participation by Micronesians in the formulation of educational policy at all levels.

It was also noted by the Council that an occupational center was in operation and that the Micronesian Teacher Education Center on Ponape had been officially designated the Com-

munity College of Micronesia, thus becoming the first institute for higher education in the Trust Territory.

The Council drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the view of the Visiting Mission that the main educational requirements for the next few years were: to ensure that all children attended elementary school; to improve teaching standards; to improve and expand vocational and technical education, especially at the high-school level; to create one or two selective high schools as a preparation for students proceeding to higher education; and to reform the curricula in elementary and secondary schools so as to give more attention to subjects of more relevance to Micronesian society and to the economy.

#### ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Trusteeship Council noted with great interest the report of the Future Political Status Commission of the Congress of Micronesia, which was summarized in the Visiting Mission's report. It also noted that the Political Status Delegation of the Congress of Micronesia had held two series of discussions with officials of the Administering Authority concerning the future of the Territory, and that it would be reporting to the Congress of Micronesia on the results of those discussions in July 1970.

The Future Political Status Commission was commended by the Council for the thorough examination it had made of the issues facing the Micronesian people and their elected representatives.

The Council, taking account of the responsibility of the Congress of Micronesia to acquaint the people of the Territory with the nature and consequences of the choice before them, and the responsibility of the Administration in this matter, and taking further account of the unique difficulties of the Territory, including its geographical situation, endorsed the opinion expressed by the Visiting Mission that it would be desirable for the people of Micronesia to determine their future status sooner rather than later.

In this connexion, the Council urged the Administering Authority to pursue vigorously its efforts, in co-operation with the Congress of Micronesia, to prepare the people of the Terri-

tory to exercise their right to determine their own future.

During the debate, the representative of Australia observed that the Trusteeship Council had been informed that the discussions between the Political Status Delegation of the Congress of Micronesia and officials of the Administering Authority were regarded as confidential by the two parties, and therefore no report on them could be made at the current session of the Council. No responsible person would suggest that the process be rushed. He shared the view of the Visiting Mission that the United Nations should, at an appropriate stage, be formally requested to play its part in the fulfilment of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The representative of France said that the time was not far distant when the population of the Territory would have to decide its own future. France would study with the greatest interest the report of the Micronesian Political Status Delegation to the Congress of the Territory. The members of the Status Commission and all members of the Congress of Micronesia were quite aware of the duty of the United Nations to follow this evolution attentively, and he noted that they had asked the Visiting Mission how the United Nations could assist Micronesia in determining its constitutional future.

The representative of the USSR, saying that the Administering Authority was pursuing a dual policy designed to perpetuate the presence of the United States in the Territory, supported the demand of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia that there should be an immediate cessation of any activity connected with the acquisition or development of military bases in the Trust Territory without the approval of the Congress of Micronesia. The USSR was in favour of the unreserved and immediate implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>15</sup> in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The representative of the United Kingdom said it was clear from the report of the Visiting Mission that there were differing feelings on the question of the timing of self-determination in the Trust Territory.

On the one hand, there was a feeling that it would be too risky for the people of Micronesia to determine their future status while, in spite

of the extensive progress that had been made, their economy remained uncertain, their trained personnel limited, their communications tenuous and their basic problems, such as land rights, still unsettled.

On the other hand was the fear, which was no less evident to the Visiting Mission during its visit, that unless the people of Micronesia decided forthwith on their future status, the size and disproportionate extent of the powers of the Administering Authority would irreversibly and permanently change the cast of their society, and that even in spite of the hopes and intentions of the Administering Authority to prevent that from happening, the qualities of their unique Oceanian way of life might vanish by default.

It was of fundamental importance that the Mission had felt it would be desirable for the people of Micronesia to determine their future status sooner rather than later, the United Kingdom representative said, and he had no doubt that the negotiations in progress would lead to agreement between the two parties.

The representative of China observed that the Visiting Mission had noted a general reluctance on the part of Micronesians to contemplate an early change of the status of the Territory. Nevertheless, he fully agreed with the view of the Visiting Mission that it would be desirable for the people of Micronesia to determine their future status sooner rather than later.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted a number of general conclusions and recommendations on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories on 3 November 1970.

Among other things, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of all Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in Asia and the Pacific Ocean areas to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration<sup>16</sup> and reiterated its view that the question of their

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV) containing the Declaration.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

size, isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration in the Territories.

In conclusions relating specifically to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, adopted on 2 November 1970, the Special Committee took note of the statement of the representative of the Administering Authority on the latter's responsibility to the Security Council concerning the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and of his invitation to consult the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council covering its 1970 session.

The Committee considered that it had insufficient information at its disposal, especially concerning the views of the Micronesians on the future status of their Territory, and reiterated its previous conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, especially those concerning the future status of the Territory and its economic dependence on the Administering Authority.<sup>17</sup>

During the discussion, the representative of the USSR said that the administering power had refused to submit to the Special Committee information on the Territory, particularly with respect to the views of the Micronesians themselves on the future status of the Territory. He stated, further, that trying to avoid a discussion of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in the General Assembly and its bodies ran counter to the United Nations

Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The representative of the United States said that the Trusteeship Council was the body principally concerned with the Trust Territory, and any information concerning its future status or the views expressed by the Micronesians would first be submitted to the Council. He observed that the Territory was a strategic area and that, consequently, the Security Council had the ultimate responsibility over its future. He reserved the United States position on the Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that, without prejudice to the propriety of renewing discussion in the Special Committee of the situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, he wished to point out that voluminous information about the Territory, produced in connexion with the examination of the Territory's affairs by the Trusteeship Council at its 1970 session and including the full and detailed information contained in the 1970 Visiting Mission's report, was at the disposal of the Special Committee and its Sub-Committees.

In his view, there could be few individual territories of those examined by the Committee during the year on which such copious and up-to-date information was available.

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 625.

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A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter II B 2.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 19.

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## CHAPTER II

## THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

During 1970, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to discharge its mandate as set forth by the General Assembly and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in territories to which it applied.

The Special Committee held 66 plenary meetings between 6 March and 3 December 1970, during which it examined and made recommendations on the individual territories and

studied general questions related to those territories.

In this chapter, an account is given of the Special Committee's work during 1970, consideration of its report by the General Assembly, and related action by other United Nations bodies. Details of the action taken in 1970 by the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other bodies concerning Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the territories under Portuguese administration and Oman will be found in other chapters (see pp. 157-86, 733-58, 760-72 and 287-90.)

## GENERAL QUESTIONS

## SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

In 1970, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>1</sup> continued to use the methods of work developed in preceding years and endorsed by the General Assembly. Thus, the Special Committee decided on a work programme for the year which took into account the various tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly, and included special questions relating to implementation of the Declaration, as well as its implementation in individual territories.

The Special Committee had before it information papers prepared by the United Nations Secretariat describing recent political and con-

stitutional developments and current economic, social and educational conditions. This information is derived from various published sources and from information transmitted by administering powers under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter.<sup>2</sup> Also, the Committee had itself requested the administering powers to submit information on political and constitutional developments in the territories.

The Special Committee heard statements from the administering powers, and it invited non-members of the Committee to participate in its examination of the territories concerned.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV), containing text of Declaration.

<sup>2</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Article 73e of the Charter.

Petitions were circulated and the Committee decided to hear petitioners at its meetings. Reservations concerning these proceedings were expressed by the United Kingdom and the United States.

At the conclusion of its examination of the situation in a particular territory, the Special Committee adopted its recommendations through a consensus formulated by its Chairman or a resolution adopted by vote. The Committee was empowered by the General Assembly to send visiting groups to territories in co-operation with administering powers. (This procedure had also been the subject of reservations expressed by the United Kingdom and the United States.) The Committee established sub-committees whenever necessary.

Each year, the Special Committee prepares a report for the General Assembly on the situation in each territory or group of territories which it has considered. On the basis of this report, the Assembly considers the implementation of the Declaration in general and with respect to individual territories.

In 1970, the Special Committee considered the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the following territories:

Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, territories under Portuguese administration, Spanish Sahara, French Somaliland, British Honduras, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Fiji, Oman, the Seychelles, St. Helena, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn, the Solomon Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Niue, the Tokelau Islands, the New Hebrides, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Bermuda, Montserrat, the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

#### FUTURE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION

On 4 December 1969,<sup>3</sup> the General Assembly decided there should be a special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anni-

versary in 1970 of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>4</sup> Among other things, the Assembly decided there should be a special commemorative meeting at which it would adopt a declaration or programme of action for the implementation of the Declaration. The preparation of this document was entrusted by the Assembly to its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Special Committee was also asked to prepare a succinct analytical study on decolonization with a view to mobilizing public opinion and the international community towards the full implementation of the Declaration.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee considered the special programme of activities at meetings held between 11 March and 2 October 1970. It assigned the drafting of a programme to its Working Group and it also decided to send an ad hoc group to Africa to establish contact with leaders of national liberation movements from colonial territories in Africa in order to take into account their views in preparing documentation for the tenth anniversary of the Declaration. The ad hoc group visited Africa between 24 May and 5 June 1970 (Algiers, Algeria; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; and Lusaka, Zambia).

On 25 September 1970, the Working Group submitted a draft programme of action which, after extensive debate, the Special Committee approved on 2 October with some amendments. The programme was in the form of a draft resolution recommended to the General Assembly for its adoption.

By the preambular part of this text, the Assembly would:

(a) consider that by arousing world public opinion and promoting practical action for the speedy liquidation of colonialism in all its forms

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 655, text of resolution 2521 (XXIV).

<sup>4</sup>See footnote. 1.

and manifestations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had played and would continue to play an important role;

(b) express its consciousness of the fact that, although many colonial countries and peoples had achieved freedom and independence in the previous 10 years, the system of colonialism continued to exist in many areas;

(c) reaffirm that all peoples had the right to self-determination and independence and that the subjection of the peoples to alien domination constituted a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful relations among nations;

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the Assembly would:

(1) declare the further continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations a crime that constituted a violation of the United Nations Charter, the Declaration on granting independence and the principles of international law;

(2) reaffirm the inherent right of colonial peoples to struggle by all necessary means at their disposal against colonial powers that suppressed their aspiration for freedom and independence;

(3) adopt a programme of action to assist in the full implementation of the Declaration on granting independence.

This proposed programme of action provided for the following measures:

Member States should do their utmost to promote, in the United Nations and within its system of organizations, effective measures for the full implementation of the Declaration on granting of independence in all territories, large or small, including the adoption by the Security Council of effective measures against Governments and regimes which engaged in any form of repression of colonial peoples, which would seriously impede the maintenance of international peace and security.

Member States should render all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial territories in their struggle to attain freedom and independence.

Member States should intensify their efforts to promote the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to colonial territories.

In this connexion, the General Assembly would draw the attention of the Security Council to the need to continue to give special attention to the

problems of southern Africa by adopting measures to ensure full implementation of the Assembly resolution on granting independence<sup>5</sup> and of the Council's own resolutions, and in particular: to widen the scope of sanctions against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia by declaring mandatory all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the United Nations Charter;<sup>6</sup> to consider imposing sanctions on South Africa and Portugal in view of their refusal to carry out the relevant Security Council decisions; to consider imposing a full and unconditional embargo on arms to the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia; and to consider urgently measures to prevent the supply of arms to Portugal.

Member States should also intensify their efforts to oppose collaboration for the preservation of colonialism between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia and to end the political, military, economic and other forms of aid received by the above regimes.

Further, Member States should wage a vigorous and sustained campaign against the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial territories for the benefit of colonial powers and their allies and also take steps to prevent the systematic influx of foreign immigrants into colonial territories.

Member States should carry out a similar campaign against all military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in the territories.

All freedom fighters under detention should be treated in accordance with relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949.

Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations should intensify their activities related to implementation of the Declaration on granting independence.

Representatives of liberation movements should be invited, whenever necessary, to participate in proceedings of United Nations organs relating to their countries.

Efforts should be intensified to provide increased educational opportunities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories.

All States should take measures to enhance public awareness of the need for active assistance in the achievement of complete decolonization.

The United Nations also should intensify efforts in public information for decolonization.

The Special Committee should continue to examine the full compliance of all States with the Declaration on granting independence and other relevant resolutions. Territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration. The Assembly should continue to bear responsibility for a territory until such time as the people concerned had

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>6</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Article 41 of the Charter.



had an opportunity to exercise freely its right to self-determination.

The Special Committee was to be directed: to continue to assist the General Assembly in finding the best ways and means for the final liquidation of colonialism; to continue to give special consideration to the views of representatives of the peoples in colonial territories; to continue to send visiting missions to the territories and to meet at such places where it could best obtain first-hand information; to assist the General Assembly in making arrangements for a United Nations presence in colonial territories to participate in elaborating procedural measures for implementing the Declaration and to observe the final stages of decolonization; and to prepare draft rules and regulations for visiting missions for General Assembly approval.

When the Special Committee discussed the draft text submitted by its Working Group, five amendments were submitted by Iraq and 17 by the United States, a new text and programme of action were submitted by Italy, two amendments were submitted by India and one each by Ecuador, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United Kingdom.

All of the Iraqi amendments were adopted. Among other things, they included substitutions for paragraphs proposed by the Working Group as follows:

Whereas a proposed preambular paragraph expressed conviction that the existence of colonialism constituted a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security, the substituted paragraph reaffirmed that all peoples had the right to self-determination and independence, and that the subjection of the peoples to alien domination constituted a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Whereas the text (with alternate phrasing) of an operative paragraph reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence and recognized their right to struggle—including armed struggle—against colonial powers which suppressed their aspiration for freedom and independence, the new paragraph reaffirmed the inherent right of colonial peoples to struggle by all necessary means at their disposal against colonial powers which suppressed that aspiration.

Another Iraqi amendment had the General Assembly drawing to the attention of the Security Council the need to give careful consider-

ation to the question of imposing sanctions on South Africa and Portugal, whereas the Working Group text had called on the Security Council to impose such sanctions.

Also adopted were a drafting amendment by the United Republic of Tanzania; an Ecuadorian amendment which deleted the words "against humanity" from the description of the further continuation of colonialism as a crime against humanity; and Indian amendments changing the language of phrases in a preambular paragraph (the phrase to the effect that colonialism continued to plague vast areas in the world was revised to state that colonialism continued to exist in many areas of the world), and in an operative paragraph (the phrase referring to efforts to "combat" collaboration was revised to refer to efforts to "oppose" collaboration).

Of the amendments submitted by the United States, one was not pressed to the vote, another was withdrawn and the remainder were rejected by the Special Committee. Among those rejected by the Committee were the following:

A proposal that would have had the Assembly declare that the continued suppression of the legitimate aspirations of colonial peoples represented a denial of fundamental human rights and was in conflict with principles of the Charter and the Declaration (rather than have it declare that the continuation of colonialism was a crime that constituted a violation of the Charter and the Declaration);

A proposal that would have had the effect of deleting the call for the Security Council to adopt effective measures against Governments repressing colonial peoples, contained in the first provision of the programme of action calling on States to promote full implementation of the Declaration;

A proposal stating that colonial peoples resisting actions depriving them of their right to self-determination were entitled to seek and receive support in accordance with Charter principles (rather than a call on Member States to give such peoples all necessary moral and material assistance);

A proposal to delete the specific actions proposed to the Security Council;

A proposal to delete the call on Member States to end the aid to South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia

which enabled them to persist in their policy of colonial domination;

A proposal to ask Member States to discourage and limit activities of foreign economic interests which were prejudicial to interests of the people of the territories (rather than a call for a vigorous and sustained campaign against foreign economic, financial and other interests and prevention of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants);

A proposal to delete the call for a sustained and vigorous campaign against all military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration.

The draft text of a resolution and a programme of action submitted by Italy was not pressed to a vote. The draft resolution would have had the Assembly, in welcoming the programme of action, recognize that in the previous 10 years millions of peoples formerly under colonial rule had achieved freedom and independence, yet be gravely concerned that in various regions, especially in large areas of southern Africa, the peoples had yet to exercise their right to self-determination; that the suppression of the legitimate aspirations of the colonial peoples constituted an affront to human dignity and a violation of fundamental human rights; and acknowledge that all peoples denied their legitimate aspirations and fulfilment of the goals set out in the Declaration on granting independence were entitled to assert their right to self-determination, freedom and independence by every means at their disposal consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The programme would, among other things, have had the Assembly declare that Member States should make every effort to enable the peoples of non-self-governing territories to exercise their right to self-determination and in this connexion should refrain from any forcible action contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter. Further, Member States should promote the economic, social and cultural advancement of the peoples of the territories and discourage and limit the activities of foreign economic interests which were prejudicial to the interests of those peoples.

Also, Member States would recognize the urgent need to give special attention to the problems of territories in southern Africa and

to this end would give appropriate moral and material support to those peoples, ensure that the Security Council kept the situation there under review and condemn the use of military force in repression of the attainment of those objectives, as well as prevent the sale or supply of arms for such repression.

Also, a proposal—later withdrawn—was made by the United Kingdom to insert a provision whereby the Assembly would take into account the fact that in appropriate cases of small territories outside Africa the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence might be attained by various means, namely, by full independence as a separate State, by free association with, or by integration with, another sovereign State.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When the General Assembly discussed the Special Committee's report on the programme of activities for the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the granting of independence, the majority of speakers supported the Committee's proposals. Those Members noted that 10 years had elapsed since the adoption of the Declaration, but that as many as 44 territories with a population of over 28 million still remained under colonial rule. Acknowledging that the Declaration had had a salutary effect in accelerating the pace of decolonization, they nevertheless felt it was a matter of regret that certain countries clung to their colonial possessions.

The representatives of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, Venezuela and Zambia believed that the General Assembly's adoption of the programme proposed by the Special Committee would be a milestone in United Nations activities to eliminate colonialism.

A number of Members, on the other hand, said that the Special Committee's report was unacceptable because of its generalizations, oversimplifications and the strong language used.

The United Kingdom, for example, found that certain provisions of the proposed programme—for instance, those calling for the Security Council to take certain actions or calling for participation by representatives of lib-

eration movements in those proceedings of United Nations organizations relating to their countries—raised serious constitutional issues in relation to the United Nations Charter and in particular to those Charter provisions which stipulated the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council, which recognized the inherent right of self-defence and which regulated the membership of the Assembly and other major organs.

The United Kingdom also said that the provision declaring the further continuation of colonialism a crime in violation of the Charter and principles of international law made the programme of action wholly unacceptable.

Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States said that the Special Committee's proposals did not give an accurate picture of the situation in the respective territories for which they were responsible.

The United States representative expressed his regret that despite the long association of his country as a member of the Special Committee not a single one of its suggested amendments to the programme of action had been adopted.

A number of Members said they supported the Special Committee's proposed programme of action because it sought to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Nevertheless they had reservations regarding certain points.

Also, Argentina, Greece, Ireland, Israel and Turkey stated that they disagreed with some wording of the programme, although they would vote in favour of its adoption.

On 12 October 1970, the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as proposed by the Special Committee was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 5, with 15 abstentions, at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly. The programme was set forth in resolution 2621 (XXV). (For summary of resolution, see above; for text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### SPECIAL CEREMONY TO MARK TENTH ANNIVERSARY

On 14 October 1970, the General Assembly held a special ceremony to mark the tenth anni-

versary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Statements were made by the President of the twenty-fifth session of the Assembly, Edvard Hambro (Norway), by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration, Davidson S. H. W. Nicol (Sierra Leone), and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Chairman of the Special Committee observed that the day of commemoration should symbolize the solidarity of Member States in their determination to accelerate the attainment of freedom and national independence by all territories still under foreign rule. Although the United Nations had done a great deal to encourage and assist the peoples of the colonial territories in their progress towards freedom from alien domination, he said, 10 years after the adoption of the Declaration millions of people were still subject to colonial rule and most lived under regimes that offered them little hope of early or peaceful emancipation.

Noting that 1970 marked not only the tenth anniversary of the Declaration but also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the Chairman called for renewed dedication to eradication of the last vestiges of colonialism in all its manifestations.

The Secretary-General said that the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence in 1960 would be remembered as one of the historic moments in the annals of the United Nations. When the General Assembly adopted that Declaration, he said, it made clear that the conscience of the international community could no longer be satisfied with slow progress towards decolonization, and that the continued denial of the fundamental right of self-determination to dependent peoples throughout the world was contrary to the United Nations Charter and an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation. Although 53 million people, inhabiting 26 territories, had emerged from dependent status over the previous 10 years, there were still some 28 million people in 44 territories who lived under alien rule.

The President of the General Assembly noted that since 1960, the Declaration on granting independence had formed the basis for United Nations action to accelerate the process of

decolonization; that movement towards national liberation had surpassed the hopes and predictions expressed in 1945; and that its successes had changed the nature of the international community and brought it new value.

The Assembly President said that the United Nations had made it quite clear that the colonial peoples of southern Africa shared fully in the right to self-determination and freedom and that peoples in territories in other parts of the world equally shared in the right to make their wishes known. He urged the Assembly to concentrate on working for full implementation of the Declaration and realization of the hope for "freedom and progress," which was the theme for the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

(See also pp. 107-18.)

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION

##### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

In addition to preparing a future programme of action for implementation of the Declaration on granting independence and to considering the situation in a number of territories, the Special Committee continued to examine the general questions described below.

With regard to its review of the activities of foreign economic and other interests, the Committee reiterated the view that these interests were operating in such a way as to constitute a major obstacle to the attainment of political independence, as well as of social and economic justice in colonial territories. (See pp. 700-5 below for further details.)

Continuing its examination of military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee reported that on the basis of information available, it was believed that the main characteristics, objectives and purposes of these activities had remained unchanged. The Committee drew particular attention to the situation in southern Africa where colonial and racist regimes continued to strengthen their military hold.

In this connexion, the Special Committee expressed grave concern at the information that the Portuguese Government, in its colonial war

against the freedom fighters of the African population, was employing various chemical and bacteriological weapons in flagrant violation of international conventions.

By its recommendations on this subject, the Special Committee among other things once again requested all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial territories to discontinue military activities impeding implementation of the Declaration and to withdraw foreign armed forces from those territories. It deplored the alienation of land for military installations and the utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such bases and called for an end to those practices.

The Special Committee also requested that the practice of drafting men from among the indigenous population of the territories for service in the armed forces of the administering powers be terminated. In this connexion, it noted that the manner in which the United States had been drafting Virgin Islanders into United States armed forces had led to demonstrations against conscription in the Islands and that 22 Virgin Islanders had died in action in Viet-Nam.

On the question of implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Committee made a number of recommendations. In particular, it recommended that the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system should render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule. (See pp. 697-99 below for further details.)

Concerning the sending of visiting missions, the Special Committee adopted a resolution noting with regret that the unco-operative attitude of the administering powers had continued to impede the implementation of the Declaration. The Committee reiterated its appeal to those powers to permit such missions access to the territories under their administration.

The Special Committee again examined the question of publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in decolonization. It was agreed that a sustained effort must be made to keep world public opinion adequately acquainted with the situation in the colonial territories and the continuing struggle for liberation

being waged by colonial peoples, so as to mobilize the international community more effectively in favour of the implementation of the Declaration.

**CONSIDERATION BY  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The general aspects of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples were considered by the General Assembly at plenary meetings held between 8 and 14 December 1970.

Most Members who took part in the discussion supported the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the report of the Assembly's Special Committee. These Members noted with concern that there had been no appreciable acceleration in the process of decolonization; 10 years after the adoption of the Declaration, 44 dependent territories with some 28 million inhabitants were still under colonial domination.

Several speakers felt there had been a deterioration in the situation in colonial territories. They considered it imperative for the international community to take effective action to assist the dependent peoples to translate into reality their legitimate aspirations to freedom and independence. In southern Africa, they said, the authorities concerned, acting in collaboration with one another and with the assistance of certain foreign interests, had intensified their domination and repression of the indigenous peoples of the territories. The deteriorating situation, in their view, constituted a blatant defiance of the authority of the United Nations.

Among those expressing views to this effect were the representatives of Burma, Chile, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Romania and Somalia.

The representative of Somalia declared that the situation in Southern Rhodesia had deteriorated dreadfully and that the so-called sanctions had failed. He said that Portugal, one of the most backward countries in Europe, was able to maintain over 120,000 military personnel and to sustain an expensive war in Africa thanks to the complicity of and assistance from the Western powers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Further, he said, the United Kingdom, with its declared inten-

tion of resuming the sale of arms to South Africa, was aggravating an explosive situation in Southern Africa.

The Indian representative stated that the operations of the foreign economic interests were one of the prime causes for the maintenance of unrepresentative regimes in the colonial territories of southern Africa. Working for the benefit of the illegal regimes of those regions those economic interests continued to prosper.

On 14 December 1970, the Assembly adopted a resolution (2708 (XXV)) embodying its decisions on the question of implementation of the Declaration on granting independence.

Among other things, by the preambular part of this resolution, the Assembly deplored the refusal of the colonial powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on decolonization. It reiterated its conviction that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and the attempts to suppress national liberation movements were incompatible with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on granting independence and posed a threat to international peace and security.

The Assembly also deplored the attitude of those States that continued to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed its resolution of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on granting independence<sup>7</sup> and all its other resolutions on decolonization. It approved the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1970 and the programme of work envisaged for 1971.

The Assembly then urged all States—in particular the administering powers—and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Special Committee's report for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions. It reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples and peoples under alien domination

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 1.

to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal and noted with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes; and it urged all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), moral and material assistance to national liberation movements in the territories.

Also, the Assembly asked all States, as well as the specialized agencies and international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination. It reiterated its declaration that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements in the colonial territories constituted a criminal act, and it called on all States to take measures to prevent recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and to prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries.

Further, the Assembly requested the colonial powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

The Assembly condemned the policies pursued by certain colonial powers of imposing non-representative regimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring indigenous inhabitants. It called on those powers to desist forthwith.

In a series of provisions concerning the work of the Special Committee, the Assembly asked the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration on granting independence and to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter regarding developments in colonial territories likely to threaten international peace and security. The Assembly then recommended that the

Council take such suggestions fully into consideration.

The Assembly also asked the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration, especially as it concerned Portuguese-dominated territories, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; and to pay particular attention to the small territories, recommending to the Assembly methods to enable the populations of those territories to exercise fully and without delay their right to self-determination.

The Assembly called upon administering powers to permit the access of visiting groups to the colonial territories to secure first-hand information and to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants.

Also, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in decolonization, to the situation in the colonial territories, and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples; it asked Member States to co-operate with him in promoting large-scale dissemination of such information.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY

#### REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly adopted resolution 2708 (XXV) by a roll-call vote of 93 to 5, with 22 abstentions having first approved an amendment by Afghanistan by a recorded vote of 65 to 2, with 39 abstentions. The amendment added the words "and peoples under alien domination" to the operative provision reaffirming the Assembly's recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples and peoples under alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination.

The sponsors of the resolution were: Algeria, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,<sup>8</sup> Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan,

<sup>8</sup> On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly took decisions on several other matters which also related to the general aspects of implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

One of these decisions was embodied in resolution 2649(XXV) which dealt with the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. The Assembly, by this resolution, affirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal, and to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance. It called on Governments to recognize and observe those rights, and condemned Governments that denied them. The Assembly also considered that the acquisition and retention of territory in contravention of the right of a people to self-determination was inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter.

The Assembly adopted resolution 2649(XXV) on 30 November 1970 on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee.

(For the text of resolution 2649(XXV), see page 533.)

By another Assembly resolution—2646(XXV)—which was concerned with the elimination of racial discrimination, the Assembly among other things called for increased and continued moral, and in particular material, support to all peoples under colonial and alien domination struggling for the realization of their right to self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

This resolution was also adopted on 30 November 1970, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third Committee.

(For the text of resolution 2646(XXV), see pp. 506-7.)

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations was again considered in 1970 by the Assembly's Special Committee on the situation with regard to implementation of the Declaration, by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly.

#### CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

When the Economic and Social Council took up the question at its mid-1970 session of implementation of the Declaration by the agencies and organizations associated with the United Nations, it had before it a report by the Council President on his consultations with the Chairman of the Assembly's Special Committee. Among the topics covered in the report were the provision of assistance by the agencies to refugees from colonial territories and the question of moral and material assistance, through OAU, to national liberation movements in colonial territories. Mentioned were the assistance given by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the need for flexible procedures, and the limited role to date of certain organizations.

The President and the Chairman had emphasized, it was also reported, that the efforts of the agencies to meet the intent of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in this matter would be greatly facilitated if States members of the governing bodies and deliberative organs of the organizations of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the need to co-ordinate and ensure consistency in the positions of their respective delegations to different bodies concerned with related matters, took effective action to implement the Assembly's decisions on this question.

Also, the President and the Chairman had agreed that it would be desirable for the Council to request the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

(CPC) to continue to give consideration to this matter.

On 24 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Council President, endorsed the conclusions and suggestions contained therein and recommended them for action by the specialized agencies and other international institutions. The Council drew the attention of the Special Committee concerned with implementation of the Declaration to the discussions that had taken place in the Council, in CPC and in joint ACC/CPC meetings.

The Council's decisions were contained in resolution 1534(XLIX), adopted without vote on an oral proposal by Tunisia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

At meetings held between 20 July and 27 August 1970, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of implementation of that Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. The Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General and one by its Chairman, being appraised thereby of the Chairman's consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Council's action of 24 July 1970 (see immediately above).

On 27 August, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question by a roll-call vote of 17 to 2 (the United Kingdom and the United States), with 2 abstentions (Italy and Norway).

The Special Committee thereby, among other things, expressed its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the agencies and organizations which had co-operated in carrying out relevant Assembly resolutions. It expressed deep regret that several of those bodies had not implemented provisions of those resolutions concerning assistance to national liberation movements and to discontinuance of all collaboration with Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Special Committee affirmed that recognition by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to national liberation movements in the territories concerned. It then urged the agencies and organizations to render such assistance, working out concrete programmes through OAU. It also called for increased assistance to refugees from colonial territories and effective implementation of various resolutions on the question adopted by the Security Council in 1970.

Further, the Special Committee recommended that the Assembly urge the bodies in the United Nations system to discontinue collaboration with Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and that these bodies, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from those same regimes until they renounced their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination.

In addition, the Special Committee asked the Assembly to invite the agencies to examine, in consultation with OAU, the possibility of providing for participation, in regional meetings, of leaders of liberation movements.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly's discussion in 1970 of the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations was held mainly in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly, on 14 December 1970, adopted a resolution setting forth its decisions on this question.

Thus, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those other agencies and organizations which had co-operated in carrying out relevant resolutions, and it urged the agencies and organizations



which had not yet done so to implement Assembly decisions relating to aid to national liberation movements and to discontinuance of collaboration with Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Assembly affirmed that recognition by the Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in those territories, including especially assistance to the liberated areas of the territories.

The Assembly urgently appealed to those agencies and organizations to render such assistance and, in particular, to work out, with the co-operation of OAU and through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese administration, including peoples in liberated areas.

The Assembly recommended that these agencies and organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, (UNDP) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should increase assistance to refugees from colonial territories and introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures. It also asked the same bodies, in particular in this instance, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, urgently to consider measures to implement relevant provisions of the Security Council's resolution of 18 March 1970 concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia (resolution 277(1970), see pp.181-83 for text) and of 29 July 1970 concerning the situation in Namibia (resolution 283(1970), see pp. 733-58 for the text).

The Assembly then urged the agencies and other organizations to discontinue all collaboration with Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance

with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council; and also urged them, particularly the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to take steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from Portugal and South Africa until they renounced their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination.

Further, the Assembly invited the specialized agencies to examine, in consultation with OAU, the possibility of providing for participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by them, of leaders of liberation movements in colonial territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity.

The Assembly asked all Governments to intensify their actions in the specialized agencies and other organizations to ensure implementation of resolutions relating to this question, and it noted with appreciation action in this respect by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

It recommended that agencies and organizations continue to examine the problems encountered in implementing Assembly resolutions on the question, asked the Economic and Social Council to consider appropriate co-ordination measures in this respect, and asked the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on implementation and to continue to assist the agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system in working out implementation measures.

The Assembly's resolution—2704 (XXV)—was adopted by a recorded vote of 83 to 4, with 21 abstentions. The Fourth Committee approved the text on 11 December 1970 by a roll-call vote of 71 to 4, with 18 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text of the resolution was sponsored in the Fourth Committee by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

# ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS

## CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

In October 1970, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered a report by its Sub-Committee I concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence, in the territories under Portuguese administration, in Southern Rhodesia and in other colonial territories. The report contained conclusions and recommendations which the Sub-Committee had made on the basis of its study of the information concerning economic conditions prepared by the United Nations Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee.

On 22 October 1970, the Special Committee—by a vote of 14 in favour to 2 against (United Kingdom, United States), with 2 abstentions (Italy, Norway)—adopted the Sub-Committee's report and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

The Special Committee drew the following conclusions, among others.

With the encouragement of the administering powers, further penetration, consolidation and expansion of foreign economic and other interests had taken place in some of the territories during the year under review. The monopolies of the States possessing major interests in colonial territories—in particular, those of southern Africa—had helped to maintain and strengthen the colonial regimes and the absolute domination of whites over the vast and fertile area of southern Africa, making possible unhampered exploitation of great national riches and cheap labour.

The foreign monopolies continued to follow economic and financial policies detrimental to the genuine interests of the territories. They continued to develop only those economic sectors yielding the highest profits and to manipulate agricultural production with emphasis on ex-

port crops, thus reducing the territories to the role of supplier of agricultural products and raw material to the metropolitan or other countries. High profits were earned because of special privileges granted by the colonial administrations and the pursuance of a policy of racial discrimination.

African labourers continued to receive wages several times lower than those of non-indigenous workers, and had no social security benefits. The monopolies, in collaboration with the colonial powers, continued to stifle trade union activities and labour movements. The high profits earned by the foreign monopolies continued to be taken out of the territories, or to remain in the hands of the exploitative minority of foreign settlers, and were not used for improvement of the economic and social conditions of the colonial peoples. In return, the monopolies supplied the colonial regimes with funds and other forms of assistance, including military assistance, with the aim of crushing national liberation movements.

The Special Committee considered it necessary to draw a clear distinction between foreign investment in independent States and in non-self-governing territories. In the former case, the decision to accept or refuse the introduction of foreign capital was taken by legally constituted authorities and it was not for the Special Committee to consider whether the action was desirable or not. It was foreign capital investment in territories which deserved censure, since, as had been repeatedly demonstrated, such investment was impeding the progress of the territories towards independence; in addition, the decision concerning foreign investments was taken by the administering power and not by the peoples of the territories concerned. The Special Committee noted that investments in Mozambique, Angola, Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and other colonial territories had done immense harm to colonial peoples and had been instrumental in prolonging the struggle for liberation being waged in colonial countries in southern Africa.

The Special Committee further noted that representatives of the national liberation movements were unanimous in their bitter criticism of foreign economic investments in Guinea

(Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa. Several of the big companies operating in that region had been specifically mentioned by name as profiting from the misery of the peoples of those territories by taking advantage of the discriminatory labour conditions, and, at the same time, impeding the struggle of the colonial peoples by providing revenues to the Portuguese Government, the Government of South Africa and the Ian Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia, which enabled them to sustain their war against those peoples.

Most of the representatives of the liberation movements had sharply criticized the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for the military and political support given to Portugal, enabling it to conduct an expensive colonial war against the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau). Portugal, in return, had given its allies "licence to plunder the riches and exploit the human resources" of those territories, those representatives had declared.

The Special Committee also noted that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies, held in Rome, Italy, in June 1970, stressed that the colonialists of Lisbon were facilitating penetration of powerful economic interests of the imperialist powers to ensure that those interests should consider their fate as linked to that of Portuguese domination. They became defenders of Portugal's colonialism, expressing themselves through the policies of their Governments, and thus created conditions for an increasing internationalization of the conflict.

The Special Committee said there was information to the effect that, in some cases, foreign troops were introduced into colonial territories in the wake of foreign capital under the pretext of safeguarding that capital.

With regard to the Cabora Bassa dam project, the largest single internationally financed scheme in southern Africa, the Special Committee noted that further developments had taken place: the Portuguese Government had concluded an agreement with South Africa to guarantee the purchase of a large amount of electric power, with a supply contract as

an integral part of that agreement; in September 1969, Portugal awarded the contract for the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam to the Zamco-Zambezi Consortium Hydroelectrico (ZAMCO), a consortium headed by South African interests and comprising 17 companies, mostly from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and South Africa. Work on the project was expected to involve a large number of other foreign firms not part of ZAMCO. Southern Rhodesia expected to participate in the provision of various supplies needed in connexion with the project and stood to benefit from new sources of electrical power.

The Special Committee then stated its conclusions concerning the Cabora Bassa project:

(a) The aim of Portugal and the minority racist regimes in southern Africa in undertaking the project with the help of some foreign monopolies was to oppress even more the indigenous inhabitants and to bring to a halt the national liberation struggle of the people not only of Mozambique but of Angola, Zimbabwe [Southern Rhodesia] and Namibia.

(b) The project was designed to enable Portugal and the other minority racist regimes in southern Africa to bring more than a million settlers to the area, who would contribute directly to the war against the peoples of the territories.

(c) The project would strengthen the economic base of the minority racist regimes in southern Africa, as well as white supremacy in that region.

(d) The project would have grave negative political implications not only for the independent and colonial countries of southern Africa but for the continent as a whole, and would lead to international tensions and discord.

(e) The Special Committee found that any foreign participation in the scheme was tantamount to the strengthening of the oppressive minority racist regimes in southern Africa. It noted with appreciation the decision of Sweden and Italy to withdraw support from the scheme.

The Special Committee concluded with deep regret that the colonial powers had not implemented, even in a preliminary way, the General Assembly's resolutions of 7 December 1967, 18 December 1968 and 12 December

1969.<sup>9</sup> They had thus added further to the obstacles standing in the way of the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Special Committee approved the following as its recommendations:

(1) It reaffirmed that foreign economic, financial and other interests, as they were operating currently in colonial territories, constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to social and economic justice.

(2) It condemned the current activities and operating methods of those foreign and other interests in the territories under colonial domination which were designed to perpetuate colonial rule.

(3) It condemned the Portuguese Government's plan to build a dam on the Zambezi River, at Cabora Bassa, which constituted a grave threat to the rights and progress of the African peoples of colonial territories in southern Africa, and which would lead to international tensions and discord.

(4) It requested the colonial powers and States concerned, whose companies were participants in the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam, to withdraw their support from the scheme and put an end to the participation of their companies in it.

(5) It requested the colonial powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who owned and operated enterprises in colonial territories, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese administration, to put a stop to their activities which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants.

(6) It requested all States to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to colonial regimes that used such assistance to repress national liberation movements.

(7) It requested the colonial powers and States concerned to comply fully with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions mentioned above, and to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which ran counter to those resolutions.

(8) It decided, in preparing its programme of work for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to include a provision to the effect that United Nations Member States should conduct an energetic and continuous campaign against the activities of economic, financial and other circles operating in the colonial territories on behalf and in the name of the colonial powers and their allies, inasmuch as such activities constituted a serious and significant impediment to the achievement of the objectives set forth in the General Assembly's resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.<sup>10</sup> Member States should study the question of adopting the necessary measures to ensure that their nationals and companies coming under their jurisdiction ceased such activities and practices.

The United Kingdom, in dissociating itself from the report, said that it had always welcomed outside investment in the dependent territories within its responsibility, subject to the controls and safeguards necessary to protect the interests of their peoples.

The United States, which voted against the report, regretted that the Special Committee persisted in repeating time-worn slogans, without giving adequate consideration to other views that should be taken into account when dealing with the question of foreign private investment in the territories.

#### DECISION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 9 April, at its 1970 session, the Commission on the Status of Women, after considering the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories, proposed a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, which the Council endorsed on 28 May as its resolution 1516(XLVIII).

By this text, the Council among other things

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 648-49, text of resolution 2288 (XXII), Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 735-36, text of resolution 2425 (XXIII) and Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 653-54, text of resolution 2554 (XXIV).

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 1.

requested the General Assembly to invite the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories, in order that the study might be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session. (For text of resolution 1516 (XLVIII), see p. 559.)

On 22 October 1970, the Special Committee took note of the Council's action, it being understood that the Committee would take appropriate action in the light of any decision taken by the General Assembly.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial territories was discussed during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly later in 1970, mainly in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

On 14 December 1970, the General Assembly adopted a resolution incorporating many of the recommendations of its Special Committee on the granting of independence. By this text, among other things the Assembly:

(1) approved the report of the Special Committee;

(2) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

(3) affirmed that foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

(4) declared that any administering power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violated its obligations under Chapters XI and XII of the United Nations Charter<sup>11</sup>;

(5) condemned the current activities and operating methods of foreign economic and

other interests in the territories under colonial domination;

(6) condemned in particular the construction of the Cabora Bassa project, which was contrary to the vital interests of the people of Mozambique and represented a plot designed to perpetuate the domination, exploitation and oppression of the peoples of that part of Africa by Portugal and the minority regimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and which would lead to international tensions;

(7) requested the colonial powers and States concerned, whose companies were participants in the construction of the project, to withdraw and to end their companies' participation;

(8) called on the administering powers to abolish the discriminatory and unjust system of wages in their territories and to apply one system of wages to all inhabitants without discrimination;

(9) requested the colonial powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who owned and operated enterprises in colonial territories, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese administration, in order to put a stop to their activities which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants;

(10) requested all States to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other assistance, including military equipment, to colonial regimes that used such assistance to repress national liberation movements;

(11) requested colonial powers and States whose companies and nationals were engaged in such activities to comply fully with the provisions of the General Assembly's resolutions of 7 December 1967, 18 December 1968 and 12 December 1969,<sup>12</sup> and also to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which ran counter to those resolutions;

(12) deplored the attitude of the colonial powers and States concerned which had not taken any action to implement the relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

<sup>11</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Chapters XI and XII of the Charter.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 9.

(13) requested the Special Committee to continue to study the question and report to the Assembly at its 1971 session; and

(14) requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the pursuit of the study.

The Assembly took these decisions when it adopted resolution 2703 (XXV) on 14 December 1970, by a recorded vote of 85 to 11, with 12 abstentions. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which approved the text on 11 December by a roll-call vote of 71 to 10, with 12 abstentions. The text was proposed by Bulgaria, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the People's Republic of the Congo, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The majority of those taking part in the Fourth Committee's debate supported the Special Committee's report. The USSR said that the activities of foreign monopolies in the colonial territories, the aid that the Western countries belonging to NATO were giving to the racist colonialist regimes in southern Africa and the military activities of the colonial powers in the non-self-governing territories were the main obstacles to the final elimination of colonialism and the liberation of the oppressed peoples. The foreign monopolies were shamelessly plundering the natural resources of the peoples concerned, crushing the national liberation movements and holding up the peoples' development and their attainment of independence.

The USSR held that the function of the foreign monopolies was to perpetuate the presence of the administering powers, which used the bait of high profits to attract the monopolies to the territories; in South Africa, for example, capital investment brought a return of more than 27 per cent—three or four times the average yield. The foreign monopolies exploited not only the natural wealth of the territories but also their workers, who were badly paid and deprived of social and trade union rights.

Others—including Algeria, Afghanistan, Bul-

garia, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR and Zambia—also denounced the role played by foreign monopolies in supporting the colonial system. They stressed the fact that the activities of foreign monopolies were developing only those economic sectors that yielded the highest profits; the territories were being reduced to the status of mere suppliers of raw materials for the developed countries. The manufactured products were then sold by those countries at a high profit. In that economic cycle, it was pointed out, the indigenous worker supplied his services at a ridiculously low wage; he was denied vocational training and thus could not compete with labour from the metropolitan country.

These speakers condemned the activities of the foreign monopolies and the collusion between them and the colonial regimes.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania pointed out that when the General Assembly had adopted the Declaration on granting independence, people had believed that the colonial powers would change their attitude and that the process of independence would be accelerated. That had not happened however, mainly because of the foreign interests operating in the colonial territories—interests on which, in many cases, the economic well-being of the metropolitan countries depended. Some of the large companies operating in Angola and Mozambique had their own armies, which co-operated with the colonial Governments in the repression of national liberation movements, he added.

Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States criticized the Special Committee's report. The United Kingdom rejected the unqualified affirmation that foreign economic interests in colonial territories formed a major obstacle to independence and prevented the development of the natural resources of those territories in the interests of the inhabitants; the smooth transition to independence of many former non-self-governing territories provided irrefutable evidence to the contrary.

With regard to the development of the territories' natural resources, the United Kingdom representative considered that in most cases that was made possible only by the attraction

of outside capital investment on a scale that could not be provided from purely local sources. He wondered whether those who so glibly condemned the activities of foreign economic interests in colonial territories really thought that the colonial powers should neglect the economic development of the territories and disregard the potentialities of their natural resources. It was ironic that a resolution carrying that clear implication should go out of its way to recall the obligation accepted by the administering power under Chapter XI of the Charter to promote the economic advancement of the territories under its administration. All the wealthiest former colonies of the United Kingdom, those in which the activities of foreign interests had been most substantial, had long since become independent.

#### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, scholarships are awarded, for education and training outside their countries, to persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese administration.

The Programme is mainly supported by voluntary contributions. During the period 1 October 1969 to 31 October 1970, 23 States pledged \$465,645 to the Programme's Trust Fund. (For details, see table of contributions below.)

Seven States—Canada, India, Israel, Pakistan, Romania, Sudan and the USSR—had also offered assistance in the form of scholarships for study in their respective countries.

Reporting to the 1970 session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General noted that the total contribution for the three-year period 1968-1970 had amounted to \$1,307,622, which was far short of the target of \$3 million envisaged by the Assembly when it established the Programme in 1967.

During 1969-1970, 622 applications for training were received, 210 awards were granted and 295 were renewed. Of the 505 scholarship-holders, 56 were from Namibia, 179 from South Africa, 92 from Southern Rhodesia and 178 from the territories under Portuguese

administration. The scholarships were given for a wide variety of studies, and the majority of students were studying in educational institutions in Africa.

The Programme's Advisory Committee met three times during 1970 and discussed ways of expanding and strengthening the Programme, including, in particular, the promoting of contributions and the question of granting subventions to educational institutions in Africa to enable them to provide places for persons coming under the Programme. Representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Assembly's Special Committee on Apartheid participated in the Advisory Committee's work in an observer capacity.

The Secretary-General reported also on consultations held between the Programme and other United Nations bodies, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the specialized agencies. In particular, he reported on an agreement reached in April 1970 with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees whereby the latter would, in future, provide assistance to bona fide refugees from southern Africa up to the first level of secondary education, while the Programme would remain responsible for providing assistance at the higher levels.

The report of the Secretary-General was considered by the General Assembly's Fourth Committee.

On the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly, noting that available funds were still far from adequate to meet the objectives of the Programme, expressed appreciation to all contributors and strongly appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, to take all possible measures for the promotion of adequate contributions, and decided that, as a further transitional measure, provision should be made, under the regular budget for the financial year 1971, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure the continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions.

Also, the Assembly noted with approval that co-operation between the Programme and

the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had been further strengthened, and that the Secretary-General intended to strengthen co-operation also with OAU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation.

These Assembly decisions were embodied in resolution 2706(XXV), adopted on 14 December 1970 by a recorded vote of 111 to 2. The Fourth Committee approved the text on 8 December by 88 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The sponsors of the text in the Fourth Committee were: Afghanistan, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Norway, Sweden, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

# CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

1 October 1969 to 31 October 1970  
(in U.S. dollars)

COUNTRY	PLEDGE
Burma	1,000
Canada	25,000
Denmark	93,153
Finland	15,000
Greece	3,500
India	1,000
Iran	5,000
<b>Iraq</b>	1,400
Ireland	5,000
Japan	20,000
Kenya	2,002
Netherlands	27,473
Norway	60,000
Somalia	502
Sweden	80,000
Trinidad and Tobago	625
United Kingdom	119,990
Yugoslavia	5,000
Total	465,645

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

### FUTURE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 727-738, 740, 741, 744, 745, 748, 749, 751, 758, 761, 762, 765-770.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1861, 1862, 1866.

A/8086 and Add.1. Special programme of activities in connexion with 10th anniversary of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Report of Special Committee.

A/8086, Chapter III. Draft resolution proposed by Special Committee for consideration by General Assembly.

A/8087. Letter of 5 October 1970 from Mongolia (transmitting letter of 17 September 1970 enclosing statement of 10 September 1970 of German Democratic Republic).

A/8110. Letter of 7 October 1970 from Portugal.

A/L.600. Documents relating to commemoration of 25th anniversary of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General. (Section I: Programme of action for full implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.)

RESOLUTION 2621 (xxv), as recommended by Special Committee, A/8086, adopted by Assembly on 12

October 1970, meeting 1862, by recorded vote of 86 to 5, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden,

The General Assembly,

Having decided to hold a special commemorative session on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) To widen the scope of the sanctions against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia by declaring mandatory all the measures laid

down in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(ii) To give careful consideration to the question of imposing sanctions upon South Africa and Portugal, in view of their refusal to carry out the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

(iii) To give urgent consideration, with a view to promoting the speedy elimination of colonialism, to the question of imposing fully and unconditionally, under international supervision, an embargo on arms of all kinds to the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia;

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

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

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

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

(6) (a) All freedom fighters under detention shall be treated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949.

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

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

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

(7) All States shall undertake measures aimed at enhancing public awareness of the need for active assistance in the achievement of complete decolonization and, in particular, creating satisfactory conditions for activities by national and international non-governmental organizations in support of the peoples under colonial domination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) To prepare draft rules and regulations for

visiting missions for approval by the General Assembly.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8121 and Add.1. Letter of 5 October 1970 from Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia (transmitting declaration on contribution of Organization of African Unity to celebrations of 25th anniversary of United Nations and 10th anniversary of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted at 7th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1-3 September 1970).

S/10049. Letter of 16 December 1970 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting extracts of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970).

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION

##### General Aspects of Implementation

Special Committee, meetings 725-780.

Sub-Committee on Petitions, meetings 155-161.

A/AC.109/L.639, L.658, L.664, L.684. Reports (151st-154th) of Sub-Committee on Petitions.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH Session

Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.

Plenary Meetings 1920, 1922-1929, 1933.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter VIII.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vols. I-IV. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1970).

A/L.621 and Add.1.2. Algeria, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,\* Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A/L.622. Afghanistan: amendment to 30-power draft resolution, A/L.621.

A/C.5/1360, A/8247. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution in A/L.621. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2708(x xv), as proposed by 30 powers, A/L.621, and as amended by Afghanistan, A/L.622, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1929, by roll-call vote of 93 to 5, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel,† Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† Subsequently, the delegation of Israel advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolutions 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and 2554 (XXIV) and 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969,

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

Deploping the continued refusal of the colonial Powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly

those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and tele-

vision, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples;

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

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

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8095. Letter of 12 December 1970 from Portugal.  
A/8154. Note verbale of 5 November 1970 from Honduras.

A/8205. Letter of 2 December 1970 from Norway.

A/8206. Letter of 2 December 1970 from Italy.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Special Committee, meetings 737, 748, 752, 754-756.  
758-760.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION Plenary Meeting 1717.

E/4840 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Development and co-ordination of activities of organizations within United Nations system. Report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), Chapter I B.

E/4881. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4886 and Corr.1.2. Report of Chairman of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and Chairman of ACC on Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, Section V.

E/4892 and Corr.1. Report of President of Economic and Social Council.

E/4877. Report of CPC on its 6th session, 27 May-5 June 1970, Chapter VII.

RESOLUTION 1534 (XLIX), as orally proposed by Tunisia, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1970, meeting 1717.

#### The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the report of the President of the Council;

2. Endorses the conclusions and suggestions contained therein;

3. Recommends these conclusions and suggestions for action by the specialized agencies and other institutions concerned;

4. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation

of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the discussions that have taken place in the Council and also in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and in the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION**

Fourth Committee, meetings 1896, 1901-1909, 1912-1914, 1916, 1917.

Plenary Meeting 1928.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I C 5.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIII D.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee, Chapter IV.

A/8143. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.975. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1916, by roll-call vote of 71 to 4, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

A/8244. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2704(xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8244, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1928, by recorded vote of 83 to 4, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central

African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,"

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

Recalling its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, and its other relevant resolutions,

Taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on southern Africa, in particular resolution 277(1970) of 18 March 1970 on the question of Southern Rhodesia and resolution 283(1970) of 29 July 1970 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant reports submitted by the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting that, while several of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system have rendered considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of other aspects of the relevant resolutions.

Conscious of the urgent need of the peoples and the

national liberation movements of several colonial Territories, particularly in the liberated areas of some of these Territories, for assistance from the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition,

Recognizing the need for further and more effective measures to be taken for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council by all the organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence,

Mindful of the need to keep under continuous review the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations resolutions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system which have co-operated in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. Urges the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned which have not yet done so to take the steps required for the full implementation of those provisions of the relevant resolutions relating to assistance to the national liberation movements and to the discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia;

4. Affirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension, by the United Nations system of organizations, of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in those Territories, including especially the liberated areas of the Territories;

5. Reiterates its urgent appeal to the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories;

6. Recommends that, taking into consideration the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, in-

cluding in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the relevant procedures;

7. Invites all the specialized agencies and the other international institutions concerned, in particular the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to proceed to the urgent consideration of measures aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the various Security Council resolutions on colonial Territories in southern Africa, especially paragraphs 9(b), 11 and 23 of resolution 277(1970) and paragraph 14 of resolution 283(1970);

8. Urges the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council relating to the colonial Territories in southern Africa;

9. Urges again the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

10. Invites the specialized agencies to examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the possibility of providing for participation where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by them, of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity;

11. Notes with appreciation the action recently initiated by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and requests all Governments to intensify their actions in the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of those resolutions;

12. Recommends that, in order to facilitate the efforts of member States to comply fully with paragraph 11 above, the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system should continue to examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts

to give effect to the present resolution and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, *is.* consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

14. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, a comprehensive report describing the activities hitherto undertaken by the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned in regard to the implementation of the various resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the present item;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

15. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

#### ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS

Special Committee, meetings 773, 774.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1896, 1901-1909, 1915, 1917.

Plenary Meeting 1928.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I C 2.

A/8023/Rev.1/Add.1 (A/8148 and Add.1). Activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and territories under Portuguese domination, and in all other territories under colonial domination, and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

A/C.4/L.986. Bulgaria, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, People's Republic of Congo, Sudan, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Fourth Committee on 11

December 1970, meeting 1917, by roll-call vote of 71 to 10, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

A/8243. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2703(xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8243, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1928, by recorded vote of 85 to 11, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

The General Assembly,,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are im-

peding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa."

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the eighth preambular paragraph thereof, and its resolution 2425(XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Convinced that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514(XV) and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the people in those Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the administering Powers have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the population and the natural resources of those Territories against abuses, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter,

1. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. Affirms that foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Declares that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Condemns the present activities and operating methods of foreign economic and other interests in the Territories under colonial domination;

6. Condemns in particular the construction of the Cabora Bassa project, which is contrary to the

vital interests of the people of Mozambique and represents a plot designed to perpetuate the domination, exploitation and oppression of the peoples of this part of Africa by the Government of Portugal and the minority racist regimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and which would lead to international tensions;

7. Requests the colonial Powers and States concerned, whose companies are participants in the construction of the Cabora Bassa project to withdraw their support from the scheme and put an end to the participation of their companies in the project;

8. Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish the discriminatory and unjust system of wages applied to the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and in all other Territories under colonial and racist régimes, notably in southern Africa, and to apply one system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

9. Requests the colonial Powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, in order to put a stop to their activities which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories;

10. Requests all States to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to colonial régimes that use such assistance to repress the national liberation movements;

11. Requests the colonial Powers and States concerned, whose companies and nationals are engaged in such activities, to comply fully with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2288(XXII) of 7 December 1967, 2425(XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2554(XXIV) of 12 December 1969, and also to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which run counter to the above-mentioned resolutions;

12. Deplores the attitude of the colonial Powers and States concerned which have not taken any action to implement the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to use all the facilities at his disposal to render assistance to the Special Committee in the pursuit of this study.

#### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1896, 1901-1909, 1911-1913.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1415.

Plenary Meeting 1928.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of



the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I C 6.

A/8151. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.974. Afghanistan, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 8 December 1970, meeting 1913, by 88 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

A/C.4/L.977, A/C.5/1354, A/8229. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Fourth Committee in A/8228. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8228. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2706 (xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8228, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1928, by recorded vote of 111 to 2, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2557 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 concerning the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Referring to paragraph 14 of its resolution 2707 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, in which the Secretary-General is invited to develop and expand training programmes for the inhabitants of those Territories,

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 by which it decided to establish a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Noting that the financial situation has improved only slightly during 1970 and that available funds are therefore still far from adequate to meet the objectives of the Programme,

Welcoming the information that the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2431 (XXIII), has commenced its work during 1970,

Strongly convinced that the provision of assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned is as essential as ever and that it is therefore highly desirable further to strengthen and expand the Programme,

1. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have contributed to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and within the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII), to take all possible measures for the promotion of adequate contributions to the Programme;

4. Decides that, as a further transitional measure, provision shall be made, under section 12 of the regular budget of the United Nations for the financial year 1971, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure the continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions;

5. Notes with approval that co-operation between the Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been further strengthened and that it is the intention of the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation with a view to further strengthening co-operation with them;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress of the Programme.

## QUESTIONS CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

The following pages give brief accounts of decisions concerning various individual territories taken in 1970 by the General Assembly

and by its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>13</sup> (See also pages 157-86, 733-58, 760-72 and 667-88 for details on questions concerning Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, territories under Portuguese administration, Papua and the Trust Territory

of New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV), containing text of Declaration.

### Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The Falkland Islands (Malvinas) are situated in the South Atlantic, some 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn. The population of the territory, estimated at 2,098 at 31 December 1969, is with few exceptions European and primarily of British origin. The territory is administered by the United Kingdom and claimed by Argentina as part of its territory.

The economy of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) depends on sheep-farming and the wool industry.

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in its consideration of the situation in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee, as well as by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the territory. It also had before it three written petitions from individuals claiming that the territory should be returned to Argentina.

On 29 October 1970, the Special Committee decided to transmit the working paper to the Assembly, and, subject to any directives the Assembly might give, to take up the items at its 1971 session.

By letters dated 11 December 1970, the

Permanent Representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that, in 1970 and in accordance with letters sent on 21 November 1969, special talks on communications and movement in both directions, i. e. between the mainland of Argentina and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), were held. Thus, they said, the two Governments were continuing their efforts towards an amicable settlement of the dispute concerning the islands.

In reply to a statement of the Foreign Minister of Argentina before the General Assembly on 30 September 1970, in which the Foreign Minister referred to the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, by a letter dated 15 October 1970, requested the Secretary-General to circulate as a General Assembly document a letter addressed to him on 26 September 1969 stating the position of the United Kingdom Government on this question, which was that it had no doubt about its sovereignty over the territory.

On the recommendation of its Fourth Committee (made on 11 December 1970), the General Assembly decided on 12 December 1970 to postpone consideration of the item to its 1971 session. It did so without adopting a formal resolution.

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 737, 775.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1917.

Plenary Meetings 1854, 1929.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Chapter

XIX. (Part B: Decisions of Special Committee.) A/8125. Letter of 15 October 1970 from United Kingdom.

A/8234. Letter of 11 December 1970 from Argentina.

A/8235. Letter of 11 December 1970 from United Kingdom.

A/8248. Report of Fourth Committee, paras. 10 and 20.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 101.

## Fiji

Fiji, a group of 844 islands and islets situated in the south-west Pacific, was administered by the United Kingdom until 10 October 1970, when it became independent.

A Constitutional Conference, concluded in London on 5 May 1970, called upon the Government of Fiji immediately to complete the extension of the common vote to all towns and townships. The Conference also agreed that the Prime Minister, in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, should arrange for a Royal Commission to be set up to study and make recommendations for the most appropriate method of election and representation for Fiji. In addition, the Conference agreed on an interim solution to provide for the first House of Representatives elected after independence.

At a meeting of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 12 May 1970, the Chief Minister of Fiji., Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and the Leader of the Opposition, S. M. Koya, made

statements and replied to questions concerning the agreements concluded in London between 20 April and 5 May affecting the future status of Fiji.

On 6 October 1970, it was recommended that the Special Committee dissolve its Sub-Committee on Fiji. The Special Committee noted with satisfaction that Fiji was to achieve the goals laid down for colonial territories in the United Nations Charter and in the Declaration on granting independence.

On 13 October 1970, the General Assembly, without adopting a formal resolution, took note of a letter from the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, dated 8 October 1970, which informed the Assembly that the Committee had on that day noted with satisfaction that Fiji was about to achieve the goals laid down by the Charter and the Declaration on granting independence and had extended to the people of Fiji congratulations and best wishes for peace and prosperity in the future.

Fiji was admitted as a Member of the United Nations on 13 October 1970. (See pp. 299-300.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 737, 742, 771.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 187, 189.

Fourth Committee, meeting 1877.

Plenary Meeting 1863.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the

Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/8023/Rev.I, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Chapter XII. (Part B: Decision of Special Committee.)

A/8105. Letter of 8 October 1970 from Chairman of Fourth Committee to President of General Assembly.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 101.

French Territory of the Afars and the Issas<sup>14</sup>

The French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, administered by France as an overseas territory, is situated on the eastern coast of Africa and is bounded by Ethiopia and Somalia.

The territory, which covers an area of 8,900 square miles, had in 1967 a population estimated at 125,050, comprising 58,240 Issas and other Somalis, 48,270 Afars, 8,285 Arabs and 10,255 Europeans and assimilés.

Following a referendum held on 19 March 1967, in which a majority of the voters of the territory favoured the idea of the area remaining part of the French Republic, the French

<sup>14</sup> The name of the territory formerly known as French Somaliland is "French Territory of the Afars and the Issas." This designation was introduced in United Nations terminology as from 15 April 1968, at the request of the administering power.

National Assembly promulgated a new statute for the territory on 3 July 1967. The law, which provided for the establishment of an elected Chamber of Deputies, which in turn elected a Government Council, had as one of its declared purposes to grant a large measure of autonomy in the administration of the territory's affairs.

By this same law, the official name of the territory was changed.

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples decided on 29 October 1970 to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper on the territory prepared by the Secretariat, and, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give, to consider the item in 1971.

At a meeting of the General Assembly's Fourth Committee on 7 December 1970, the representative of Somalia declared that, since the administering power did not submit information on the territory, it was particularly important that the United Nations should supplement the working papers prepared by the Secretariat with the views of the parties directly involved, and that it should take account of the position adopted by the Organization of African Unity on this territory since the OAU was particularly concerned with problems of decolonization of the African continent.

The position of the Somali Government on the question, he said, could be summarized as follows: the people of the territory must be given an opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination in a free and democratic manner, without any pressure or interference from any quarter, no matter what foreign interests were at stake; and the political framework of the country should be adjusted so as to enable all the inhabitants to participate freely and equally in the political life of the territory.

The Somali spokesman urged that the United Nations should endeavour to arrange with the administering power for a special mission to make periodic visits to the territory before independence in order to obtain full and objective reports on the situation. Arrangements should also be made for a United Nations mission to be present when the final elections were held before independence.

Also on 7 December, the representative of Ethiopia stated that the policy of his Government on decolonization was unequivocally and strongly to support the right of self-determination and to provide moral and material assistance to those who were fighting for freedom and independence. He was fully convinced that only the inhabitants of a territory were qualified to decide where their interests lay, and that a decision of that type must be scrupulously respected.

During its consideration of the question, the Fourth Committee heard, as a petitioner, the General Secretary of the Liberation Front of the Somali Coast, who declared that France was opposing the independence of the Somali Coast in every possible way, as witnessed by the presence in the territory of an important expeditionary force which enabled the administration to curb and suppress the aspirations of the local population. For the same reasons, he said, the French Government applied a discriminatory social policy and legal system designed to provoke tribal warfare between the two main ethnic groups in the territory.

He urged that the Assembly's Special Committee send a visiting mission to the territory to investigate the political, social and economic situation.

On 14 December, the General Assembly endorsed a recommendation of its Fourth Committee, made on 8 December, to postpone consideration of the question to its 1971 session. It did so without adopting a formal resolution.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 775.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Fourth Committee, meetings 1901-1911, 1913.  
Plenary Meeting 1929.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I B 6.

A/8023/Rev.I, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work in 1970), Chapter XI.

A/C.4/733. Request for hearing.

A/8248. Report of Fourth Committee, para. 20.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 101.

## Gibraltar

Gibraltar, administered by the United Kingdom, covers an area of 2¼ square miles and had a population at the end of 1968 estimated at 26,007, of whom 19,357 were Gibraltarians, 4,685 other British and 1,965 aliens. The estimated civilian population at the end of 1969 was 28,407.

On 18 December 1968, the General Assembly, declaring that the continuation of the colonial situation in Gibraltar was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>15</sup> requested the administering power to terminate the colonial situation in Gibraltar no later than 1 October 1969.<sup>16</sup> It also called upon the Government of the United Kingdom to begin without delay the negotiations with the Government of Spain provided for by its resolution of 19 December 1967.<sup>17</sup>

The question of Gibraltar was considered by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at a meeting on 29 October 1970. On that day, the Special Committee decided without objection to transmit to the Assembly the working paper on the territory, prepared by the Secretariat, in order to facilitate the consideration of the item by the Assembly, and,

subject to any directives the Assembly might give, to consider the item at its 1971 session.

In a statement made at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 15 October 1970, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain stated that his country endorsed the doctrine formulated in the United Nations as a peaceful and adequate means of integrating with its homeland a territory that no Spaniard could ever renounce. The Spanish Government was prepared to negotiate with the United Kingdom Government at any time to that end.

He added that Spain hoped that the realism of the British people and its representatives would lead them to realize the requirements of the present and make it possible to deal with the problem of Gibraltar in serenity and calm, and that the two countries would reach an honourable and satisfactory agreement that would fully safeguard the interests of the civilian population of Gibraltar.

On 14 December, the General Assembly endorsed a recommendation of its Fourth Committee, made on 8 December, that consideration of the item be postponed to its 1971 session. It did so without adopting a resolution.

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV), containing text of Declaration.

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 750, text of resolution 2429 (XXIII).

<sup>17</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 675-76, text of resolution 2353 (XXII).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 775.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meeting 1913.

Plenary Meeting 1929.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the

Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I B 5

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 108.

A/8023/Rev.I, Vol. III. Report of the Special Committee (covering its work in 1970), Chapter X.

A/8248. Report of Fourth Committee, para. 20.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970, Other decisions, p. 101.

### Spanish Sahara

Spanish Sahara, situated on the Atlantic coast of Africa, covers an area of 108,108 square miles and is bounded on the north by Morocco and on the east and south by Mauritania (except for a few miles in the east, where it is bounded by Algeria). At the end of 1970, its indigenous population was officially estimated at 56,000.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly had invited the administering power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of the so-called Spanish Sahara and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for holding a referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination.<sup>18</sup>

At the same time, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to appoint immediately the special mission provided for by its resolution of 20 December 1966<sup>19</sup> and to expedite its dispatch to the so-called Spanish Sahara. In particular, the Mission was to determine the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum.

In 1970, the question of Spanish Sahara was considered by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at meetings held in October and November.

The Special Committee had before it two communications consisting of an exchange of correspondence between the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representative of Spain, which had been referred to the Special Committee by the Secretary-General. In a letter dated 15 October 1970, which contained the Spanish Government's reply to the Secretary-General's letter of 22 January 1970 concerning the appointment of the mission, the Permanent Representative reiterated his Government's support for the implementation of the principle of self-determination for Spanish Sahara and

added that, during the current year, the preparations for a census of the population of the territory had entered their final stage.

In these circumstances, and since it was Spain's intention that the true population of the territory should express its genuine aspirations, the Spanish Government was prepared, as soon as the population so wished, to fix a date to enable the people to determine their future freely and without external pressures of any kind. The attainment of these aims, the Spanish letter pointed out, would be impeded if elements alien to the population continued to create an atmosphere of tension and confusion.

The letter concluded by stating that the territory looked towards the future with confidence born of the knowledge that it could at any time request self-determination. At the appropriate time and in order to facilitate this step, the Spanish Government would notify the United Nations so that the Organization could be present.

At a meeting on 29 October 1970, the Special Committee decided to take note of the information contained in the above communications. The Committee also decided to transmit to the Assembly the working paper prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate the consideration of the item by the Assembly's Fourth Committee, and to give consideration to the question at its 1971 session, subject to any directives the Assembly might give.

Later, on 20 November 1970, the Chairman of the Special Committee, at the request of the representative of Morocco, drew attention to a letter dated 14 July 1970 from Morocco to the Secretary-General. In the letter, it was stated that, in deciding to strengthen its military potential and intensify its repression of the population of the territory, the Spanish Government had deliberately chosen the path of intimidation and terror; the Moroccan Government feared that this might develop into a

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 665-66, text of resolution 2591(XXIV).

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 592, text of resolution 2229 (XXI).

serious threat to the peace and security of the region.

Consequently, Morocco considered it necessary and urgent for the Spanish Government to implement without delay the relevant General Assembly resolutions and it hoped that, in consultation with the Governments of Morocco and Mauritania, the Spanish Government would take the necessary steps to ensure the organization of a free referendum. Such steps included, in particular, facilitating the dispatch of a United Nations mission to the territory and the return of refugees and exiles to their homes.

The Moroccan letter also referred to the possibility that Spain might endeavour to undertake consultations unilaterally. It stated that Morocco supported any just and peaceful solution that would enable the indigenous population to determine its own future freely and democratically.

The question of Spanish Sahara was considered by the General Assembly at its 1970 session, which opened on 15 September.

On 14 December 1970, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Sahara to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration on granting independence.<sup>20</sup>

The Assembly expressed its regret that it had not yet been possible for the consultations to take place which the administering power was to conduct with the Governments concerned on the holding of a referendum in the territory, and it declared that the continued existence of a colonial situation in the territory retarded stability and harmony in north-west Africa.

It regretted the incidents of bloodshed which had occurred in the territory in June 1970, and called upon the Spanish Government to take effective measures to create the atmosphere of detente required for the orderly holding of the referendum.

The Assembly repeated its invitation to the administering power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of the territory and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for holding a

referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Sahara to exercise freely its right to self-determination.

To this end, the administering power was invited: to create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis by permitting, *inter alia*, the return of all exiles to the territory; to take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the territory participated in the referendum; to comply with the resolutions of the Assembly on the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial countries and territories and to refrain from any action likely to delay the process of decolonization of the territory; and to receive a United Nations mission and provide it with all necessary facilities so that it might be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum.

All States were invited to refrain from making investments in the territory in order to speed the achievement of self-determination by the people of the Sahara.

The Secretary-General was again asked to appoint immediately, in consultation with the administering power and the Special Committee, a special mission and to expedite its dispatch to the territory.

The Assembly reaffirmed that it recognized the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the colonial peoples for the exercise of their right to self-determination and to freedom of choice, and called upon all States to provide them with all necessary assistance.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2711 (XXV), adopted by a recorded vote of 103 to 0, with 11 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee. The Committee had approved the text on 10 December 1970, by a roll-call vote of 86 to 0, with 12 abstentions, on a proposal by Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV), containing text of Declaration.

Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion, which took place mainly in the Fourth Committee, Mali, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, the USSR, Yemen and Zambia expressed the opinion that the question of self-determination and independence for the people of Spanish Sahara was as urgent as in the case of any other territory. The United Nations, they recalled, had reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination, and it was to be hoped that the Spanish Government would soon take the necessary measures, in consultation with all the parties concerned, to ensure that the wishes of the people of the territory were respected. The representative of Mali pointed out that the persistence of colonial rule in the territory had been a cause of unrest.

The representative of Morocco said that the situation in the territory was a matter of grave concern to his Government and recalled that several resolutions accepted by the administering power had called for a process of decolonization based on co-operation between the United Nations, Spain and the Governments concerned so that an agreement could be reached as soon as possible on the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices.

In view of the goodwill of the Spanish Government, he said, it was to be hoped that the people of the territory would soon be given an opportunity to exercise freely their right to self-determination, but no measures had yet been taken to show that Spain intended to organize a referendum in the appropriate conditions. Furthermore, incidents leading to bloodshed had occurred in the territory in June 1970. While deploring the current situation in the territory, Morocco nevertheless retained its confidence in Spain.

The representative of Spain said that his Government considered it extremely important to maintain good relations with Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco.

He added that the incidents mentioned by

the representative of Morocco had not been really serious. Those incidents had taken place on 17 June, and, on 22 June, the necessary explanations had been given to the Secretary-General by the representative of Spain.

The events had shown that the people of Spanish Sahara wished Spain to maintain its presence in their territory, he said. They had no reason to fear that Spain would abandon them, since the Spanish Government was keenly aware of its responsibilities and of the need to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as was clearly demonstrated by the fact that it had solemnly undertaken to allow the people of the Sahara to decide their own future as soon as they chose.

Even Spaniards who had been born in the territory and were settlers of several generations' standing would not be allowed to take part in the referendum, he said, for that was the only way of ensuring that the wishes and aspirations of the indigenous inhabitants were precisely ascertained.

The representative of Algeria stated there was no longer any reason to delay the decolonization of the territory and added that any delay in implementing the United Nations resolutions on the question could only lead to further violent incidents of the kind that had occurred in June 1970. Algeria hoped that Spain would abandon its attitude and comply with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly.

Although Venezuela recognized the unsatisfactory character of any colonial presence and was thus in favour of the resolution before the Assembly, it could not agree with certain ideas expressed in the text, lacking sufficient information on the situation.

Reservations about the resolution were also expressed by the representatives of Argentina and Guatemala, who stated that their vote in favour of it should not be construed as an endorsement of all its paragraphs.

Similar positions were taken by Japan and the Netherlands who said they would have abstained on certain paragraphs had those been voted upon separately.



## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 775, 779.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1914, 1915.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.

Plenary Meetings 1920, 1922-1929.

A/7989. Letter of 14 July 1970 from Morocco.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, Part Two, Chapter I B 4.

A/8023/Rev.1. Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Chapter IX.

A/C.4/L.983. Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1970, meeting 1915, by roll-call vote of 86 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,† People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A/C.4/L.985, A/C.5/1356, A/8249. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution III recommended by Fourth Committee in A/8248. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8248. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2711(XXV), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8248, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1929, by recorded vote of 103 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Spanish Sahara,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted, respectively, by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventh ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 1 to 3 September 1970, and by the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September 1970,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2072(XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229(XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354(XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2428(XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2591(XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people

of the Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Spanish Sahara;

3. Expresses its regret that it has not yet been possible for the consultations to take place which the administering Power was to conduct with the Governments concerned in connexion with the holding of a referendum in the Territory;

4. Declares that the continued existence of a colonial situation in the Territory retards stability and harmony in north-west Africa;

5. Regrets the incidents of bloodshed which occurred in the Territory in June 1970 and calls upon the Spanish Government, in conformity with its obligations and its responsibility as administering Power, to take effective measures to create the atmosphere of détente required for the orderly holding of the referendum as defined by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. Repeats its invitation to the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with aspirations of the indigenous people of the Territory and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Sahara to exercise freely its right to self-determination and, to this end:

(a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis by permitting, *inter alia*, the return of all exiles to the Territory;

(b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;

(c) To comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly on the activities of foreign economic, finan-

cial and other interests operating in colonial countries and territories and to refrain from any action likely to delay the process of decolonization of the Territory;

(d) To receive a United Nations mission and to provide it with all the necessary facilities so that it may be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2591 (XXIV);

7. Invites all States to refrain from making investments in the Territory in order to speed the achievement of self-determination by the people of the Sahara;

8. Reaffirms that it recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the colonial peoples for the exercise of their right to self-determination and to freedom of choice, and calls upon all States to provide them with all necessary assistance;

9. Urges the administering Power to respect and to implement scrupulously the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the free consultation of peoples under United Nations auspices and guarantees and in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations which define the conditions for the free consultation of peoples with a view to their self-determination;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering Power and the Special Committee, to appoint immediately the special mission provided for in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2229 (XXI) and to expedite its dispatch to the Sahara in order to recommend practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular to confirm United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum and to submit a report to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the situation in the Territory and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

## Other Territories

In 1970, the General Assembly and its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered, in addition to the territories covered in the preceding sections, the situations in the following territories: American Samoa, Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Brunei, the Cayman Islands, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, the New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-

Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Seychelles, the Solomon Islands, the Tokelau Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

The Special Committee referred these 25 territories to its Sub-Committees I, II and III for consideration and report. It adopted the Sub-Committees' reports on all but one of the territories and endorsed their conclusions and recommendations, in some instances on the understanding that any reservations made by members or administering powers invited by the Chairman to participate in the discussion

would be reflected in the records of the meetings.

Sub-Committee II decided that owing to lack of time it would be unable to consider Brunei during 1970. The Special Committee, in noting its Sub-Committee's decision, decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper on the territory in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Assembly, and, subject to any directives the Assembly might give, to consider the territory in 1971.

The Special Committee took up the questions of Hong Kong and British Honduras in plenary sessions and decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working papers on these territories. Subject to any directives the Assembly might give, the Committee decided to consider the territories in 1971.

In addition, the Special Committee considered the situations in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

(For details on these Territories, see pp. 673-81 and 681-88.)

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

##### ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, GRENADA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT

The Special Committee decided to take note of the report of Sub-Committee III on the territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give, to continue consideration of them in 1971, taking into account the various statements made in 1970 by members of the Committee as well as the results of consultations being held concerning the territories.

##### SEYCHELLES AND ST. HELENA

On 18 August 1970, the Special Committee adopted the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of Sub-Committee I concerning the Seychelles and St. Helena.

It noted that after the introduction of the new constitutional arrangements for the Seychelles, agreed upon at the Constitutional Conference held in London in March 1970,

key powers would continue to be concentrated in the hands of the Governor, and that the administering power (the United Kingdom), through the Governor, would retain control of political, economic and other fields. It regretted to note that the administering power had failed to consult the people of the Seychelles directly on the new constitutional arrangements.

It also noted that in the year under review there had not been any favourable change in the situation in St. Helena.

The Special Committee therefore urged the administering power to make the necessary arrangements in the territories for the acceleration of the transfer of powers to representative organs to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage.

It reiterated its position that the detachment of a number of islands from the Seychelles by the administering power, and the setting up of the so-called "British Indian Ocean Territory" with the purpose of establishing a military base in that territory jointly with the United States, were not in keeping with either the interests of the inhabitants or with those of the African continent, or with international peace and security. It again called upon the administering power to respect the territorial integrity of the Seychelles and to return immediately to that territory the islands detached from it in 1965.

Noting that no progress had been made in preventing the exploitation of the economy of the territories by foreign interests, especially South African interests, the Special Committee called upon the administering power to safeguard the right of the peoples of the territories to dispose of their natural resources and to take effective steps to prevent infiltration by foreign economic interests and the introduction of foreign settlers into the territories, particularly foreign settlers from South Africa.

Finally, it again urged the administering power to co-operate with the Special Committee in making arrangements for a visiting mission to the territories.

Reservations concerning these conclusions and recommendations were expressed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS,  
CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT,  
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS,  
AND UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

On 29 October 1970, the Special Committee adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning several Caribbean territories on the basis of a report submitted by its Sub-Committee III.

The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on granting independence.<sup>21</sup>

It reiterated its view that the question of size, limited population and restricted resources should in no way delay a speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to these territories. It again requested the administering powers to take immediate measures to transfer all powers to the peoples of the territories without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, and repeated its belief that a United Nations presence during the procedures for the exercise of the right of self-determination would be essential.

The Special Committee once again urged the administering powers to enable the United Nations to send visiting missions to the territories, and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance.

Taking note of the number of projects that continued to be carried out in some of the territories under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Special Committee maintained that such assistance was useful and expressed the hope that it would be sought and increased.

Finally, it requested the administering powers concerned to take measures to safeguard the rights of the peoples of the territories to dispose of their resources and to maintain control over their future development.

Specifically, the Special Committee took note of the new Constitution introduced in the Bahamas in 1969 and expressed the hope that that would be followed by a speedy granting of independence to the territory. The Committee again expressed its concern over what it described as "the continuing racial inequalities"

prevailing in Bermuda and called upon the administering power (the United Kingdom) to take effective measures to ensure that the people of the territory were given equal opportunities without any distinction.

It further urged the administering power to take immediate steps for the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the territory. It also expressed the hope that the present process of consultations in the British Virgin Islands would bring about a substantive constitutional advancement and would open the way towards a speedy implementation of the provisions of the Declaration.

With regard to the Cayman Islands, the Special Committee noted that a committee consisting of all the elected members of the Legislative Assembly had been established to make recommendations for constitutional advancement. Recalling that the elected members of the Legislative Assembly had felt in 1967 that they had no clear mandate from the people at that time to recommend a move forward, the Special Committee strongly urged that, in the forthcoming elections, the people be given an opportunity to express their views on their future.

With respect to Montserrat, the Special Committee welcomed the willingness of the Government of this territory to receive a visiting mission.

It noted the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom that the United Kingdom could not encourage the belief that, in general, proposals for visiting missions would be acceptable, although there was no question of categorically excluding the possibility of a visiting mission to any given territory for all time. The Special Committee hoped that this statement would be followed by more definite undertakings to admit a visiting mission to Montserrat, and that such a mission would, *inter alia*, promote further United Nations assistance to the territory.

In noting the new Constitution for the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Special Committee urged the administering power (the United

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV), containing text of Declaration.

Kingdom) to take further immediate measures for the realization of the objectives of the Declaration.

Finally, with regard to the United States Virgin Islands, the Special Committee expressed its concern over what it described as "the unsatisfactory and even critical conditions" of the alien population of the territory and urged the administering power to take further measures towards immediate solution of the most pressing problems in the fields of housing, welfare, economics and education.

The Committee further appealed to the administering power (the United States) to take, without delay, the necessary measures towards full implementation of the objectives of the Declaration on granting independence.

Reservations concerning these conclusions and recommendations were expressed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

#### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS, PITCAIRN, AND SOLOMON ISLANDS

On 7 October 1970, the Special Committee adopted its conclusions and recommendations concerning the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands, all of which are administered by the United Kingdom. The Committee acted on the basis of a report submitted by its Sub-Committee II.

It considered that even with the revision of the 1967 Constitution of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the introduction of a new Constitution on 10 April 1970 in the Solomon Islands, the constitutional systems in those territories fell short of goals outlined in earlier recommendations. The Special Committee therefore reiterated its recommendations that the administering power should transfer full responsibility of government to the representatives of the peoples in accordance with the Declaration on granting independence.<sup>22</sup>

It once again expressed the hope that all those concerned would co-operate fully with the Secretary-General to permit him to report on all aspects of the extraction and marketing of phosphate on Ocean Island (Gilbert and Ellice Islands) at the earliest possible time.

The Special Committee wished to be kept informed of the conversion of the Wholesale

Society in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands into a development authority. It welcomed the co-operation initiated between the administering power and the specialized agencies of the United Nations concerning the promotion of social and economic development, and expressed the hope that such co-operation would continue to grow in the future.

Further, the Special Committee urged the administering power to keep in view the legitimate interests of the people of the Solomon Islands when granting prospecting licences to foreign countries and to take account of the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning foreign economic interests in colonial territories.

Finally, the Special Committee requested the administering power to take appropriate steps towards rapid educational development and to make education compulsory and free of charge at the elementary level.

#### NIUE AND TOKELAU ISLANDS

Also on 7 October 1970, the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee II on Niue and the Tokelau Islands (administered by New Zealand) and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

It again welcomed the establishment of a full-member system of Government in Niue and noted that the principle of one man, one vote was in force in that territory. It considered, however, that the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, which was constitutionally filled by the Resident Commissioner, should be entrusted to an elected indigenous member. The Special Committee wished to see an accelerated pace of constitutional development in Niue and expected similar steps to be taken in the Tokelau Islands, to help advance the people of the territories to the stage of determining their own future as soon as possible.

It further noted that the basic policy of the public service training scheme was to diminish the need for New Zealand officials in the territories and that a majority of positions in the Niue Public Service were held by Niueans.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid.

The Special Committee also took note of the development programme for 1968-1971 and of the composition and powers of the Niue Development Board and its relationship to the New Zealand Government.

Finally, the Special Committee noted that New Zealand had undertaken unconditionally to receive United Nations visiting missions in Niue and the Tokelau Islands when those territories reached the stage of a decisive act of self-determination. The Special Committee, however, was of the view that it was necessary to send a mission to assess the stage for such an act. It urged the administering power to comply with its request and allow a visit to the territories without further delay.

#### NEW HEBRIDES

The Special Committee, also on 7 October 1970, adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning the New Hebrides, on the basis of a report by Sub-Committee II.

Expressing serious concern that France, one of the administering powers of the New Hebrides condominium (the other being the United Kingdom), continued to find it not possible to co-operate with the Special Committee concerning the territory, the Committee reiterated its appeal to France to reconsider its position.

Also, it noted that there was a majority of New Hebrideans among the elected members of the Advisory Council; however, they were still in a minority in that body. In addition, the powers vested in the Resident Commissioner were so broad and sweeping as to virtually reduce the effectiveness of the Advisory Council. Bearing this in mind, the Committee expressed the hope that constitutional development would take place so as to transfer full governmental authority to an elected body.

Further, it considered that certain administrative measures should be taken to restore land to indigenous ownership and ensure that this was not violated.

The Special Committee continued to be concerned about the slow pace of economic, social and educational development and therefore reiterated its recommendations that advancement in these fields should be intensified through a concerted effort and that the active participa-

tion of representatives of the people in this process be secure.

#### AMERICAN SAMOA AND GUAM

The Special Committee, on 7 October 1970, also endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee II concerning American Samoa and Guam.

It noted that the economic development of Guam, although to some extent attributable to the growth of tourism, the establishment of industries and the territory's development as a communications centre, still revolved around the existence of military installations. The Special Committee reiterated its view that the dependence of Guam on military activities, and particularly the presence of military bases, should be brought to an end as soon as possible.

Also, it took note of a constitutional convention in Guam, which was held to change the territory's Organic Act, and of the popular election for the first time of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It noted further that a Political Status Commission had been consulting on the future of American Samoa.

The Special Committee expressed the hope that these measures would lead to a lessening of the dependence of the two territories on the administering power (the United States) and to further steps that would allow the peoples of American Samoa and Guam to participate fully and freely in the act of self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on granting independence.

The Special Committee urged the administering power not to prejudge and prejudice the future of the territories. It was concerned about the increasing presence and activities in the territories of United States citizens who were able to affect the political process and the future of the islands, and it urged the administering power to provide detailed information on this question.

Further, the Special Committee took note of the public service policy in American Samoa and wished to be kept informed on the training of American Samoans to take over key positions in the Administration.

Finally, it expressed the hope that the results of a land survey in American Samoa would be made known to it in due course.

Statements concerning the conclusions and recommendations were made by the representatives of the USSR, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

#### COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The situation in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (administered by Australia) was referred to in general recommendations adopted by the Special Committee on 3 November 1970.

The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of the territory to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on granting independence. It also reiterated its view that the question of the territory's size, isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, which opened on 15 September 1970, the Special Committee's report on the above territories was considered, and the Assembly took a number of decisions concerning them.

#### DECISIONS

On 14 December 1970, the Assembly, by the adoption of a resolution, took action with regard to American Samoa, Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Brunei, the Cayman Islands, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, the New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Seychelles, the Solomon Islands, the Tokelau Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

By the preamble to the resolution, the Assembly expressed its deep concern at the policy of some administering powers in establishing and maintaining military bases in some of the territories under their administration. It deplored the attitude of those administering powers that continued to refuse to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the territories under their administration, and reaffirmed the vital importance of visiting missions as a means of securing first-hand information.

The Assembly said it was conscious that these territories required the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>23</sup> It was also aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of these territories.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of these territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration, and called upon the administering powers to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly without delay.

The Assembly expressed its conviction that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence. It also reiterated its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on granting of independence.

Also, the Assembly strongly urged the administering powers to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of visiting missions.

Finally, the Assembly decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status, and it requested the Special Committee on the situation with regard to implementation of the Declaration to report to the Assembly in 1971 on the implementation of this resolution.

These Assembly decisions were embodied in resolution 2709 (XXV), adopted by a recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 20 abstentions. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 10 December 1970, by 72 votes to 1,

<sup>23</sup> See footnote 21.

with 17 abstentions, on a proposal by India, Iraq, Mali, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

In the Fourth Committee, a proposal by the United Kingdom for a separate vote on the words "Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent" in the title of the draft text of resolution 2709 (XXV) and in the first preambular paragraph was rejected by 52 votes to 18, with 16 abstentions.

In the Assembly plenary, on a request by the United Kingdom, a separate vote was taken on those words in the title and in the first preambular paragraph. The words were adopted by 82 to 15, with 18 abstentions.

Also on 14 December, the Assembly took further decisions concerning Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. It took note of the report of the Special Committee on the situation with regard to implementation of the Declaration on granting independence relating to these territories, and it requested the Special Committee to give urgent consideration to all aspects of this question in accordance with the decision the Assembly had taken on 16 December 1969,<sup>24</sup> and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1971.

These decisions were embodied in Assembly resolution 2710(XXV), adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 0, with 6 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 10 December 1970 by 86 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, on a proposal by Barbados, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### DISCUSSION

During the discussion of these texts, which took place in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, a number of representatives reiterated that little progress had been achieved in the process of decolonization, owing to the opposition of the administering powers, and that small territories should be allowed to exercise their right of independence and self-determination, irrespective of size or of demographic, economic, geographical or other factors.

The United Kingdom spokesman, whose

views were shared by New Zealand's representative, said that individual small territories demanded individual solutions. For the third consecutive year, the General Assembly, in 1969, had invited the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small territories, but the debate in the Committee had not been resumed in 1970. His Government would be pleased to co-operate in any constructive study on the question of self-determination for small territories.

The representative of Poland disagreed, saying that three Sub-Committees of the Special Committee had dealt with small territories. Progress was slow, since it depended on the positions and political will of the administering powers and their willingness to take account of the views of the United Nations.

The representative of Iraq said that all colonial territories suffered from the same evil, the difference being only a matter of degree and of form.

The problems confronting the small territories, in the view of Trinidad and Tobago, stemmed mainly from lack of human and natural resources and, in some cases, from geographical isolation. The United Nations must therefore direct its efforts towards integration rather than fragmentation, its representative said.

Ceylon linked the question of the small territories with the transmission of information under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter.<sup>25</sup> Its spokesman considered that States having the obligation to transmit such information should not evade it.

Agreeing with this view, Iraq and Zambia, among others, specifically criticized the United Kingdom for not transmitting information concerning the Associated States in the eastern Caribbean.

Replying, the United Kingdom representative said that his Government had not done so because the States in question were completely self-governing.

The representatives of Iraq and Zambia said that this explanation was unacceptable in that

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 675, text of resolution 2593(XXIV).

<sup>25</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Article 73e of the Charter.



only after the United Nations was satisfied that those States had become fully self-governing could the United Kingdom's obligation cease.

Several Members, including Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Libya, Mongolia, the United Arab Republic and the USSR, referred to the establishment or continued existence of military bases maintained by certain administering powers in small territories, and called for their removal. The representative of the Ukrainian SSR considered that military bases in small territories formed part of a network of strategic plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries for their own purposes. The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Mongolia

and the United Arab Republic cited military bases on Guam in this connexion.

Some Members, including Bulgaria, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia and Poland, reiterated that the United Nations had always stressed the importance and usefulness of sending visiting missions to the territories to obtain first-hand information on the situation and on the views of the inhabitants concerning their future. Poland stated that despite repeated appeals by the Secretary-General and the Special Committee, the administering powers had either totally rejected the idea or, in a few cases, had imposed conditions that made it almost impossible to send missions.

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A/8023/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970). Vol. I. Chapter I, Sections C-G and N, and Annex I. Vol. III. Chapter VIII: Seychelles and St. Helena; Chapter XIV: Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and Solomon Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands, New Hebrides, American Samoa and Guam, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea, Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Chapter XV: Brunei; Chapter XVI: Hong Kong. Vol. IV. Chapter XVII: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; Chapter XVIII: Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands; Chapter XX: British Honduras.

A/C.4/732. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.4/L.979. India, Iraq, Mali, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1970, meeting 1915, by 72 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions.

A/8248. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2709(xxv), as recommended by Fourth

Committee, A/8248, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1929, by recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados,\* Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,† Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,‡ People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago,\* Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Guyana, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United States.

\* Subsequently the delegations of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago advised the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain.

† On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

‡ On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other relevant resolutions, as well as the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Deeply concerned at the policy of some administering Powers in establishing and maintaining military bases in some of the Territories under their administration, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deploping the attitude of those administering Powers which continue to refuse to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories under their administration,

Reaffirming the vital importance of visiting missions as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people in these Territories,

Conscious that these Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of these Territories,

1. Approves the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Calls upon the administering Powers to implement with respect to these Territories, and without further delay, resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Expresses its conviction that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;

5. Reiterates its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1514(XV);

6. Strongly urges the administering Powers to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of visiting missions to the above-mentioned Territories and to permit access by such visiting missions to Territories under their administration;

7. Decides that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

8. Requests the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/C.4/L.980. Barbados, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1970, meeting 1915, by 86 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

A/8248. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2710(XXV), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8248, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1929, by recorded vote of 107 to 0, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None. Abstaining: Argentina, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Malawi, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December

1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 2593 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 concerning Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. Takes note of the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent;

2. Requests the Special Committee to give urgent consideration to all aspects of this question in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2593 (XXIV) and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

### CHAPTER III

## THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

The question of Namibia was again considered by United Nations bodies during 1970. Decisions on the territory were taken by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The United Nations Council for Namibia also reported to the Assembly on its activities, and various aspects of the problem were taken up by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights.

The Security Council adopted three resolutions on the question in 1970, one (276(1970)) on 30 January, the other two (283 (1970) and 284(1970)) on 29 July.

By the first of these resolutions, the Council called upon all States—particularly those having economic and other interests in Namibia—to refrain from any dealings with South Africa which were inconsistent with the Council's declaration in the same resolution that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal and that consequently all acts taken by that Government concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate [for South West Africa] were illegal and invalid. The Council also decided to set up an ad hoc sub-committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which relevant Council resolutions could be effectively implemented in the light of South Africa's refusal to withdraw from Namibia, and

to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970.

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, after submitting an interim report on 30 April, submitted, on 7 July, a series of recommendations on political, economic, legal, military and other aspects of the question.

The first of the two resolutions adopted by the Security Council on 29 July was based on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee; the second sought an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as to the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding the Council's resolution of 30 January.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence, in a statement on 11 August, among other things drew attention to the increasing use of armed force by South Africa in the territory; the intensification of racial segregation through the forcible relocation of Africans; and the continuing series of trials of freedom fighters.

The Chairman's statement also drew the Security Council's attention to the dangerous situation prevailing in Namibia and expressed the hope that the Council would take effective steps to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and to enable the people of the territory to exercise their fundamental rights.

The United Nations Council for Namibia

submitted on 12 October its fifth report to the General Assembly, in which it stated that the critical situation in Namibia had further deteriorated and the danger of racial war had increased. More effective measures to ensure the removal of South Africa from the territory were called for, and it recommended that the Security Council's attention be drawn to the need for such measures. It also recommended, among other things, that the General Assembly finance from the regular budget of the United Nations a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians and establish a United Nations Fund to assist Namibians who suffered persecution.

At its twenty-fifth (1970) session, the General Assembly on 9 December adopted three resolutions on the question.

By the first of these resolutions (2678 (XXV)), the Assembly among other things condemned South Africa for its refusal to withdraw from the territory; called on States to co-operate with the Council for Namibia and act to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia; and invited the Security Council to consider effective measures to that end.

By the second resolution (2679(XXV)), the

Assembly decided that a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia should be established and asked the Secretary-General to study and report on the matter in 1971; in the meantime, the Secretary-General was authorized to make interim grants from the regular budget to enable existing United Nations programmes to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians.

The third resolution (2680(XXV)) had to do with the question of petitions concerning Namibia.

Various other resolutions of the Assembly adopted during its 1970 session had a bearing on the question of Namibia, including, among other things, decisions on: the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the activities of foreign economic interests impeding implementation of the Declaration; and measures to deal with racial discrimination, apartheid and other violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa.

Details about the decisions taken during 1970 by United Nations organs are described in the sections below.

## POLITICAL AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (28-30 JANUARY 1970)

In a letter dated 26 January 1970 to the President of the Security Council, the representatives of 48 Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Council to examine the failure of the South African Government to comply with the letter and spirit of the Security Council's resolution of 12 August 1969 (269 (1969)), and in particular the paragraph by which the Council recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia against the illegal presence of South African authorities in the territory.<sup>1</sup> Nine other Member States subsequently joined in the request.

On 28 January, the Security Council met to consider the question and invited, in accordance with his request, the representative of Turkey, who was also President of the United Nations Council for Namibia for that month,

to participate without vote in the discussion. The representatives of India and Pakistan were similarly invited.

At the same meeting, the representative of Finland introduced a draft resolution, co-sponsored by Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia, whereby the Council would among other things:

(1) strongly condemn the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning Namibia;

(2) declare that the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia was illegal and that consequently all acts taken by South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 697, text of resolution 269 (1969).

[for South West Africa] were illegal and invalid;

(3) declare further that the defiant attitude of South Africa towards the Council's decisions undermined the authority of the United Nations;

(4) consider that the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions and of the United Nations Charter had grave consequences for the rights and interests of the people of Namibia;

(5) call upon all States, particularly those with economic and other interests in Namibia, to refrain—in any dealings with respect to Namibia—from recognizing any right of South Africa to act on behalf of the territory of Namibia;

(6) request the Secretary-General to set up an ad hoc committee of experts, to be appointed in consultation with Security Council members, to study ways and means by which States could effectively carry out the provisions of the preceding paragraph and to submit, not later than 1 June 1970, its recommendations for such effective and appropriate steps as might be taken by the Council to enable the United Nations to discharge its special responsibility towards the people of Namibia;

(7) request all States, as well as the specialized agencies, to give the committee of experts all the information and other assistance it might need;

(8) further request the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the expert committee in the performance of its task; and

(9) decide to resume consideration of the question of Namibia as soon as the recommendations of the expert committee were made available.

Introducing the draft resolution, the Finnish representative said that the proposed ad hoc committee, although it would have a broad mandate, was not intended to become another United Nations organ or to replace or detract from any existing body. The proposed committee would not delay or postpone action on the question of Namibia, as there was a time-limit for the submission of its report. The draft was an interim resolution, he said, designed to help the Security Council make more substantive decisions in the months to come.

The proposal to establish an ad hoc committee was favourably received by all representatives, including those of France and the United Kingdom, who added that they could not, however, support the draft resolution as it stood because it was based on earlier resolutions whose legal framework their Governments had never accepted.

The representative of Zambia expressed support for the draft resolution and suggested that the proposed ad hoc committee should examine, among other things, the possibility of fully or partially applying the relevant provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter<sup>2</sup> against South Africa, and the possibility of setting up a special United Nations fund to which all taxes of foreign economic concerns in Namibia would be paid.

He said that campaigns were current in Europe and the United States to lift the embargo imposed by the United Nations on the sale of arms to South Africa; certain Governments had refused to observe the embargo and had continued to supply military equipment and spare parts to South Africa. South Africa and its Western allies, the Zambian representative asserted, had deliberately exaggerated the threat to peace in the Indian Ocean region as an excuse to build up South Africa's military capability, which would be used not in defence of Western interests but against black Namibians, black South Africans and all the independent African countries which were determined to make the whole of Africa truly independent. Consequently, he said, a situation was being created in which the Western world must, in its own interest, choose between South Africa and the rest of Africa.

The United States representative said that the draft resolution accurately represented and reaffirmed the basic attitude of the United Nations to the problem. The United States did not recognize, or intend to recognize, the claim of South Africa to have a right to act on behalf of the people of Namibia. He hoped that the ad hoc committee would provide a complete and impartial analysis of all the

<sup>2</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Chapter VII of the Charter.

implications of South Africa's presence in Namibia and permit an intelligent judgement as to what other peaceful and practical steps the United Nations might be able to take to discharge its obligations towards the people of Namibia more effectively.

On 29 January, Finland introduced a revised version of the five-power draft resolution so that, among other things, the Security Council would: call upon all States, particularly those which had economic and other interests in Namibia, to refrain from any dealings with the Government of South Africa which were inconsistent with the second operative paragraph of the resolution (by which the Council would declare that the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia was illegal and that consequently all acts by South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate were illegal and invalid).

The Council would also, by another revision, decide to establish, in accordance with its provisional rules of procedure, an ad hoc sub-committee of the Council (instead of an ad hoc committee of experts to be set up by the Secretary-General) to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council, including this resolution, could be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970. The Council would request all States, as well as the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations organs, to give the sub-committee all the information and other assistance that it might require in pursuance of the resolution.

The representative of Turkey, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, said that the Council for Namibia was interested in any steps that might be taken to expedite solution of the situation in Namibia. He hoped that the ad hoc group envisaged in the draft resolution would work as quickly as possible and submit recommendations that would complement the work of the Council for Namibia and effectively assist the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities towards Namibia.

The USSR representative said that press reports indicated that the United Kingdom and other Western countries were not respecting the arms embargo against South Africa. In order to exert true pressure on South Africa, it was essential that the Security Council demand of all States complete cessation of all economic, trade, transport and other links with that Government and apply the measures provided for in Article 41 of the Charter.<sup>3</sup>

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States, in reply, insisted that their Governments were faithfully living up to the arms embargo and would continue to do so.

The representative of Poland said that, in his view, Articles 41 and 42<sup>4</sup> were applicable to the present situation in Namibia. The Council's deliberation should proceed in one direction only—that of reaching prompt decisions on ways to ensure the implementation of its previous resolutions, to make South Africa withdraw from Namibia and to ensure the right of its people to shape their destiny.

The spokesman for the United Kingdom said his Government could not support the draft resolution since it was based on earlier resolutions on which the United Kingdom had abstained. However, the United Kingdom would welcome any study of the legal, economic and other implications of the presence of the South African authorities in Namibia and recommendations for effective and practical steps.

France said that, although successive United Nations resolutions on Namibia had not fully achieved their objective, it was not impossible that new solutions to the problem would come from the work of the proposed ad hoc sub-committee. Although France had never accepted the legal framework in which the draft resolution was formulated and therefore could not support it, France viewed with sympathy the spirit of moderation in which the resolution was couched.

India proposed that the Security Council should, among other things, call on Member States to take effective steps to prevent the flow of arms and other military hardware to South

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., for text of Article 41 of the Charter.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., for text of Article 42 of the Charter.

Africa directly or through third countries. All States must take suitable measures to stop investment in Namibia by their nationals or private companies registered under their laws, as long as South Africa continued its illegal occupation of Namibia.

Pakistan believed that the Council should give priority to developing a suitable procedure for keeping under constant review the problem of South Africa's removal from Namibia, so that it would no longer be necessary for the African and Asian Member States to request Council consideration of the matter. The programme of action visualized by Pakistan was, first, for the Council—especially its permanent members—to identify the steps that would be not only feasible but also effective in bringing about compliance by South Africa with Council resolutions; and, second, to arrive at firm conclusions as early as possible with regard to a sequence of such steps.

On 30 January, the revised five-power draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 in favour to 0 against, with 2 abstentions (France and the United Kingdom), as resolution 276 (1970). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The President of the Security Council announced, after consultations, that the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee would be composed of all members of the Council.

#### INTERIM REPORT OF

##### Ad Hoc SUB-COMMITTEE

On 30 April, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, established in pursuance of the Security Council's resolution of 30 January (276(1970)), reported that it had undertaken preliminary consideration of various questions concerning the implementation of the relevant Council resolutions concerning Namibia but was not yet in a position to formulate specific recommendations by 30 April, as provided for in the resolution. The Sub-Committee intended to continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference and hoped to submit its report by the end of June 1970.

In a note dated 15 May, the President of the Security Council stated that all members of the Council had taken note of the interim report of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee and had

agreed that the Sub-Committee should continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference in order to be in a position to formulate its recommendations to the Council by the end of June 1970.

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee's report, submitted on 7 July 1970, described the Sub-Committee's activities at 17 meetings held between 4 February and 7 July, at which it had studied ways and means by which the relevant Security Council resolutions could be effectively implemented, had heard petitioners and had addressed requests for information relevant to its work to all Member States, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned with the Namibian question. Annexed to the report were the substantive parts of replies received from 51 Member States and from United Nations bodies which the Sub-Committee had addressed. An addendum to the report issued on 23 September contained the substantive parts of two additional replies from Member States.

The Sub-Committee considered that it could best serve the Security Council by drawing attention to such proposals as would be likely to command sufficiently broad support to ensure effective implementation. It therefore decided that its report would contain any conclusions on which it had been able to reach agreement, while also reflecting the views of members on questions where such unanimity had not been reached. Accordingly, the report contained a series of recommendations on political, economic, legal, military and other aspects of the question of Namibia, together with the texts of reservations thereon expressed by France, Poland, Syria, the USSR and the United Kingdom.

The Sub-Committee suggested that the Security Council might request it to study further effective ways and means of implementing the relevant Council resolutions, in accordance with the appropriate Charter provisions, in the light of South Africa's flagrant refusal to withdraw from Namibia.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (29 JULY 1970)

In a letter dated 22 July 1970, Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia

requested an early meeting of the Security Council to consider the report of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee.

The Security Council met on 29 July to consider the report and two draft resolutions on the question of Namibia, the first sponsored by Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia, and the second by Finland.

By the preambular part of the five-power draft, the Security Council would, among other things, express deep concern that the enforcement of South African laws and juridical procedures in Namibian territory had continued in violation of the international status of that territory. By the operative parts of the text, the Council would:

(1) request all States to refrain from diplomatic, consular or other relations with South Africa which implied recognition of its authority over the territory of Namibia;

(2) call upon all States maintaining diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa to issue a formal declaration to the Government of South Africa to the effect that they did not recognize its authority over Namibia and that they considered its continued presence in Namibia illegal;

(3) call upon all States maintaining such relations to terminate existing diplomatic and consular representation as far as they extended to Namibia and to withdraw any diplomatic or consular mission or representative residing in the territory;

(4) call upon all States to ensure that companies and other commercial and industrial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all dealings in Namibia;

(5) call upon all States to withhold from their nationals or national companies not under direct government control, government loans, credit guarantees and other forms of financial support that would be used to facilitate trade or commerce with Namibia;

(6) call upon all States to ensure that State-controlled companies ceased all further investment activities in Namibia;

(7) call upon all States to discourage their nationals or national companies not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia, and to this end withhold protection of such investment against

claims of a future lawful government of Namibia;

(8) ask all States to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of the provisions of all bilateral treaties between themselves and South Africa which applied to Namibia;

(9) ask the Secretary-General to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all multilateral treaties to which South Africa was a party, and which might be considered applicable to Namibia;

(10) ask the United Nations Council for Namibia to make available to the Security Council the results of its study and proposals on the issuance of passports and visas for Namibians, and to undertake a study and make proposals with regard to special passport and visa regulations to be adopted by States concerning travel of their citizens to Namibia;

(11) call upon all States to discourage the promotion of tourism and emigration to Namibia;

(12) ask the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth (1970) session to set up a United Nations Fund for Namibia to provide assistance to Namibians who had suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive education and training programme for Namibians with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the territory;

(13) ask all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they had taken to give effect to the provisions set forth in the resolution;

(14) decide to re-establish the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia and ask it to study further effective recommendations on ways and means by which the relevant Security Council resolutions could be effectively implemented;

(15) ask the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee to study the replies submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General and to report on them to the Council;

(16) ask the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Sub-Committee in the performance of its tasks; and

(17) decide to remain actively seized of the matter.

By the operative parts of the draft resolution sponsored by Finland, the Security Council would:

(1) decide to submit, in accordance with



Article 96(1) of the Charter<sup>5</sup> the following question to the International Court of Justice with the request for an advisory opinion to be transmitted to the Council at an early date: "What are the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276(1970)?"<sup>6</sup>; and

(2) ask the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to the International Court of Justice, accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

The representative of Burundi introduced the five-power draft resolution which, he said, was based on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee. He went on to state that the military expansion of South Africa had reached enormous proportions and was a certain source of a future world conflagration. The fate of Namibians could not be discussed without taking into account the military machinery assembled by South Africa to frustrate the self-determination of Africans in the territory.

The main targets of South Africa's massive war preparations were the indigenous people of the area; South Africa and Namibia had been turned into a base for aggression against the liberation movements in southern and central Africa and against the independent African States within immediate reach of South Africa. Surely, he said, South Africa's trading partners could not fail to recognize its aggressive objectives.

The representative of Finland, introducing his draft resolution, said that an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice would assist considerably in defining and spelling out in legal terms the implications for States of South Africa's continued illegal presence in Namibia. It would also be of value in defining more precisely the rights of Namibians either in Namibia or abroad. It was important, he stressed, to expose the false front of legality that South African authorities attempted to present to the world. An advisory opinion by the International Court could underline that South Africa had, by its conduct, forfeited its mandate.

The two draft resolutions together, in Finland's view, constituted a programme of action

for the United Nations in its efforts to help the Namibian people achieve self-determination and independence.

Most Council members supported the two draft resolutions, although some expressed reservations.

The representative of Sierra Leone, a co-sponsor of the five-power draft, urged members to support the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, which would contribute towards a solution of the problem. He also considered that the Council should not be discouraged from proceeding further on the matter to the International Court of Justice. He felt, too, that countries that had participated in the economic development of the territory could bring pressure to bear on South Africa to change its policy and also could divert some of the earnings of the companies involved into funds for the development and training of Namibians.

Nepal, another co-sponsor of the five-power draft, said that the report of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee had been weakened by reservations and the need to reduce its conclusions to the lowest common denominator. Nevertheless, it represented some progress and the five-power draft was based on its recommendations and was designed to secure the widest possible support. Certain provisions of the draft relating to commercial and industrial enterprises in Namibia were based on steps taken recently by the United States Government and he urged other States, particularly South Africa's main trading partners, to take similar steps. He said he would support the Finnish draft resolution on the understanding that the International Court of Justice would limit its opinion strictly to the question presented and not undertake a review of the legality or validity of United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

Syria supported both draft resolutions: the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee's recommendations were designed to put material and moral pressure on the South African Government and the five-power draft resolution gave effect to them; the Finnish draft resolution was a valuable device for determining the legal means

<sup>5</sup> See APPENDIX II for text of Article 96 of the Charter.

available to States to oppose South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

Zambia asserted, among other things, that the time had now come for the Security Council to make a direct appeal to all trade unions throughout the world to refuse to handle shipments of arms of all types to South Africa.

Colombia, in supporting the two draft resolutions, stressed the need for close co-operation between the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee.

Spain supported the five-power draft resolution, with certain reservations, and also supported the request for an advisory opinion in the hope that it would provide a definition of the international legal consequences of failure to comply with resolutions of a United Nations body and thus help achieve United Nations objectives in Namibia.

The USSR representative maintained that Namibia could achieve its independence only after South Africa had withdrawn its administration and armed forces from the territory and only after the Western powers had terminated their assistance to South Africa. He supported the five-power draft resolution with some reservations. The USSR, he said, supported the aims of the proposed fund for Namibia but thought that it should be supported by special taxes on foreign companies operating in African countries, including Namibia and South Africa. The Finnish draft resolution, he felt, would merely delay settlement of the question by creating the illusion that legal measures could replace political action.

The Polish representative questioned the effectiveness of measures limited to Namibia and held that the realization of United Nations objectives with respect to Namibia depended on effective measures taken against South Africa—the occupier of the territory.

The Security Council then adopted—on 29 July—the five-power draft resolution, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (France and the United Kingdom), as resolution 283(1970).

In a separate vote requested by France, the last part of the first operative paragraph of the Finnish draft resolution, referring to the Council's resolution of 30 January 1970 (276 (1970)), was retained by a vote of 11 to 0, with 4 abstentions (France, Poland, USSR,

United Kingdom). The Finnish draft resolution was then adopted by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (Poland, USSR and United Kingdom), as resolution 284(1970).

(For texts of these resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In explanation of vote, the United States representative said his Government had recently announced measures that sought to discourage investment by its citizens in Namibia. United States support for the five-power draft resolution did not, however, constitute an undertaking to contribute to a special fund for Namibia. The United States, he said, would continue its efforts to persuade South Africa to acknowledge United Nations responsibility for Namibia.

The French representative said his Government had consistently opposed the extension of a discriminatory and repressive policy to a territory with international status. For that reason, it had opposed any move by South Africa to divide Namibia or incorporate it in the Republic of South Africa. At the same time, it was doubtful that the United Nations had greater powers than had the League of Nations, which did not seem to have been empowered to deprive a country of its Mandate. In view of such doubts, France had supported the Finnish draft resolution because it provided an opportunity for the International Court of Justice to clarify the legality of the revocation of the Mandate.

The United Kingdom representative said his Government's basic position on both the legal and political aspects of the question had in no way changed. While believing that the people of the territory had an undisputed right to self-determination, the United Kingdom could hardly support the five-power draft resolution, whose basis lay in earlier resolutions on which the United Kingdom had abstained. His Government had abstained on the Finnish draft resolution because it believed that the proposed submission to the International Court of Justice was based on certain assumptions which should themselves be examined by the Court.

(See also pp. 777-84.)

#### SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

By a letter dated 11 August 1970, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the

Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>6</sup> transmitted the text of a statement drawing the Council's attention to the dangerous situation prevailing in Namibia and expressing the hope that in the light of its resolution 283(1970), of 29 July, the Council would take effective steps to achieve the objective of ending the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and to enable the people of that territory to exercise their fundamental rights. (See below.)

On 18 August, the President of the Security Council issued a note stating that, after consultations among members of the Council, it had been agreed that the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia, re-established by the Council's resolution 283(1970), should be composed of all members of the Security Council.

In a letter dated 3 November, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the request contained in Council resolution 283(1970), drew the Security Council's attention to the fifth report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the General Assembly containing, *inter alia*, an account of the action taken by the Council for Namibia with regard to the issuance of travel documents to Namibians; he further informed the Security Council that the Council for Namibia proposed to undertake a study of the question of special passport and visa regulations to be adopted by States concerning the travel of their citizens to Namibia and to report to the Security Council in due course. (See below.)

#### DECISIONS OF COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its meetings in February and March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights took certain decisions having a bearing on the question of Namibia.

On 18 March, the Commission approved the text of a resolution on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other

dependent countries and territories. This resolution, which included specific provisions concerning Namibia, was proposed for adoption by the Economic and Social Council; it set forth the text of a resolution which the Council would ask the General Assembly to adopt.

On 27 May 1970, in adopting resolution 1501 (XLVIII), the Economic and Social Council asked the General Assembly to adopt the above-mentioned resolution. (See below for summary of General Assembly action, and pp. 513-21 for further details.)

On 28 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1509(XLVIII) concerning allegations of infringements of trade union rights, in which, among other things, it condemned the continuing suppression of trade union rights in southern Africa and called for an immediate end to that suppression and the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned for their trade union activities. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts was authorized to investigate, among other things, the conditions of workers from Mozambique and Angola who were or had been employed in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. (For details, see pp. 564-65, and for text of resolution 1509(XLVIII), see p. 574.)

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

At meetings held in New York from May to September 1970, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples resumed its consideration of the question of Namibia. It had before it written petitions from: John A. F. Ennals, Director-General, United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the Reverend James A. Trimble; and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

The petitioners stated that, in defiance of United Nations resolutions and the United Nations Charter, the South African Government still refused to recognize the right of the

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV), containing text of Declaration.

Namibian people to self-determination and independence, had invoked the so-called "180 days" act, under which anyone displeasing to the Government could be imprisoned for six months, and had continued with the establishment of Bantustans [the so-called homelands] in the territory.

The Special Committee also had before it the report of its Ad Hoc Group—established on 21 April 1970—that visited Africa during May and June for the purpose of establishing contact with representatives of national liberation movements from colonial territories in Africa and preparing an analytical study in connexion with the suggested programme of action called for by the General Assembly in its resolution of 4 December 1969<sup>7</sup> relating to the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Ad Hoc Group's report included, among other things, the views expressed by the following representatives of national liberation movements concerned with Namibia: Ewald Katjivena, P. Katjavivi, Andrew Shipanga and Ban Amathila of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); J. Makatini, Alfred Nzo and Duma Nokwe of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC); P. K. Leballo and T. M. Ntantala of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC); and Wycliffe M. Tsotsi of the Unity Movement of South Africa (UM-SA).

The petitioners said they felt a sense of deep frustration with United Nations efforts thus far with regard to colonial problems in Africa. They stated that it was on account of the intransigence of certain powers that United Nations resolutions had not been implemented, and were unanimous in their criticism of foreign economic investments in Namibia. Several big companies operating in the region were, they said, profiting from the misery of the Namibian people by taking advantage of the discriminatory labour conditions in the territory, and at the same time providing revenues to the South African Government.

On 18 September 1970, the Special Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a resolution on the petitions on Namibia examined by the Committee in 1970 (See below, p. 747.)

On 11 August 1970, at the request of the Special Committee, its Chairman made a statement expressing the Committee's position with regard to the question of Namibia. In the statement, the Special Committee noted that, in open defiance of numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the South African Government had not only refused to withdraw from the territory but had persisted in the application of the policies of apartheid and other measures aimed at destroying the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and at consolidating South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

In particular, the Special Committee drew attention to: the increasing use of armed force by South Africa in the territory; the persistent application to the territory of measures under the so-called Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act, 1968, and the South West Africa Affairs Act, 1969; the intensification of racial segregation through the forcible relocation of Africans; and the continuing series of trials of freedom fighters.

The Special Committee again called on all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in finding an early solution to the situation in Namibia, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people to attain freedom and independence and expressed the hope that the Security Council would take effective steps to end the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa and to ensure the Namibian people enjoyment of their fundamental rights.

#### REPORT OF UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

In its fifth report to the General Assembly, the United Nations Council for Namibia gave an account of its activities during the period from 25 October 1969 to 12 October 1970 and described the progress it had made towards discharging the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly. These related, among other things, to the issuance of travel documents for Namibians, the establishment of a co-ordinated

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 655, text of resolution 2521 (XXIV).

emergency programme of financial and technical assistance, the organization of an educational and training programme for Namibians, and to the review of laws and practices established in the territory by the South African Government contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The Council for Namibia reported that a mission it had sent to Africa in July 1970 had witnessed the signing of agreements by the Governments of Uganda and Zambia concerning the issuance of travel documents for Namibians and had pursued negotiations for similar agreements with the Governments of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. The mission also consulted with Namibian representatives and representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

In its conclusions, the Council stated that during the year under review South Africa's continued defiance of the United Nations with regard to Namibia had assumed new and disquieting dimensions. The situation had further deteriorated, and the danger of racial war, with all its implications for international peace and security, had increased.

The Council remained convinced that the critical situation in Namibia called for more effective measures to ensure the removal of South Africa from the territory, and it recommended that the General Assembly draw the attention of the Security Council to the need for such measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Council for Namibia further recommended that the General Assembly: call on all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to lend full support to the implementation of the two resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Security Council in 1970; take appropriate steps at meetings of the specialized agencies to obtain the suspension of all rights enjoyed by South Africa; and reaffirm solidarity with the people of Namibia and provide them with moral and material assistance.

It was also recommended by the Council for Namibia that the General Assembly again call on South Africa to respect the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of

Prisoners of War in dealing with the Namibian freedom fighters. The Assembly should endorse the action taken by the Council for Namibia concerning the issuance of travel and identity documents, and appeal to all States which had not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their willingness to recognize and accept such documents.

The General Assembly was also asked by the Council to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians with particular reference to their future administrative responsibility for the territory, and establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia to assist Namibians who had suffered from persecution.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASPECTS

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly referred the question of Namibia to its Fourth Committee for consideration. The Committee, which discussed the question at meetings held between 5 October and 27 November 1970, had before it the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

During its consideration of the question, the Fourth Committee heard statements by the following five petitioners: George M. Houser of the American Committee on Africa; Mburumba Kerima and Veiue N. Mbaeva of the South West Africa National United Front (SWANUF); Sam Nujoma of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); and the Reverend Michael Scott of the International League for the Rights of Man.

The representative of SWAPO said that no dialogue with South Africa could alleviate the suffering of the African inhabitants of Namibia; the United Nations must decide whether to remain passive or to discharge its responsibilities towards Namibia. Specifically, he proposed that the United Nations enhance the administrative authority of the Council for Namibia by appointing a permanent commissioner to initiate

new and practical plans for fulfilling the Council's mandate of establishing immediately a United Nations administrative presence in Namibia. The Council for Namibia should initiate a special educational programme, to be funded directly from the United Nations budget. The Council should also work out a specific procedure for levying taxes on all foreign companies operating in Namibia, and sponsor an international conference on Namibia with a view to promoting support for the Namibian people's legitimate struggle. Effective measures should be taken to secure the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and to ensure that SWAPO freedom fighters captured in the heroic armed resistance to the South African colonial occupation were treated as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1949. Finally, all States should sever diplomatic, economic, military and other ties with South Africa.

The Reverend Mr. Scott maintained that no progress was being made on the Namibian question because the great powers did not consider it important; he particularly singled out the United Kingdom, which, he said, was abetting South Africa in its policies. The great and the powerful were silent about the misdeeds committed in their names, he added, and about the travesties of law directed against justice and civilization in Africa. The petitioner put forward a number of proposals similar to those of SWAPO.

The representative of the American Committee on Africa stated that his organization had engaged in research and public education regarding the extent of United States public and private involvement in support of the southern African regimes. The Committee had just published two special issues of the journal *Africa Today*, he added, and had recently protested against the Nixon administration's "shift in policy" to allow the licensing of the sale of light aircraft to South Africa. A campaign to get foreign economic interests out of minority-ruled southern Africa could have great impact, he suggested, and he urged that specific visible and limited targets for action be chosen. Possible targets, he said, included Barclay's Bank, the Cabora Bassa project (in

Mozambique), the air service to and from South Africa and the Holiday Inns in South Africa.

The representatives of SWANUF emphasized the privations that were forced upon the Namibian people. They asked for United Nations support for their organization, and called for a United Nations study of the activities of the Federal Republic of Germany in Namibia.

The majority of Members participating in the debate in the Fourth Committee condemned the South African Government for its persistent refusal to comply with the numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular the Council's resolution of 12 August 1969<sup>8</sup> calling on South Africa to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately. They further condemned South Africa for intensifying its discriminatory and repressive measures aimed at destroying the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia mainly through the creation of separate racial "homelands" or Bantustans, the transfer of governmental powers to South Africa and the expansion of military operations against the liberation movements in the territory.

Many Members stressed the exceptional nature of the Namibian problem, that is, the length of time it had been under consideration by the United Nations, and the fact, emphasized by Sweden, that South Africa had not even lived up to its responsibilities under the League of Nations Mandate. Many speakers also criticized the lack of interest in the question by certain powers with economic interests in Namibia, and pointed to the failure of resolutions that had called on States to reduce their economic links with South Africa.

Cyprus welcomed the current role of the International Court of Justice in the matter, while Canada and Iran emphasized the importance of the Security Council in finding a solution; Yemen said that South Africa, by its conduct in Namibia, had disqualified itself as a Member of the United Nations. Yemen was joined in this view by Sudan and Syria, both of which called for the suspension of South Africa from the United Nations. Bulgaria

<sup>8</sup>See footnote 1.

Senegal and the Ukrainian SSR stressed the "unholy alliance" of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia which was developing in southern Africa; the USSR and others linked this alliance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Western powers.

Cuba pointed to the fact that, despite United Nations actions, the economy of Namibia was expanding, and numerous new concessions had been granted to foreign companies. Albania said it was cynical for the "imperialist powers and modern revisionists" to urge Africans to achieve their liberation by listening to speeches and appeals. The People's Republic of the Congo added that ineffective speeches and resolutions would only serve to discredit the United Nations.

Opinion was divided as to what action should be taken to solve the problem of Namibia. The Netherlands said that the isolation of South Africa served simply to increase the rigidity of that country's policies; it called for the renunciation of force, and the search for a peaceful settlement. Algeria stressed the need to strengthen the liberation movement. In Guinea's view, there should be recourse to armed force if previous United Nations resolutions were not strictly complied with. Hungary and Romania also supported the use of force; Hungary emphasized the special character of the struggle—namely, that it was not only against a metropolitan country but also against a group of racist settlers. Senegal said that armed force was the only solution; Yugoslavia, after welcoming the decision of the United States to discourage investment by its companies in Namibia, stated that the situation justified the use of armed force.

The USSR deplored the involvement in Namibia of foreign monopolies and members of NATO, the quantity of foreign investment in Namibia, the proposed sale of arms by the United Kingdom to South Africa and the duplicity of the Western powers. The problem, it said, would be solved only by the victory of the national liberation movements. Liberia called for unity among those movements.

On 16 November 1970, the Fourth Committee, by a roll-call vote of 90 to 5, with 14 abstentions, approved a draft resolution dealing with general aspects of the question of

Namibia, which was eventually sponsored by the following 33 Member States: Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Jamaica, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The General Assembly adopted the text on 9 December by a roll-call vote of 95 to 5, with 14 abstentions, as its resolution 2678 (XXV).

By the operative paragraphs of this text, the General Assembly:

(1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960,<sup>9</sup> and the legitimacy of their struggle against foreign occupation;

(2) recommended the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to all States and to the Assembly's subsidiary organs and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as to the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, for appropriate action in conformity with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

(3) condemned South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and to withdraw from the territory;

(4) further condemned South Africa for the extension to the territory of the internationally condemned policies of apartheid, and for its policies aimed at destroying the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Namibia through the creation of the so-called separate homelands;

(5) condemned the support given to South Africa in the pursuit of its repressive policies in Namibia by the allies of South Africa and, in particular, by its major trading partners and financial, economic and other interests operating in the territory;

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 6.

(6) called upon the Governments concerned to cease immediately any assistance to, and co-operation with, South Africa;

(7) invited the Security Council to consider taking effective measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, in view of the continued refusal by South Africa to comply with the Council's resolutions of 20 March 1969<sup>10</sup> and 12 August 1969;<sup>11</sup>

(8) called upon all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to lend their full support to the Council in the application and implementation of all measures which the Council had decided or might decide upon to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from the territory;

(9) appealed to all States to take appropriate steps, through action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they were members, with a view to discontinuing any collaboration with South Africa;

(10) reaffirmed its solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle against foreign occupation and called upon all States, in consultation with OAU, to provide increased moral and material assistance to the Namibian people in their struggle;

(11) called again on South Africa to treat the Namibian people, captured during their struggle for freedom, as prisoners of war in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and to comply with the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

(12) endorsed the measures taken by the Council for Namibia with a view to the issuance of identity certificates and travel documents to Namibians, and appealed to all States which had not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their willingness to recognize and accept such documents for purposes of travel to their countries;

(13) requested the Council for Namibia to continue to perform the functions entrusted to it in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including consultation—in Africa or at United Nations Headquarters—with the representatives of the Namibian people and of OAU;

(14) requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and

facilities to the Council for Namibia for the discharge of its duties and functions; and

(15) called upon all States to co-operate fully with the Council for Namibia in its efforts to discharge its responsibilities.

(For text of resolution 2678(XXV) and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

On 9 December 1970, the General Assembly—in resolution 2679(XXV)—decided to establish a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia. It did so after having considered the request made by the Security Council on 29 July (see above) that such a fund be established to provide assistance to Namibians who had suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities. The Assembly also took into account the assistance currently provided to Namibians from United Nations agencies and funds.

By the operative paragraphs of this text, the Assembly:

(1) decided that a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia would be established;

(2) requested the Secretary-General to make a detailed study and report to the Assembly in 1971 on the development, planning, execution and administration of a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians in various fields;

(3) further requested the Secretary-General to take into account the observations made during the current session of the Assembly with regard to the establishment of such a programme;

(4) invited the specialized agencies, the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276(1970) of 30 January 1970 (see above), the United Nations

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 696, text of resolution 264(1969).

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 1.



Council for Namibia, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity to provide advice and assistance as might be required by the Secretary-General in preparing the study;

(5) decided that, in anticipation of the Secretary-General's report on the matter, a decision on the extent of the financial implications of the programme should be deferred to the twenty-sixth (1971) session of the Assembly; and

(6) authorized the Secretary-General, in the meantime, in consultation with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to make interim grants from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1971, not exceeding a total amount of \$50,000 over and above the assistance currently provided, in order to enable the existing United Nations programmes to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians.

The Assembly adopted the text by a recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 8 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved it on 18 November by a roll-call vote of 101 to 2, with 7 abstentions. The text was proposed by Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Zambia and revised by them during the discussion.

(For text of resolution 2679(XXV) and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Introducing the draft text in the Fourth Committee, the representative of Finland said the United Nations now had the "sacred" trust of preparing the territory for independence, which meant developing among the people a feeling of nationhood and national responsibility. In Finland's view, a United Nations Fund for Namibia should serve to finance: (1) refugee relief for all Namibians; (2) legal and other assistance to victims of persecution; (3) relief for the families of prisoners and other detainees; (4) the education and training of refugees in farming and other related occupations; (5) primary and secondary education for young Namibians and subsequent education at the university level; and (6) the setting up of a Namibian institute

in some African country, possibly Zambia, if that Government agreed.

#### PETITIONS

On 9 December 1970, the General Assembly adopted without objection a resolution relating to petitions concerning Namibia, submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

By this text, the Assembly noted that the matters raised in the petitions had been taken into consideration by the Special Committee and the Council for Namibia, and drew the attention of the petitioners to the relevant reports concerning the territory and to the resolutions on the question of Namibia adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

The General Assembly adopted this text as resolution 2680(XXV), on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 16 November.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### OTHER GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

At its twenty-fifth session in 1970, the General Assembly took a number of decisions that bore upon general and specific aspects of the question of Namibia. These are described briefly below.

#### PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly on 12 October 1970 adopted a programme of action to assist in the full implementation of that Declaration. The programme included the following provisions, among others:

Member States would do their utmost to promote effective measures for the full implementation of the Declaration in all Trust, non-self-governing and other colonial territories, large and small, including the adoption by the Security Council of effective measures against Governments and regimes engaging in any form

of repression of colonial peoples, which would seriously impede the maintenance of international peace and security.

Member States would render all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial territories in their struggle to attain freedom and independence.

The General Assembly drew the Security Council's attention to the need to continue to give special attention to the problems of southern Africa by adopting measures to ensure the full implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 (containing the Declaration on granting independence) and the Council's own resolutions, and, in particular, among other things, to give urgent consideration, with a view to promoting the speedy elimination of colonialism, to the question of imposing fully and unconditionally, under international supervision, an embargo on arms of all kinds to South Africa and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia.

Other provisions were that Member States would also intensify their efforts to oppose collaboration between the regimes of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist regime of Southern Rhodesia for the preservation of colonialism in southern Africa and to end the political, military, economic, and other forms of aid received by these régimes, which enabled them to persist in policies of colonial domination.

Further, Member States would wage a vigorous and sustained campaign against activities and practices of foreign economic and financial and other interests operating in colonial territories for the benefit and on behalf of colonial powers and their allies, as these constituted a major obstacle to the achievement of the goals embodied in the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960. Member States would consider the adoption of necessary steps to have their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction discontinue such activities and practices; these steps should also aim at preventing the systematic influx of foreign immigrants into colonial territories, which disrupted the integrity and social, political and cultural unity of the peoples under colonial domination.

By the terms of the programme, Member States would also carry out a sustained and vigorous campaign against all military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in

territories under their administration. All freedom fighters under detention would be treated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Representatives of liberation movements would be invited, whenever necessary, by the United Nations and other international organizations within the United Nations system to participate in an appropriate capacity in the proceedings of those organs relating to their countries. Efforts were to be intensified to provide increased educational opportunities for the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories and all States were called upon to render greater assistance in this field, both individually through programmes in the countries concerned and collectively by contributions through the United Nations.

(For further details about the programme of action, see pp. 689-93. For text of resolution 2621 (XXV), see pp. 706-8.)

#### WORK OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

Another decision relating to the work of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was set out in resolution 2708 (XXV), adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1970.

By this, the Assembly, among other things, asked all States, as well as the specialized agencies and international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination. The Assembly reiterated its declaration that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements in the colonial territories constituted a criminal act, and it called upon all States to take the necessary measures to prevent the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and to prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries.

By this resolution, the Assembly condemned the policies, pursued by certain colonial powers in the territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative regimes and con-

stitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and it called upon those powers to desist from such policies.

The Special Committee was asked by the Assembly to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial territories which were likely to threaten international peace and security; the Assembly recommended that the Security Council take such suggestions fully into consideration.

The Special Committee was also asked, among other things, to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the territories under Portuguese domination and to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its 1971 session.

(For further details, see pp. 694-97. For text of resolution 2708 (XXV), see pp. 709-10.)

#### UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

In another decision—on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence for the effective guarantee of human rights—the General Assembly on 30 November 1970 adopted resolution 2649 (XXV).

Among other things, by this resolution the Assembly: affirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal; recognized the right of such peoples to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the United Nations Charter; and called upon all Governments denying the right of self-determination to recognize and observe that right in accordance with relevant international instruments and the principles and spirit of the Charter.

The Assembly also condemned Governments that denied the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine.

(For text of resolution 2649 (XXV), see p. 533.)

#### FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Following its consideration of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, territories under Portuguese domination and all other territories under colonial domination, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2703 (XXV) on 14 December 1970.

By this text, the Assembly among other things affirmed that foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those territories by the indigenous inhabitants.

The Assembly called upon the administering powers to abolish the discriminatory and unjust system of wages applied to the inhabitants of the territories under their administration and to apply one system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination.

The Assembly also asked the colonial powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who owned and operated enterprises in colonial territories—particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese administration—in order to put a stop to their activities which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants. All States were asked to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to colonial regimes that used such assistance to suppress movements of national liberation. Colonial powers and States concerned were also asked to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which ran counter to relevant Assembly resolutions.

(For text of resolution 2703 (XXV), see pp. 713-14.)

## ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

By a resolution (2646(XXV)) on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, adopted on 30 November 1970, the General Assembly among other things noted that many States, in flagrant disregard of previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, continued to maintain political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with South Africa and with the illegal white racist minority regimes in southern Africa.

Reiterating its determination to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination, the Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular those of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese domination, to obtain racial equality by all possible means, and called for increased and continuing moral and material support to all peoples under colonial and alien domination, struggling for self-determination and the elimination of racial discrimination.

The Assembly condemned the unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to suppress the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination. It condemned the activities of those States which, by political, economic and military collaboration with the racist regimes of southern Africa, enabled and encouraged those regimes in the enforcement and perpetuation of their racial policies, and it called for the termination of all relations with the racist regimes. (For text of resolution 2646(XXV), see pp. 506-7.)

VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2714(XXV) on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation in all countries, particularly colonial and other dependent countries and territories. The Assembly acted in adopting the text proposed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1501 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970, as recommended by the Human Rights Commission (see above, p.741.)

By this, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination; condemned every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in those territories; and reaffirmed that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955, applied to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination.

The Assembly went on to reaffirm, among other things, that: in the Caprivi Strip, Namibian villages had been shelled by the occupying South African security forces, and indiscriminate firing had been resorted to in villages that were suspected of harbouring freedom fighters; the system of Bantustans established in South Africa was being gradually extended to the occupied territory of Namibia; and that in the absence of United Nations intervention, South Africa's occupation of Namibia was resulting in ever-increasing hardship to the non-white population, as well as a total suppression of human rights there.

The Assembly also condemned the trial of the eight Namibians under the Terrorism Act, which took place at Windhoek between July and November 1969, and called on South Africa to release immediately those tried under that Act and to desist forthwith from the extension of the Bantustan system into Namibia.

By this text, the Assembly once again called upon the South African Government to terminate its illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.

(For further details and text of resolution 2714(XXV), see pp. 513-21.)

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DECLARATION

On 24 October 1970, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in which, among other things, Member States acclaimed the role of the United Nations in

the past 25 years in the process of the liberation of peoples of colonial, Trust and other non-self-governing territories. The number of Member States had been greatly increased and colonial empires had virtually disappeared.

Despite these achievements, the Declaration continued, many territories and peoples continued to be denied their rights to self-determination and independence—particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau)—in deliberate and deplorable defiance of the United Nations and world public opinion by certain recalcitrant States and by the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia.

Members reaffirmed in the Declaration the inalienable right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence, and condemned all actions which deprived any people of these rights. In recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom by all appropriate means at their disposal, Members called upon all Governments to comply in this respect with the provisions of the United Nations Charter taking into account the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It was re-emphasized that those countries and peoples were entitled, in their just struggle, to seek and to receive all necessary moral and material help in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The General Assembly adopted the Declaration as its resolution 2627 (XXV). (For text, see pp. 116-17.)

#### HUMAN RIGHTS

##### IN ARMED CONFLICTS

On the question of respect for human rights in armed conflicts, the General Assembly on 9 December 1970 adopted resolution 2674 (XXV) by which, among other things, it affirmed that the participants in resistance movements and the freedom fighters in southern Africa and territories under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation, struggling for their liberation and self-determination, should be treated, in case of their arrest, as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949. (See pp. 538-39 for text of resolution 2674(XXV).)

#### CO-OPERATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In connexion with the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2704(XXV)) on 14 December 1970. Among other things, it reiterated its urgent appeal to these bodies to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those territories.

The Assembly also urged the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(See pp. 711-13 for text of resolution 2704 (XXV).)

#### UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Among a series of decisions taken by the General Assembly in 1970 on South Africa's policies of apartheid was one authorizing the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to decide on grants from the Fund to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to their families, to the extent that additional voluntary contributions were received for this purpose.

The Assembly appealed for generous direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and again appealed to all States, organizations and individuals for generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

These decisions were contained in the Assembly's resolution 2671 E (XXV), adopted on 8 December. (See pp. 154-56 for details and for text of resolution.)

#### EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Under the consolidated United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern

Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1967, 47 applications from Namibia were received during the period from 1 October 1969 to 31 October 1970. Twenty-five new awards were made and 31 were extended. There were 56 Namibians studying abroad in 10 countries. (For additional information about the Programme, see pp. 705-6. See also above, section on United Nations Fund for Namibia.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (JANUARY 1970)

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1527-1529.

S/9616 and Add.1-3. Letter of 26 January 1970 from Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan. People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia (request to convene Council).

S/9619. Letter of 27 January 1970 from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (request to participate in Council discussion).

S/9620 and Rev.1. Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

S/9627, S/9628. Letters of 30 January 1970 from India and Pakistan (requests to participate in Council discussion).

RESOLUTION 276(1970), as proposed by 5 powers, S/9620/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 30 January 1970, meeting 1529, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (France and United Kingdom).

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided that the Mandate for South West Africa was terminated and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence.

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 264(1969) of 20 March 1969 in which the Council recognized the termination of the Mandate and called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately its administration from the Territory,

Reaffirming that the extension and enforcement of South African laws in the Territory together with the continued detentions, trials and subsequent sentencing of Namibians by the Government of South Africa constitute illegal acts and flagrant violations of the rights of the Namibians concerned, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international status of the Territory, now under direct United Nations responsibility,

Recalling Security Council resolution 269(1969) of 12 August 1969,

1. Strongly condemns the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council pertaining to Namibia;

2. Declares that the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia is illegal and that consequently all acts taken by the Government of South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate are illegal and invalid;

3. Declares further that the defiant attitude of the Government of South Africa towards the Council's decisions undermines the authority of the United Nations;

4. Considers that the continued occupation of Namibia by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions and of the Charter of the United Nations has grave consequences for the rights and interests of the people of Namibia;

5. Calls upon all States, particularly those which have economic and other interests in Namibia, to refrain from any dealings with the Government of South Africa which are inconsistent with paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, an Ad Hoc Sub-Committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council, including the present resolution can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970;

7. Requests all States, as well as the specialized agencies and other relevant organs of the United

Nations, to give the Sub-Committee all the information and other assistance it may require in pursuance of the present resolution;

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

9. Decides to resume consideration of the question of Namibia as soon as the recommendations of the Sub-Committee have been made available.

S/9630. Letter of 30 January from Japan.

S/9632. Note dated 30 January 1970 by President of Security Council.

S/9633. Letter of 2 February 1970 from Israel.

S/9640. Letter of 6 February 1970 from Italy.

S/9648. Note dated 13 February 1970 by President of Security Council (attaching letter of 11 February 1970 from Acting Permanent Observer of Federal Republic of Germany).

S/9649. Letter of 13 February 1970 from Syria.

S/9665 and Corr.1. Letter of 25 February 1970 from Israel.

S/9771. Interim report dated 30 April 1970 of Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276(1970).

S/9803. Note dated 15 May 1970 by President of Security Council.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (JULY 1970)

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1550.

S/9863 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1. Report dated 7 July 1970 of Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276(1970).

S/9886. Letter of 22 July 1970 from Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia (request to convene Council).

S/9891. Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Zambia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 283(1970), as proposed by 5 powers, S/9891, adopted by Council on 29 July 1970, meeting 1550, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (France and United Kingdom).

The Security Council,

Reaffirming once more the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming Security Council resolutions 264(1969) of 20 March 1969 and 276(1970) of 30 January 1970 in which the Council recognized the decision of the General Assembly to terminate the Mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence and in which the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia, as well as all acts taken by that

Government on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate, were declared illegal and invalid,

Recalling its resolution 269(1969) of 12 August 1969,

Noting with great concern the continued flagrant refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council demanding the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory,

Deeply concerned that the enforcement of South African laws and juridical procedures in the Territory have continued in violation of the international status of the Territory,

Reaffirming its resolution 282(1970) of 23 July 1970 on the arms embargo against the Government of South Africa and the significance of that resolution with regard to the Territory and people of Namibia,

Recalling the decision taken by the Security Council on 30 January 1970 to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, an Ad Hoc Sub-Committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council, including resolution 276(1970), could be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations to the Council,

Having examined the report submitted by the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee and the recommendations contained in that report,

Bearing in mind the special responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of Namibia and its people,

1. Requests all States to refrain from any relations—diplomatic, consular or otherwise—with South Africa implying recognition of the authority of the Government of South Africa over the Territory of Namibia;

2. Calls upon all States maintaining diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa to issue a formal declaration to the Government of South Africa to the effect that they do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and that they consider South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal;

3. Calls upon all States maintaining such relations to terminate existing diplomatic and consular representation as far as they extend to Namibia, and to withdraw any diplomatic or consular mission or representative residing in the Territory;

4. Calls upon all States to ensure that companies and other commercial and industrial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia;

5. Calls upon all States to withhold from their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control, government loans, credit guarantees and other forms of financial support that

would be used to facilitate trade or commerce with Namibia;

6. Calls upon all States to ensure that companies and other commercial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all further investment activities, including concessions in Namibia;

7. Calls upon all States to discourage their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia, and to this end to withhold protection of such investment against claims of a future lawful government of Namibia;

8. Requests all States to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all bilateral treaties between themselves and South Africa in so far as these treaties contain provisions by which they apply to the Territory of Namibia;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all multilateral treaties to which South Africa is a party and which, either by direct reference or on the basis of relevant provisions of international law, might be considered to apply to the Territory of Namibia;

10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to make available to the Security Council the results of its study and proposals with regard to the issuance of passports and visas for Namibians, and to undertake a study and make proposals with regard to special passport and visa regulations to be adopted by States concerning travel of their citizens to Namibia;

11. Calls upon all States to discourage the promotion of tourism and emigration to Namibia;

12. Requests the General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, to set up a United Nations fund for Namibia to provide assistance to Namibians who have suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the Territory;

13. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they have taken in order to give effect to the provisions set forth in the present resolution;

14. Decides to re-establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia and to request the Sub-Committee to study further effective recommendations on ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia;

15. Requests the Sub-Committee to study the replies submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 13 of the present resolution and to report to the Council as appropriate;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Sub-Committee in the performance of its tasks;

17. Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.

S/9911. Note dated 18 August 1970 by President of Security Council.

S/9956. Letter of 5 October 1970 from Finland.

S/9973. Letter of 3 November 1970 from President of United Nations Council for Namibia.

S/10020. Letter of 2 December 1970 from Argentina.

S/9892. Finland: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 284(1970), as proposed by Finland.

S/9892, adopted by Council on 29 July 1970, meeting 1550, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (Poland, USSR, United Kingdom).

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the special responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the Territory and the people of Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 276(1970) of 30 January 1970 on the question of Namibia,

Taking note of the report and recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276(1970),

Taking further note of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on the possibility of requesting an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice,

Considering that an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice would be useful for the Security Council in its further consideration of the question of Namibia and in furtherance of the objectives the Council is seeking,

1. Decides to submit, in accordance with Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, the following question to the International Court of Justice, with the request for an advisory opinion which shall be transmitted to the Security Council at an early date:

"What are the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276(1970)?"

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/9905. Letter of 11 August 1970 from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (transmitting statement made by Special Committee Chairman on 11 August 1970, meeting 755).

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 4.



A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part One, Chapter IV F.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 731, 742-747, 750-755, 764, 765.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee to General Assembly (covering its work during 1970), Chapter VI. (Section C: Decisions of Special Committee.)

#### REPORT OF UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

A/8024. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 187.

Fourth Committee, meetings 1875-1888, 1890-1899, 1906.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1401.

Plenary Meeting 1923.

##### GENERAL ASPECTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I B 2.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Ch. VI.

A/8024. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia.

A/C.4/L.964. Afghanistan, Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Philippines, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.964/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Jamaica, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Iraq, approved by Fourth Committee on 16 November 1970, meeting 1898, by roll-call vote of 90 to 5, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China,

Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: France, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/C.4/L.968, A/C.5/1334, A/8008/Add.6, A/8211. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I recommended by Fourth Committee in A/8186. Statements by Secretary-General, and reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee.

A/8186. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2678(xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8186, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1970, meeting 1923, by roll-call vote of 95 to 5, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.\* People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab

Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: France, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions on the question of Namibia, as well as Security Council resolutions 264(1969) of 20 March 1969, 269(1969) of 12 August 1969 and 283(1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Bearing in mind the special responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of Namibia and its people,

Deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in Namibia due to the continued illegal presence of South Africa in the Territory in deliberate defiance of the United Nations, a situation which threatens international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the continued refusal of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly seriously undermines and encroaches on the authority of the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the fact that South Africa has persistently violated the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and mindful of the obligations of Member States under Article 25 thereof,

Considering that the basic condition for the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the United Nations towards Namibia is the application of effective measures to ensure the removal of South Africa from the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation of the Territory;

2. Recommends the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to all States and to the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as to the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned for appropriate action, acting in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. Condemns the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and to withdraw from the Territory;

4. Further condemns the Government of South Africa for the extension of the internationally condemned policies of apartheid to the Territory, and for its policies aimed at destroying the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Namibia through the creation of the so-called separate "homelands";

5. Condemns the support given to South Africa in the pursuit of its repressive policies in Namibia by the allies of South Africa and, in particular, by its major trading partners and financial, economic and other interests operating in the Territory;

6. Calls upon the Governments concerned to cease immediately any assistance to, and co-operation with, South Africa;

7. Invites the Security Council to consider taking effective measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in view of the continued refusal by the Government of South Africa to comply with Council resolutions 264(1969) and 269(1969);

8. Calls upon all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to lend their full support to the Council in the application and implementation of all measures which the Council has decided or may decide upon to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory;

9. Appeals to all States to take appropriate steps, through action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, with a view to discontinuing any collaboration with the Government of South Africa;

10. Reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle against foreign occupation and calls upon all States, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide increased moral and material assistance to the Namibian people in their struggle;

11. Calls again upon the Government of South Africa to treat the Namibian people captured during their struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949, and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

12. Endorses the measures taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia with a view to the issuance of identity certificates and travel documents to Namibians, and appeals to all States which have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their willingness to recognize and accept such documents for purposes of travel to their countries;

13. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to perform the functions entrusted to it in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including consultation, in Africa or at United Nations Headquarters, with the representa-

tives of the Namibian people and of the Organization of African Unity;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the discharge of its duties and functions;

15. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in its efforts to discharge its responsibilities.

#### UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A/C.4/L.965. Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.965/Rev.1. Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1899, by roll-call vote of 101 to 2, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

A/C.4/L.969 and Rev.1, A/C.5/1338, A/8008/Add.6, A/8211. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Fourth Committee in A/8186. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/8186. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2679(xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8186, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1970, meeting 1923, by recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bra-

zil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Malawi, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided to terminate the Mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Recalling further its resolve to discharge that responsibility with respect to the Territory,

Bearing in mind that that responsibility includes the solemn obligation to assist and prepare the people of the Territory for self-determination and independence,

Considering that, in order to discharge its responsibilities under resolution 2145 (XXI), the United Nations should provide comprehensive assistance to the people of the Territory,

Having considered the request made by the Security Council, in its resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970, that a United Nations fund be established to provide assistance to Namibians who have suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the Territory,

Taking into account the assistance provided to Namibians at present from United Nations agencies and funds, notably the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

1. Decides that a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia shall be established;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make a detailed study and report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the development, planning, execution and administration of a comprehensive pro-

gramme of assistance to Namibians in various fields;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to take into account the observations made during the present session of the General Assembly in regard to the establishment of such a programme;

4. Invites the specialized agencies, the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276(1970) of 30 January 1970, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity to provide advice and assistance, as may be required by the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the study and the report referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Decides that, in anticipation of the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, a decision on the extent of the financial implications of the programme should be deferred to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in the meantime, in consultation with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to make interim grants from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1971, not exceeding a total amount of \$50,000 over and above the assistance provided at present, in order to enable the existing United Nations programmes to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians.

#### PETITIONS

A/8023/Rev.I, Vol. II, Chapter VI C, para. 17.

Draft resolution, as recommended by Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 16 November 1970, meeting 1898.

A/C.4/727 and Add.1-3. Requests for hearing.

A/C.4/731. Question of Namibia: Question of territories under Portuguese administration; Question of Southern Rhodesia. Request for hearing.

A/8186. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2680(xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8186, adopted without objection by Assembly on 9 December 1970, meeting 1923.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to Namibia, including in particular those set out in General Assembly resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248(S-V) of

19 May 1967, 2325(XXII) of 16 December 1967, 2403(XXIII) of 16 December 1968 and 2517(XXIV) of 1 December 1969,

Noting that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has received and examined during 1970 three petitions concerning Namibia, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1805(XVII) of 14 December 1962 and within the context of the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting further that these petitions relate, inter alia, to the general situation and recent developments concerning Namibia, to the refusal by South Africa to implement General Assembly resolutions 2145(XXI) and 2248(S-V) and, in particular, to the continued implementation by South Africa of the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission, including the removal of Africans from their ancestral lands,

1. Notes that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has taken these petitions into account in its consideration of the situation in Namibia within the context of the implementation of the Declaration;

2. Notes further that those petitions which raised matters of concern to the United Nations Council for Namibia have been brought to the latter's attention by the Secretariat and have been taken into consideration by the Council in the performance of the functions assigned to it by the General Assembly in resolutions 2248(S-V), 2325(XXII), 2403(XXIII) and 2517(XXIV);

3. Draws the attention of the petitioners concerned to the report on the Territory submitted by the Special Committee, to the resolutions on the question of Namibia adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and to the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

#### APPOINTMENT OF UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

Plenary Meeting 1923.

A/8194. Letter of 20 November 1970 from Permanent Representative of Zambia to Secretary-General.

A/8220. Letter of 9 December 1970 from Secretary-General to Permanent Representative of Zambia.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 10.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A Principle in Torment. HI: The United Nations and Namibia. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.I.4.

A/8269. Letter of 16 December 1970 from Poland (transmitting telegram of 9 December 1970 from German Democratic Republic).

## CHAPTER IV

## THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

During 1970, the situation in Southern Rhodesia continued to receive the consideration of United Nations bodies, including the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, as well as the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the (1960) Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

These bodies were concerned with bringing to an end the situation in Southern Rhodesia created by the white minority regime of Ian Smith—which had unilaterally declared its independence from the United Kingdom in 1965 and, early in March 1970, had declared itself a republic—and with enabling the African people of the territory to exercise their basic human rights, in particular their inalienable right to freedom and independence in accordance with the 1960 Declaration on granting independence.

At meetings in March 1970, the Security Council failed to adopt two resolutions on the question—one put forward by the United Kingdom and the other by five African and Asian States—and then adopted a Finnish proposal by which, among other things, it "condemned the illegal proclamation of republican status" of the territory by the illegal regime and decided that Member States should refrain from recognizing the illegal regime or rendering any assistance to it. The Council also reaffirmed its previous decisions calling for sanctions against the illegal regime.

On 17 November 1970, the Security Council adopted another resolution on the question whereby, among other things, it called upon the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to take urgent and effective measures to bring to an end the illegal rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and enable the people to exercise

their right to self-determination. It decided that the sanctions against the territory would remain in force, deplored the attitude of States which persisted in giving assistance to the illegal regime and urged all States not to grant any form of recognition to it.

The General Assembly's Special Committee on implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted a consensus on 9 March 1970 by which, among other things, it strongly condemned the purported assumption of republican status and other illegal acts by the racist minority regime. The Special Committee also adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia later in 1970.

The Commission on Human Rights, in a consensus adopted on 3 March 1970, also condemned the establishment of a republic by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, regarding such an act as being fraught with serious danger to the existence of the human rights of the vast majority of the population of Southern Rhodesia.

At its twenty-fifth session, later in 1970, the General Assembly on 3 December adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it declared illegal all measures taken by the racist minority regime, including the purported assumption of republican status; condemned the failure of the United Kingdom to take effective measures to bring down the illegal regime and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe [Southern Rhodesia] on the basis of majority rule; and drew the Security Council's attention to the need for widening the scope of the sanctions against the illegal regime and imposing sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments had refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council.

For details of these decisions and related matters, see pp. 157-86.

## CHAPTER V

## TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

During 1970, various aspects of the situation in the Portuguese-administered territories of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, the Gape Verde Archipelago, Sao Tome and Principe, Macau and Timor, were the subject of discussion in the Security Council (see pp. 187-92), the General Assembly and the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as in the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

The General Assembly also discussed a report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, into which the special programme for the Portuguese-administered territories had been integrated in 1968.

CONSIDERATION BY  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of the territories under Portuguese administration at meetings held between 14 May and 24 June, between 24 and 30 July, and between 11 and 18 August 1970.

The Committee had before it six written petitions concerning the Portuguese-administered territories, including one each from the Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ; the American Committee on Africa; and the Angola Comité of the Netherlands.

The Ad Hoc Group of the Special Committee, which visited Africa from 24 May to 5 June 1971 in preparation for the programme marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence (see page 689), heard the following petitioners: Joseph Turpin, Partido Africano da Independencia da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) ; Marcelino dos Santos, Frente de Libertação de

Moçambique (FRELIMO) ; Henrique Carreira, Movimiento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) ; and Fanuel Martuza, Comité Revolucionario de Moçambique (COREMO).

In connexion with its consideration of the Portuguese-administered territories, the Special Committee responded to an invitation to send observers to the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies, held in Rome, Italy, from 27 to 29 June 1970. The report of the delegation of observers was annexed to the Special Committee's report.

Opening the Special Committee's general debate on the questions of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese administration, the representative of Sierra Leone pointed out that while the legal position of the territories differed, the political situation was the same: a black majority was being oppressed by a small white minority. Since the three regimes concerned had rejected the proposals for a peaceful solution contained in the Manifesto on Southern Africa (Lusaka Manifesto), adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1969,<sup>1</sup> the oppressed peoples had had to resort to armed struggle. The representative expressed the hope that the Governments concerned, including Portugal, might yet change their minds.

The representative of Madagascar also urged Portugal to recognize that it needed the confidence and consent of the people it governed and to change its policy before it was too late.

A number of speakers pointed out that instead of implementing the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>2</sup> Portugal had intensified its military actions against the peoples in Angola,

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 147-52, for information on the Manifesto.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, for text of Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea.

Bulgaria, India, Poland, Syria, the USSR and Yugoslavia noted the growing foreign economic activities in the territories. They contended that without the powerful economic interests, many of which were linked to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Portugal would not be able to carry on the war.

Some Special Committee members, including Afghanistan, noted that the complaints by Guinea and Senegal to the Security Council had highlighted the growing threat by Portugal against independent African States (see pp. 187-92). The representative of the USSR considered that NATO was an accomplice in this.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, among others, cited the Cabora Bassa dam project in Mozambique as an example of the growing collaboration of Western powers with Portugal. He recalled that OAU had strongly opposed the project, which, he said, would further entrench white power in southern Africa. The USSR representative noted that Portugal's plans for colonization in that area would have far-reaching consequences, as South African troops were already stationed in the region.

Several members recalled the frustration expressed by the representatives of the liberation movements, both in their contacts with the Ad Hoc Group of the Special Committee which had visited Africa and at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies, over the inadequate international assistance to the colonial peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence. Bulgaria and Poland, among others, said that the national liberation movements had freed large areas of the territories and were in need of substantial aid to provide for the health, education and other needs of the peoples under their administration.

There was a consensus among the Special Committee members that the United Nations should increase its support to the liberation movements, find more effective means of mobilizing public opinion and secure the compliance by Western powers to withdraw economic and other support from Portugal.

On 18 August 1970, the Special Committee adopted a resolution whereby it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories under Portuguese administration to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence, and recognized the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right. It condemned Portugal's refusal to implement General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and condemned its colonial war against the peoples of the territories, as well as the intervention of South African forces against the peoples of the territories.

It called upon the Government of Portugal to implement the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 (containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples),<sup>3</sup> and in particular (a) to cease all repressive activities involving the denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as military operations against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), and to withdraw all military and other forces; and ( ) to proclaim an unconditional political amnesty to restore democratic political rights and to transfer powers to freely elected institutions representative of the populations. It also called upon the Government of Portugal, in view of the prevailing armed conflict, to apply the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

The Special Committee also called upon all States, particularly Portugal's military allies in NATO, to withhold all military assistance to Portugal, including the supply or sale of arms, military equipment and maintenance material, and the training of Portuguese military personnel within or outside the framework of NATO. It further called upon all States to put an end to all practices that exploited the territories and to discourage their nationals from economic activities in the territories which strengthened Portugal's domination. In particular, it appealed to all Governments that had not yet done so to prevent any participation in, and to withdraw from, activities relating to the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola. It urged all

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

States to grant the peoples of the territories financial and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights, and, in co-operation with OAU, to take co-ordinated measures to increase assistance to the national liberation movements, including the active participation within their fields of competence of the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned.

The Special Committee appealed again to all specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance so long as the Government of Portugal failed to implement the General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1960. It requested them, in co-operation with OAU and through it with the national liberation movements, to increase their assistance, especially in the fields of medicine, education and agriculture.

The Committee drew the attention of the Security Council (a) to the grave situation created by Portugal's continued defiance of its obligation under the United Nations Charter, and the threat to international peace and security resulting from the growing collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; and (b) to the urgent need to adopt the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on this question. The Committee decided to keep the situation in the territories under Portuguese domination under review and to examine the extent of compliance by States with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

The Special Committee's resolution to this effect was based on a proposal by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia, as subsequently orally revised. It was adopted by a roll-call vote of 14 to 2, with 2 abstentions.

Explaining its vote, the United States reaffirmed its support of the right to self-determination of the peoples of the Portuguese-administered territories. However, it considered

that the goal could best be obtained through peaceful efforts. The provisions of the resolution, which was based on assertions the United States did not share, would only confirm Portugal's determination to pursue the course on which it had embarked and would strengthen the hand of those in Portugal who opposed a peaceful compromise, the United States representative said. He also denied any involvement by his Government or any United States company in the Cabora Bassa project.

The representative of the United Kingdom noted that the text of the resolution closely followed that adopted in 1969; he questioned the effectiveness of passing the same resolution every year. Moreover, he said, the resolution contained unfounded and unjustified imputations against members of NATO, and employed the language of Chapter VII of the Charter, which was the exclusive prerogative of the Security Council.<sup>4</sup>

The representative of Italy expressed reservations regarding the reference to NATO, which, he said, was an organization devoted purely to defensive aims. It was the Italian Government's policy, he said, to make sure that no military material supplied to Portugal would be used in its African territories for purposes of war.

In connexion with its adoption of conclusions and recommendations on military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence (see page 694 above), the Special Committee noted that the intensification of military activities and arrangements by the Portuguese Government in the territories under its administration continued to be based on close military co-operation between Portugal and its military allies in NATO.

The Special Committee also expressed grave concern at reports to the effect that Portugal was employing chemical and bacteriological weapons against the freedom fighters of the African population in the territories under its domination, in flagrant violation of international conventions.

<sup>4</sup>For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.



# DECISIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its May 1970 session, the Economic and Social Council adopted two resolutions that touched upon the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration.

On 27 May, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1501 (XLVIII)) concerning violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories.

In so doing, the Council reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa against apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism and the legitimacy to their right to self-determination; condemned the torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in the African territories under Portuguese domination, among others, as well as of persons in police custody in those territories; reaffirmed that the Convention on Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955, applied to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody in the African territories under Portuguese domination; and reaffirmed that mass killings of suspected opponents of the regime continued unabated in the African territories under Portuguese domination, and that the most inhuman form of forced labour prevailed in these territories.

The Council called upon the Government of Portugal to observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949; to eradicate the practice of *xibalo* (forced labour) in its African colonies; and to introduce a system in which the products of African farmers could be freely bought and sold in normal market conditions.

(For text of resolution, see pp. 517-19.)

On 28 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1509 (XLVIII)) concerning allegations of infringements of trade-union rights. The Council thereby, *inter alia*, recalled having received the report it had requested by its resolution of 6 June 1969 from the International Labour Organisation (ILO)

on the infringement of trade-union rights in the Portuguese territories;<sup>5</sup> condemned and called for an end to the continuing suppression of trade-union rights in southern Africa; and called for the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned for trade-union activities.

The Council also authorized the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in co-operation with ILO, other specialized agencies and international trade-union organizations, to investigate the conditions of: (a) African producers of primary products in the Portuguese colonies in Africa; (b) unorganized labour, such as farm labour in the Portuguese colonies in Africa; (c) workers from Mozambique and Angola who were or had been employed in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

(For text of resolution, see pp. 574-75.)

## CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### GENERAL ASPECTS

At its 1970 session, the General Assembly referred the question of territories under Portuguese administration to its Fourth Committee.

The Fourth Committee heard the following petitioners on the question of the Portuguese-administered territories: Albert Bonaparte Nank; Sharfudine M. Khan, representative, Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO); Paul Toubá, representative, Gouvernement révolutionnaire de l'Angola en exil (GRAE); Francisco Alexandre, President and Secretary-General, National Union of Angolan Students (UNEA); and George M. Houser, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa.

Discussion of the territories under Portuguese administration centred largely on measures to be taken which might bring about Portugal's compliance with its obligations under the United Nations Charter to grant the peoples of the territories the right to self-determination and independence. Some representatives felt that the programme of action proposed by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in connexion with the tenth

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 546-48, text of resolution 1412 (XLVI).

anniversary of the Declaration (see pp. 706-8), would serve as a new impetus to find a solution to the problem of the Portuguese-administered territories.

Many Members, including the Central African Republic, Cuba, Ghana, Hungary, India, Mali, Nigeria, Poland, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, considered that Portugal was able to continue to defy the United Nations only because it had the direct or indirect military, political and economic support of various western European countries, including some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Other Members, including Burma and Sweden, pointed out that even if Portugal did not use arms supplied by NATO in its African territories, those arms released Portuguese resources for the military operations.

A number of speakers criticized the growing alliance between Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and foreign economic activities which were impeding decolonization. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, among others, said that the joint effort of South Africa and European powers to build the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique was aimed at stifling the liberation movements, establishing a large number of white settlers in the region, strengthening the minority regimes and extending apartheid, all of which would have grave political implications for the whole of Africa.

Many Members emphasized the need for United Nations action to secure the implementation of its resolutions. Some Members suggested that the sanctions which had been imposed against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia should be extended to include Portugal; among those strongly advocating such action were Algeria, the Byelorussian SSR, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

Algeria, among others, considered that the colonial situation in southern Africa could be ended only by strengthening the liberation movements, including those in the Portuguese-administered territories. Many Members supported the view that the organization of the United Nations system should extend aid to the liberation movements in order to support them in their legitimate struggle for independence.

A number of speakers, including Argentina, Canada, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Turkey and Uruguay—some of whom stated they were opposed to the use of force—urged Portugal in its own interest to recognize the irreversible process of decolonization and the right of peoples to self-determination and independence.

Certain Members recalled that in the Manifesto on Southern Africa,<sup>6</sup> the African States had said that if Portugal should change its policy and accept the principle of self-determination, the African States would urge the liberation movements to desist from armed struggle and to co-operate in a peaceful transfer of power; these Members urged Portugal to accept that offer.

Denmark, among others, appealed to the major Western powers to try to persuade Portugal to change its policy. Iran expressed the view that any change in Portugal's colonial policy could come about only as a result of its domestic situation and under pressure from members of the European Economic Community.

Sweden expressed disappointment that although there were indications of a gradual liberalization in Portugal, the new Government had not yet introduced changes in its overseas policy. Sweden considered that people fighting for freedom had the right to assistance from the United Nations and that a survey should be made of their needs and of the available channels for assistance. Sweden also suggested that the United Nations adopt a resolution, with the widest possible support, which would convey to Portugal that practically the entire international community demanded a change in its overseas policy; such an action would encourage those in Portugal who favoured finding a political solution to the problem. Sweden also shared the view that public information activities aimed at mobilizing world opinion in favour of decolonization should be strengthened.

The representative of Portugal reiterated his Government's reservations about including the question of territories under Portuguese administration in the General Assembly's agenda. Nothing new had been said during the current

<sup>6</sup>See footnote 1.

debate, he maintained. Nevertheless, he felt it was necessary to recapitulate some points of Portuguese policy. He went on to emphasize Portugal's unconditional support for the principles of equality and dignity of all men and its repudiation of racism. Centuries of mutual and harmonious enrichment between civilizations and races had forged a unified State extending over several continents and constituting an inter-racial egalitarian society, the Portuguese representative said. A constant effort was being made to raise the cultural and economic level of the people and to increase their participation at all levels of the political and economic administration of the nation. The progressive autonomy of the territories, he said, was constantly being ensured in accordance with the laws and constitution of Portugal and the degree of their development and their resources. Portugal realized that much remained to be done and was making a substantial effort.

Contrary to charges made, the Cabora Bassa project reflected a desire to contribute to the well-being of all, the Portuguese representative continued. Portugal accepted foreign investments, as they constituted internationally recognized means for development and did not entail any political interference in Portugal's domestic affairs. The deliberate charges against Portugal encouraged armed groups from the outside which spread terror and disorder, the Portuguese representative said. Nevertheless, Portugal retained its calm and its complete faith in its future.

On 18 November 1970, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution concerning the Portuguese-administered territories, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1970.

By the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly among other things: expressed its grave concern at Portugal's defiant attitude towards the international community and its persistent refusal to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence, and to implement relevant United Nations resolutions; indicated that it was deeply disturbed by the increasingly explosive situation created by the measures of oppression carried out by Portugal, in particular its intensified military operations in these territories; expressed its deep concern with the

intensified activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests which were impeding the self-determination and independence of the peoples of the territories of Angola, Mozambique' and Guinea (Bissau); and deplored the aid that Portugal continued to receive from its allies in NATO and from other Governments, which enabled it to pursue its policies of domination and oppression of the African peoples of the territories.

By the operative part of the resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right. It then called upon the Government of Portugal to apply to the territories' peoples without further delay the principle of self-determination and independence and, in particular: (a) to cease all acts of repression and withdraw all military and other forces employed for this purpose; (b) to cease immediately all practices that violated the inalienable rights of the indigenous population, including arbitrary eviction from the land and the settlement of immigrants in the territories; (c) to proclaim an unconditional political amnesty, to restore democratic political rights and to transfer powers to freely elected institutions representative of the population; (d) to refrain from all attacks on, and violation of, the security and territorial integrity of neighbouring sovereign countries; and (e) to release the men and property it had seized from those States.

The General Assembly also condemned: (a) Portugal's persistent refusal to implement the Assembly resolution of 14 December 1960 (which contained the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples)<sup>7</sup> and all other relevant United Nations resolutions, and the colonial war which threatened the security and violated the territorial integrity and sovereignty of neighbouring States; (b) the collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, which was designed to perpetuate colonialism and oppression in southern Africa; and (c) the intervention of South African forces against the peoples of the territories.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 2.

The Assembly called upon Portugal to treat captured freedom fighters in accord with the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and called upon it not to use bacteriological methods of warfare against the peoples of the territories, which was contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law and to the Assembly's resolution of 16 December 1969.<sup>8</sup>

It also called upon all States, in particular the members of NATO, to withhold any assistance which would enable Portugal to pursue the colonial wars and which impeded the implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 on granting independence, and in particular: (a) to desist forthwith from the training of Portuguese military personnel which encouraged that Government to continue its repression of the African peoples in the territories under its domination; (b) to prevent the sale or supply of weapons, military equipment and material to the Government of Portugal, as well as all supplies enabling it to manufacture or maintain weapons and ammunition which it used to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa; and (c) to desist from any collaboration with the ground, air and naval forces of Portugal which might thwart the achievement of the objectives contained in the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960.

The Assembly called upon all States to put an end to practices which exploited the territories and to discourage activities by their nationals or companies which impeded the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence.

It welcomed the withdrawal by financial groups in certain States from participation in the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique but requested Governments that had not yet done so to prevent companies under their jurisdiction from participating in that project or in the Cunene River project in Angola.

It also invited all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to render to the peoples of the territories the necessary financial and material assistance in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights.

The General Assembly, further, drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in the territories and the growing collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, which constituted a threat to international peace and security, and it recommended that the Council continue to give special attention to those aspects and to take effective measures to ensure full implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence and its own relevant resolutions.

It also invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and the Governments of the host countries, to develop and expand training programmes for the indigenous inhabitants of the territories.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 2707 (XXV), which the Assembly adopted by a roll-call vote of 94 to 6, with 16 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text was based on a proposal made in the Fourth Committee by the following 34 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia. It was approved by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 90 to 7, with 17 abstentions.

Two decisions of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on granting independence also had bearing on the question of the territories under Portuguese administration.

By a resolution (2621 (XXV)) of 12 October 1970, setting forth a programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, the Assembly among other things drew the attention of the Security Council to the need to give

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 29-31, text of resolution 2603 (XXIV).

careful consideration to the question of imposing sanctions upon Portugal, in view of its refusal to carry out the relevant decisions of the Security Council, and to consider urgently the adoption of measures to prevent the supply of arms of all kinds to Portugal, since such arms enabled it to deny the right of self-determination and independence to the peoples of the territories under its domination.

The Assembly also called upon Member States to campaign vigorously against foreign economic interests operating in the territories for the benefit of colonial powers, to end military activities in the territories and to oppose collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The programme of action adopted by the Assembly also incorporated other measures previously recommended by the Assembly concerning the treatment of freedom fighters under the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949; intensified provision of educational opportunities; and further public information activities to enhance public awareness concerning the need for decolonization.

(For text of resolution 2621 (XXV), see pp. 706-8.)

By a resolution (2708 (XXV)) of 14 December 1970, the General Assembly took further steps to bring about the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Among other things, it deplored the continued refusal of the colonial powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and strongly condemned the attitude of those States which continued to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

After reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples in the colonial territories and noting the progress made by the national liberation movements within them, the Assembly urged all States and all organizations within the United Nations system to provide them, as appropriate, with moral and material assistance.

Among other things, the Assembly requested all States, the specialized agencies and international institutions to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of Portugal until it renounced its policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination; reiterated that the use of mercenaries against national liberation movements in colonial territories constituted a criminal act; and requested the colonial powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

(For text of resolution 2708 (XXV), see pp. 709-10.)

By a further resolution (2649 (XXV)), adopted on 30 November 1970, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, and expressed its concern that many peoples were still denied that right and were still subject to colonial and alien domination. The Assembly affirmed the legitimacy of the struggles of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by all means at their disposal; and recognized the right of these peoples to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance to achieve it, in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations.

(For text of resolution 2649 (XXV), see p. 533.)

#### HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

A number of decisions taken by the General Assembly on human rights questions also related to conditions in southern Africa, including the territories under Portuguese administration.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

By a resolution (2674 (XXV)) of 9 December 1970, the General Assembly among other things affirmed that participants in resistance movements and freedom fighters in southern Africa and territories under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation, in case of their arrest, should be treated as prisoners of war under the Hague Convention of 1907, the

Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The Assembly also recognized the necessity of developing international instruments providing for the protection of freedom fighters against colonial and foreign domination as well as against racist regimes.

(For text of resolution 2674(XXV), see pp. 538-39.)

#### VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

By another resolution (2714(XXV)), adopted on 15 December 1970, the General Assembly among other things condemned any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in those territories. It reaffirmed that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955, should be applied to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody, in various areas in southern Africa, including the African territories under Portuguese domination; and reaffirmed that in the Portuguese territories mass killing of suspected opponents of the regime continued unabated and that the most inhuman form of forced labour prevailed.

The Assembly called upon the Government of Portugal: (a) to observe the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions; (b) to eradicate the practice of *xibalo*, or forced labour, in its African colonies; and (c) to introduce a system in which the products of the African farmers could be freely bought and sold in normal market conditions.

(For text of resolution 2714(XXV), see pp. 519-21.)

#### ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION

By a resolution (2646(XXV)) adopted on 30 November 1970, the General Assembly reiterated its firm determination to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination and racism, which were abhorrent to the conscience and sense of justice of mankind.

In so doing, the Assembly among other things: reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples everywhere—and in particular those of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under

Portuguese colonial domination—to obtain racial equality by all possible means; called for increased moral and material support to all peoples under colonial and alien domination who were struggling for the realization of their right to self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; condemned the unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia designed to suppress the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination; and called upon all Governments which still maintained diplomatic, consular, commercial, military, social and other relations with racist Governments in southern Africa to terminate such relations immediately, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.

(For text of resolution 2646(XXV), see pp. 506-7.)

#### FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

On 14 December 1970, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2703(XXV)) concerning the activities of foreign and other economic interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in southern Africa, including the Portuguese-administered territories.

The Assembly, thereby, among other things, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to the natural resources of their territories and their right to dispose of these resources in their best interests.

The Assembly condemned the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the territories under colonial domination, in particular, the construction of the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique, which was contrary to the interests of the peoples of Mozambique and represented a plot designed to perpetuate the domination, exploitation and oppression of the peoples by the Government of Portugal and the minority racist regimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The Assembly requested the colonial powers and States concerned, whose companies were participants in the Cabora Bassa project, to withdraw their support from the scheme and put an end to the participation of their companies in the project. It called upon

the administering powers to abolish the discriminatory and unjust system of wages applied in dependent territories, notably in southern Africa.

(For text of resolution 2703 (XXV), see pp. 713-14.)

#### CO-OPERATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

By another resolution (2704 (XXV))—adopted on 14 December 1970—the General Assembly affirmed that its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to national liberation movements in those territories, especially in their liberated areas.

The Assembly urged specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which had not yet done so to take steps to implement fully the relevant resolutions relating to assistance to the national liberation movements and to the discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority regime of Southern Rhodesia. It also invited the specialized agencies to examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the possibility that leaders of liberation movements in the colonial territories in Africa might partici-

pate in conferences, seminars and regional meetings convened by the specialized agencies.

(For text of resolution 2704 (XXV), see pp. 711-13.)

#### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Under the consolidated United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, 224 applications from territories under Portuguese administration were received during the period 1 October 1969-31 October 1970. Eighty-four new awards were made and another 94 awards were extended.

At the end of October 1970, a total of 178 fellowship holders from Portuguese-administered territories were studying in 22 countries.

By a resolution (2706 (XXV)) adopted on 14 December 1970, the General Assembly among other things: noted that funds were still far from adequate to meet the objectives of the Programme; strongly appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme; and decided that, as a transitional measure, provision should be made under the regular budget for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure continuation of the Programme in 1971.

(For text of resolution 2706 (XXV), see page 715.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 742-747, 750-752, 755-757, 765, 766, 768.

A/8023/Rev.I, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Chapter VII. (Section B: Decision of Special Committee.)

##### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASPECTS

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1874-1897, 1899, 1900, 1906.

Plenary Meeting 1928.

A/7923 and Corr.1. Exchange of correspondence between Portugal and Secretary-General.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter I B 3.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 15.

A/8023/Rev.I, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Chapter VII. (Annex II: Report of delegation of observers from Special Committee to International Conference in Support of Peoples of Portuguese Colonies, Rome, Italy, 27-29 June 1970.)

A/8104. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/728 and Add.1-3. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/731. Question of Namibia; question of Territories under Portuguese administration; question of Southern Rhodesia. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/L.966. Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/G.4/L.966/Rev.I. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon,

Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1899, by roll-call vote of 90 to 7, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Brazil, Colombia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/C.4/L.967. Administrative and financial implications of 18-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.966. A/8187. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2707(xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8187, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1928, by roll-call vote of 94 to 6, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Barbados, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,

Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,\* Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Brazil, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Sweden.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Territories under Portuguese domination,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of Territories under Portuguese domination, and the report of the Special Committee's delegation of observers to the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Portuguese Colonies, held at Rome from 27 to 29 June 1970,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements of the Territories under Portuguese domination, including those expressed to the Ad Hoc Group of the Special Committee which visited Africa in 1970 to contact leaders of liberation movements,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as those adopted by the Special Committee,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Gravely concerned at the defiant attitude of the Government of Portugal towards the international community and the persistent refusal of that Government to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under its domination to self-determination and independence and to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Deeply disturbed by the increasingly explosive situation created by the measures of oppression carried out by the Government of Portugal and, in particular,



by its intensified military operations in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests which are impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deploping the continued assistance received by the Government of Portugal from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and from other Governments, which it uses to pursue its policies of colonial domination and oppression of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right by all necessary means at their disposal;

2. Strongly condemns the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the colonial war being waged by that Government against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) which also threatens the security and violates the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the independent African States, in particular those States bordering the Territories;

3. Condemns the collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, since this is designed to perpetuate colonialism and oppression in southern Africa;

4. Condemns the intervention of South African forces against the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination;

5. Calls upon the Government of Portugal to apply without further delay to the peoples of the Territories under its domination the principle of self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and in particular:

(a) To cease forthwith all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and to withdraw all military and other forces employed for this purpose;

(b) To cease immediately all practices which violate the inalienable rights of the indigenous population, including arbitrary eviction of the African population and the settlement of immigrants in the Territories;

(c) To proclaim an unconditional political amnesty, to restore democratic political rights and to transfer powers to freely elected institutions representative of the population, in accordance with resolution 1514(XV);

(d) To refrain from all attacks on, and violations of, the security and territorial integrity of neighbouring sovereign countries;

(e) To release the men and property of those sovereign States now being held by Portugal following the attacks and violations committed against them;

6. Calls upon the Government of Portugal to treat the freedom fighters of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) captured during the struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949, and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

7. Reiterates its appeal to all States, particularly to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to withhold from Portugal any assistance which enables it to prosecute the colonial war in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), and in particular:

(a) To desist forthwith from the training of Portuguese military personnel which encourages that Government to continue its repression of the African peoples in the Territories under its domination;

(b) To prevent the sale or supply of weapons, military equipment and material, including aircraft, helicopters and vehicles, to the Government of Portugal, as well as all supplies enabling it to manufacture or maintain weapons and ammunition which it uses to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa;

(c) To desist from any collaboration with the ground, air and naval forces of Portugal which might thwart the achievement of the objectives contained in resolution 1514(XV);

8. Calls upon all States to take all effective measures to put an end to all practices which exploit the Territories under Portuguese domination and the peoples therein and to discourage their nationals and companies from entering into any activities or arrangements which strengthen Portugal's domination over, and impede the implementation of the Declaration with respect to, those Territories;

9. Calls upon the Government of Portugal not to use chemical and biological methods of warfare against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law embodied in the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and to General Assembly resolution 2603 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969;

10. Welcomes the action taken by the financial groups in certain States to withdraw their participation in the Cabora Bassa project, but requests the Governments which have not yet done so to withdraw from the activities relating to the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola and to take all the necessary measures to prevent the participation therein of any companies or individuals under their jurisdiction;

11. Invites all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to render to the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination the financial and ma-

terial assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

12. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in the Territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) created by the continued violation by Portugal of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the growing collaboration between Portugal, the racist Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

13. Recommends that the Security Council should continue to give special attention to the problems of Portuguese colonialism in Africa and of the collaboration between Portugal and the racist minority regimes of southern Africa, and to take effective measures, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and its own resolutions relating thereto;

14. Invites the Secretary-General, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2557(XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and in consultation with the specialized agencies and the Governments of the host countries, to develop and expand training programmes for the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Por-

tuguese domination, taking into account their needs for qualified administrative, technical and professional personnel to assume responsibility for the public administration and the economic and social development of their own countries, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress of these programmes;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all States and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on steps taken or envisaged by States in the implementation of the various provisions contained therein;

16. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territories under review.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/9917. Letter of 21 August 1970 from Acting Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to President of Security Council.

S/10087. Letter of 21 January 1971 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

### CHAPTER VI

## OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

#### TERRITORIES ON WHICH

#### INFORMATION WAS SUBMITTED IN 1970

In accordance with Chapter XI, Article 73e, of the United Nations Charter, Members responsible for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government have the obligation to send each year to the Secretary-General information on economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they have responsibilities, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require.<sup>1</sup>

Australia, France, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States regularly include information on political and constitutional developments in the territories on which they transmit information. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in the territories under their adminis-

tration is also given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States when the territories for which they have responsibility are discussed in the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

During 1970, information relating to 1969 was transmitted to the Secretary-General with respect to the following territories:

Australia: Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Papua

France: New Hebrides (condominium with the United Kingdom)

New Zealand: Niue Island; Tokelau Islands

Spain: Spanish Sahara

United Kingdom: Bahamas; Bermuda; British Hon-

<sup>1</sup> See APPENDIX II, for text of Chapter XI of the Charter.

durac; British Virgin Islands; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); Fiji;<sup>2</sup> Gibraltar; Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Hong Kong; Montserrat; New Hebrides (condominium with France); Pitcairn Island; St. Helena; Seychelles; Solomon Islands; Southern Rhodesia; Turks and Caicos Islands

United States: American Samoa; Guam; United States Virgin Islands

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly at its 1970 session, which opened on 15 September, that he had received no information concerning territories under Portuguese administration, which the General Assembly by a decision of 15 December 1960<sup>3</sup> considered to be non-self-governing territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter.

Nor had the Secretary-General received any information on Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia. With respect to these territories, the representative of the United Kingdom stated, on 15 December 1967, that having achieved the status of Associated States, they had achieved "a full measure of self-government" and that information on them would not be transmitted in future. A similar statement with respect to St. Vincent was made by the representative of the United Kingdom on 10 December 1969.

#### STUDY OF INFORMATION

##### FROM ADMINISTERING MEMBERS

Up to 1963, information transmitted by administering Members on non-self-governing territories was examined by the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. When the General Assembly decided to discontinue this Committee on 16 December 1963,<sup>4</sup> it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information and take it fully into account in examining the situation in each of the non-self-governing territories.

The Special Committee approved a resolution on this question on 25 September 1970, by 15 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, the provisions of which were subsequently embodied in a General Assembly resolution adopted on 14 December 1970.

By this resolution, the General Assembly:

(1) approved the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to the information from non-self-governing territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations;

(2) deeply deplored that, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of non-self-governing territories still had not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter, had transmitted insufficient information or had transmitted information too late;

(3) condemned the Government of Portugal for its continued refusal to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter with regard to the colonial territories under its domination, despite repeated requests by the General Assembly;

(4) considered that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that the territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the Government of the United Kingdom should continue to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter with respect to those territories;

(5) once again urged the administering powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the territories concerned;

(6) reiterated its request that the administering powers concerned transmit such information as early as possible and, at the latest, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the non-self-governing territories concerned; and

(7) requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge its functions in this connexion.

<sup>2</sup> Fiji attained its independence on 10 October 1970.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 513, text of resolution 1542 (XV).

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 441-42, text of resolution 1970 (XVIII).

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2701 (XXV), adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 2, with 18 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which had approved the text on 11 December 1970 by a vote of 79 to 2, with 15 abstentions. The draft text was proposed by Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The representative of the United Kingdom proposed a separate vote on the paragraph having to do with the transmission of information by the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom proposal was rejected in the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 54 to 21, with 20 abstentions. The motion for a separate vote on that paragraph was also rejected in the General Assembly plenary by a recorded vote of 50 to 27, with 29 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion, which took place mainly in the Fourth Committee, a number of Members, including Afghanistan, Sudan and Zambia, condemned the attitude of Portugal in not transmitting information on the territories under its administration. This omission could only be interpreted as open defiance of numerous General Assembly resolutions, they said.

The representatives of Iran and Sudan, among others, regretted the failure of the United Kingdom to transmit information on some of the territories it administered.

The representative of Zambia stressed that the United Nations should not accept the arguments of some administering powers explaining their failure to transmit information, especially the argument that peoples of those territories had freely chosen to maintain a special colonial status or to incorporate themselves into the metropolitan countries as provinces.

Iran and Iraq maintained that only the General Assembly could determine whether or not there was a duty to transmit information and the administering powers could not unilaterally release themselves from that duty.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had always carried out its obligations; information in respect of the

current year had been transmitted on or before 3 August.

The United Kingdom, its spokesman continued, had not sent information on the six West Indies Associated States because they were completely self-governing and had a Constitution that had been approved by the elected representatives of the people. In those circumstances and according to principles set forth by the General Assembly, he said, the United Kingdom was no longer required to transmit that information; it could not do so in any case, in view of the nature of the relations existing between the United Kingdom and the six Associated States.

#### OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

In 1970, the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that, up to 31 October 1970, the following 25 Member States had made scholarships available to persons from non-self-governing territories for secondary, vocational, university and post-graduate studies: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United States and Yugoslavia.

On 14 December 1970, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to Member States that had made scholarships available and invited other Member States to make generous offers of study and training facilities. It requested them to provide travel funds to prospective students if possible and to inform the Secretary-General of the details of the offers made under this programme.

The Assembly also requested the administering powers concerned to give widespread publicity in territories under their administration to offers of study and training facilities. It asked the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in 1971 on the implementation of these decisions.

The Assembly decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 2705 (XXV), adopted without vote, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee. The Committee had unanimously approved the text on 10 December 1970,

on the basis of a proposal by Ceylon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a decision taken on 12 October 1970, the Assembly stated that efforts should be intensified to provide increased educational opportunities for the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories and that States should render greater

assistance in this field, both individually through programmes in the countries concerned and collectively by contributions through the United Nations. This decision, among others having to do with the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, was embodied in the Assembly's resolution 2621 (XXV). (For further details, see pp. 689-92.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 762, 763, 765, 766.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1913-1917.

Plenary Meeting 1928.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter III A.

A/8023/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1970), Chapter XXI.

A/8134 and Add.1. Information from non-self-governing territories transmitted under Article 73e of Charter of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.981. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1916, by 79 votes to 2, with 15 abstentions.

A/8241. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2701 (xxv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8241, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1928, by recorded vote of 86 to 2, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,

Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,† Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 2422(XXIII) of 18 December 1968 by which the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970(XVIII), in accordance with the procedures approved by the Assembly in its resolution 2109(XX) of 21 December 1965,

Recalling further the provisions of paragraph 6 of its resolution 2558(XXIV) of 12 December 1969, in which it once again urged the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the

Special Committee dealing with the transmittal of information under Article 73e of the Charter and the action taken by it in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Deeply deplores that, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories still have not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter, have transmitted insufficient information or have transmitted information too late;

3. Condemns the Government of Portugal for its continued refusal to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter with regard to the colonial Territories under its domination, despite repeated requests by the General Assembly;

4. Considers that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that the Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent have attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland should continue to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter with respect to those Territories;

5. Once again urges the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned;

6. Reiterates its request that the administering Powers concerned transmit such information as early as possible and, at the latest, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned;

7. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970(XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

#### OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1913-1915.

Plenary Meeting 1928,

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Two, Chapter III B.

A/8162. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories. Report of the Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.976. Ceylon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1970, meeting 1915, unanimously (97-0).

A/8232. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2705(XXV), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/8232, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1970, meeting 1928, without objection.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2556 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Mindful of the need to provide increased educational and training facilities, at all levels, for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. Invites Member States to make generous offers of study and training facilities to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

4. Requests those Member States offering scholarships and those which might subsequently do so to inform the Secretary-General of the details of the offers made under this programme and, if possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

5. Requests the administering Powers concerned to give widespread publicity in Territories under their administration to offers of study and training facilities made by Member States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

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

7. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

# Legal Questions

## CHAPTER I

### THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

#### BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED (NEW APPLICATION: 1962) (BELGIUM v. SPAIN)

On 5 February 1970, the International Court of Justice delivered Judgment in the second phase of the case involving the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.<sup>1</sup>

The claim arose out of the adjudication in bankruptcy by a Spanish court of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, a company incorporated in Canada. On 19 June 1962, the Belgian Government filed an Application in which it claimed reparation for the damage allegedly sustained by Belgian nationals who were shareholders in the company, as a result of acts said to be contrary to international law which had been committed towards the company by organs of the Spanish State. (A previous case, which had been brought before the Court in 1958, was removed from the list in 1961 after discontinuance of the proceedings by the Belgian Government.)

The Spanish Government having raised four preliminary objections to the Belgian Application, the Court, by a Judgment of 24 July 1964, rejected two of the objections and joined the other two to the merits. The objections joined to the merits were to the effect that the Belgian Government lacked capacity to submit any claim in respect of injury to a Canadian company, even if the shareholders were Belgian, and that local remedies available in Spain had not been exhausted.

The written proceedings on the objections joined to the merits and on the merits were closed on 1 July 1968, and hearings were held from 15 April to 22 July 1969.

By its Judgment of 5 February 1970, the Court rejected the Belgian Government's claim, finding

that that Government lacked *jus standi* to exercise diplomatic protection of Belgian shareholders in a Canadian company with respect to measures taken against that company in Spain.

In its reasoning, the Court observed that when a State admitted into its territory foreign investments or foreign nationals, it was bound to extend to them the protection of the law and assumed obligations concerning the treatment to be afforded them. Such obligations were not absolute, however. In order to bring a claim in respect of the breach of such an obligation, a State must first establish its right to do so. The rules on this subject rested on two suppositions: (1) that the defendant State had broken an obligation towards the national State in respect of its nationals; and (2) that only the party to whom an international obligation was due could bring a claim in respect of its brief.

In seeking to determine the law applicable to this case, the Court had to bear in mind the continuous evolution of international law. In the field of diplomatic protection, international law was called upon to recognize certain institutions of municipal law which had an important role in the international field.

In municipal law, the concept of the company was founded on a firm distinction between the separate entity of the company and that of the shareholder, each with a distinct set of rights.

<sup>1</sup>See also Y.U.N., 1958, p. 377; Y.U.N., 1959, p. 400; Y.U.N., 1960, p. 539; Y.U.N., 1961, p. 509; Y.U.N., 1962, p. 473; Y.U.N., 1963, p. 497; Y.U.N., 1964, p. 453; Y.U.N., 1965, p. 618; Y.U.N., 1966, p. 892; Y.U.N., 1967, p. 731; Y.U.N., 1968, p. 811; and Y.U.N., 1969, p. 719.

The company alone could take action in respect of matters that were of a corporate character. Although a wrong done to the company frequently caused prejudice to its shareholders, this did not imply that both were entitled to claim compensation. Whenever a shareholder's interests were harmed by an act done to the company, it was to the latter that he had to look to institute appropriate action. An act infringing only the company's rights did not involve responsibility towards the shareholders, even if their interests were affected.

The situation would be different if the act complained of were aimed at the direct rights of the shareholder as such. Such was not the case here, since the Belgian Government had stated that it had not based its claim on an infringement of the direct rights of the shareholders.

As already indicated, the Court had to refer to those rules generally accepted by municipal legal systems. An injury to a shareholder's interests resulting from an injury to the rights of the company was insufficient to found a claim. Where it was a question of an unlawful act committed against a company representing foreign capital, the general rule of international law authorized the national State of the company alone to exercise diplomatic protection for the purpose of seeking redress. No rule of international law expressly conferred such a right on the shareholders' national State.

The Court considered whether there might be, in the present case, special circumstances in which the general rule might not apply. Two situations needed to be studied: (a) the case of a company having ceased to exist, and (b) the case of the protecting State lacking capacity to take action.

With regard to the first of these possibilities, the Court observed that while Barcelona Traction had lost all its assets in Spain and had been placed in receivership in Canada, it could not be contended that the corporate entity of the company had ceased to exist or that it had lost its capacity to take corporate action. So far as the second possibility was concerned, it was not disputed that the company had been incorpo-

rated in Canada and had its registered office in that country. Moreover, the Canadian nationality of the company had received general recognition. The record showed that the Canadian Government had exercised the diplomatic protection of Barcelona Traction since 1948. If at a certain point the Canadian Government ceased to act on behalf of Barcelona Traction, it none the less retained its capacity to do so, which the Spanish Government had not questioned. Whatever the reasons for the Canadian Government's change of attitude, that fact in itself could not constitute a justification for the exercise of diplomatic protection by another Government.

It had also been maintained that a State could make a claim when investments by its nationals abroad, such investments being part of a State's national economic resources, were prejudicially affected in violation of the right of the State itself to have its nationals enjoy a certain treatment. In the prevailing state of affairs, however, such a right could result only from a treaty or special agreement. No such instrument was in force between the parties to the current case.

It had also been maintained that, for reasons of equity, a State should be able, in certain cases, to take up the protection of its nationals, shareholders in a company which had been the victim of a violation of international law. The Court considered that the adoption of the theory of diplomatic protection of shareholders as such, by opening the door to competing diplomatic claims, could create an atmosphere of confusion and insecurity in international economic relations. In the case in question, where the company's national State was able to act, the Court was not of the opinion that *jus standi* was conferred on the Belgian Government by consideration of equity.

Since no *jus standi* before the Court had been established, it was not for the Court to pronounce upon any other aspect of the case. Accordingly, the Court rejected the Belgian Government's claim by 15 votes to 1. Twelve votes of the majority were based on the reasons set out above; three members of the majority supported the operative provisions of the Judgment for other reasons.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (New Application: 1962) (Belgium v. Spain),

Second Phase. Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders, 1970. Judgment of 5 Febru-



ary 1970. I.C.J. Reports 1970, p. 3. I.C.J. Sales No.: 337.  
ICJ Pleadings, Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (New Application: 1962) (Bel-

gium v. Spain), Vols. I-III. I.C.J. Sales Nos.: 344, 346, 347.  
A/8005. Report of International Court of Justice, 1 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter III A.

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES OF THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF  
SOUTH AFRICA IN NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA) NOTWITHSTANDING  
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 276(1970)  
(REQUEST FOR ADVISORY OPINION)

By a resolution of 29 July 1970, the Security Council requested the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the following question: "What are the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276(1970)?"

(For further information and text of resolution 284(1970), see pp. 737-40 and 754.)

Pursuant to Article 66 of the Statute of the Court,<sup>2</sup> the States entitled to appear before the Court were notified that the Court was prepared to receive from them written statements furnishing information on the question. By Orders made on 5 and 28 August 1970, the President of the Court fixed 23 September 1970 as the time-limit for the submission of such statements; this limit was subsequently extended to 19 November 1970. Written statements were received from the following 12 States: Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, South Africa, the United States and Yugoslavia. In addition, the United Nations Secretary-General sent the

Court documents likely to throw light upon the question, as well as a written statement.

In December 1970, the States entitled to appear before the Court were invited to state whether they intended to submit oral statements.

At the request of the General Assembly, the Court had previously given three advisory opinions, in 1950, 1955 and 1956, on, namely, the International Status of South West Africa (in 1950), Voting Procedures on Questions relating to Reports and Petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa (in 1955), and on the Admissibility of Hearings of Petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa (in 1956).

In 1962 and 1966, the Court had also delivered two Judgments in contentious proceedings brought by Ethiopia and Liberia against South Africa on the subject of South West Africa.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup>For text of para. 2, Article 66, of Statute, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 807-14; Y.U.N., 1955, p. 265; Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 378-79; Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 469-72; and Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 623-892.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1550.

RESOLUTION 284(1970), adopted by Security Council on 29 July 1970, meeting 1550, by a vote of 12 to 0, with 3 abstentions.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see pp. 753-54.]

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolu-

tion 276(1970). Order of 5 August 1970, I.C.J. Reports 1970, p. 359. I.C.J. Sales No.: 341; Order of 28 August 1970, I.C.J. Reports 1970, p. 362. I.C.J. Sales No.: 342.

Pleadings, Oral Arguments, Documents. Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970). Vol. I: Request for Advisory Opinion, Documents, Written Statements. I.C.J. Sales No.: 356. A/8005. Report of International Court of Justice, 1 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter III B.

#### REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE COURT

By a letter of 14 August 1970, 12 States—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, the United

Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay—requested that the General Assembly include in the agenda of its 1970 session an item concerning

review of the role of the International Court of Justice.

In making this request, these States maintained that the lack of business currently before the Court, which was not commensurate with either the distinction of the Judges or the needs of the international community, was evidence of the fact that a review of the Court's role was urgently needed. They proposed that an ad hoc committee be established by the Assembly to study the obstacles to the satisfactory functioning of the Court and ways and means of removing them, including an exploration of additional possibilities for use of the Court. Such a study, which would complement the revision that the Judges were undertaking of the Court's Rules, could appropriately be undertaken during the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, these States felt.

The Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda, and allocated it to its Sixth (Legal) Committee, which discussed the role of the Court at 16 meetings held between 29 October and 18 November 1970. On 15 December, the Assembly decided to transmit to the Court the records of its discussions and proposals, to solicit the opinions of Member States concerning the role of the Court, and to include the question in its provisional agenda for 1971.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### DISCUSSION IN SIXTH COMMITTEE

During discussion in the Sixth Committee, a number of representatives held that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations was an appropriate time to review the role of the International Court of Justice, with a view to eliminating obstacles that decreased the Court's ability to fulfil the role established for it under the United Nations Charter as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

Other representatives, however—including those of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR—expressed doubts about the need for such a review which, in their minds, would substantially undermine the Charter. It was for the Court itself to undertake such action in order to improve its functioning, they maintained. Other members—among them France,

India and Syria—considered that any review of the International Court should be approached with caution.

Some representatives maintained that the Court had not been functioning as might have been expected, and that, although the Court had obviously been intended to make a major contribution to the maintenance of peace by settling legal disputes, States had not often allowed it to make that contribution.

A number of factors were cited as being relevant to the present situation of the Court. At a very general level, these included the lack of homogeneity of the international community, international tensions and the lack of confidence between States. Lebanon was one of several States which observed that the Court's malaise was linked to the inability of the United Nations to settle, through political decisions, those international conflicts which called for a solution at the political level.

Several Members, among them Kenya and Mexico, maintained that one of the reasons why States hesitated to make greater use of the Court was that they doubted the adequacy of existing international law to meet their needs. This, it was argued, was because the law had not developed sufficiently rapidly to meet the changing needs and circumstances of contemporary life. Particular mention was made of the accession to independence of many States which had introduced new forms of civilization and new legal systems.

On the other hand, it was pointed out, in particular by Spain, that thanks to the efforts made during the past 25 years in the field of progressive development and codification of international law by the International Law Commission and various other United Nations organs and conferences, juridical norms were gradually emerging which corresponded to contemporary reality. Mention was made in that connexion of international decolonization law, international development law and international coexistence law.

A number of representatives, including those of the Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, India, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland and Syria, considered that the composition of the Court had not changed sufficiently to correspond to the evolving world situation and that its membership should be enlarged or modified to reflect the

structure of the international community. In this connexion, it was noted that of the 42 judges elected to the Court since its establishment, 17 had come from Europe, 14 from the Americas, eight from Asia and Australia and three from Africa.

However, Australia and others doubted whether greater use would have been made of the Court if its composition had been different, and also observed that the composition of the Court had in fact changed significantly over the years, in response to the changes in the international community.

The question of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court was discussed by a number of representatives. It was noted that only 46 of the 127 States Members of the United Nations had declared their acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, and that a number of declarations of acceptance were accompanied by crippling reservations which made them virtually illusory.

Various Members, among them Denmark and France, felt that it was desirable to encourage States either to accept the Court's compulsory jurisdiction if they had not already done so or to withdraw or attenuate the reservations accompanying their acceptance, and to urge them to accept the inclusion, in the bilateral or multilateral treaties to which they were parties, of clauses providing for compulsory recourse to the Court for the interpretation and application of those treaties or the settlement of disputes arising from them.

On the other hand, it was held, particularly by Jamaica, that the lack of acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction should not be over-emphasized, since the important point was the degree to which States were prepared to settle their disputes judicially.

Several Members, among them Bulgaria, Romania and the USSR, stated that the optional jurisdiction of the Court was the rule to which the declaration of acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction was the exception; the decisive rule with regard to judicial settlement and also arbitration was that jurisdiction in the international order was subject to the will of States. The Czechoslovakian representative observed that to make the Court's jurisdiction compulsory would amount to making it a supranational organ with greater power than the

Security Council, which would be unacceptable.

A number of references were made to factors relating to the procedures, methods of work and competence of the Court. One suggestion made was that the Court itself could help to speed up its proceedings.

With regard to the competence of the Court in contentious matters, some Members, among them India and the United States, suggested that the provisions of the Court's Statute according to which only States could be parties in cases before the Court might be unduly limitative, and that it might be desirable to give international organizations the same prerogative. The Ukrainian SSR, among other Members, held that the activities of international organizations were strictly limited by their constitutional provisions and that it was doubtful whether their members would accept such an innovation.

Several Members, including the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom, favoured enlarging the category of organizations authorized to request advisory opinions of the Court in order to include all the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations. The Byelorussian SSR, however, felt that this might overload the Court with cases of a regional or secondary interest and jeopardize the unity of its jurisdiction. It was also suggested that States be given an opportunity to request advisory opinions from the Court. Other Members felt that the Court's authority would be diminished if it became merely a legal consultation office giving advisory opinions that were not binding on States.

Among the other ideas put forward was that of establishing regional chambers of the Court. This was criticized as costly and unbusiness-like by some States, however.

#### DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Four draft resolutions were introduced in the Sixth Committee with regard to action to be taken on the review of the role of the Court.

These reflected three points of view with regard to the problem: (1) to establish an ad hoc body to study ways of enhancing the effectiveness of the court; (2) to terminate the proceedings and transmit to the Court the views expressed during the debate; and (3) to postpone a decision until the 1971 session of the Assembly and in the meantime to obtain from Member

States and States party to the Statute of the Court, and if possible from the Court itself, views and suggestions concerning the role of the Court.

The first viewpoint was reflected in two draft resolutions. One, sponsored by 22 States, would have had the Assembly establish, in 1970, an ad hoc body composed of 25 Member States, to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, to study obstacles to the satisfactory functioning of the Court and to submit a preliminary report to the Assembly in 1971. This draft was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

Another proposal, sponsored by Tunisia, would have had the Assembly establish a working group of 21 Member States to prepare a preliminary comprehensive report on the Court, which would be considered by the Assembly at its 1971 session.

The second viewpoint was expressed in a draft resolution sponsored by Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian SSR. By this text, the Assembly would transmit to the Court the records on the discussion in the Sixth Committee, together with the proposals and draft resolutions submitted to it.

The third point of view found expression in a draft resolution submitted by France. By this, the Assembly would: (1) request Member States and States parties to the Statute of the Court to submit to the General Assembly in 1971 their comments on ways of strengthening the role of the Court; (2) request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the basis of these views and (3) inscribe the item on the review of the Court on the provisional agenda for the 1971 session.

A series of amendments to the 22-power draft also aimed at seeking the views of States, as well as of the Court before taking further action. These envisaged calling for deletion of the provision by which the Assembly would establish an ad hoc committee. Instead, the Assembly would invite States to submit views and suggestions concerning the role of the Court to the Secretary-General, who would prepare a report based on these views, and it would include the question of review of the Court in the provisional agenda

for its 1971 session. These amendments, jointly sponsored by the Central African Republic, France, Gabon, Guyana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia, were accepted by the 22 powers.

On 18 November 1970, the 22-power draft, as amended by the eight powers, was adopted by acclamation by the Sixth Committee. The Committee also decided, without vote, to include a statement in its report to the effect that the consensus draft resolution had been adopted on the understanding that it was without prejudice to whatever action might be taken in 1971.

On 15 December 1970, the text recommended by the Sixth Committee was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2723 (XXV).

The Assembly thereby: (a) recalled that the International Court of Justice was the principal judicial organ of the United Nations; (b) referred to the desirability of finding ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Court; and (c) noted that a study of the Court would in no way impair its authority but should seek to facilitate the greatest possible contribution by the Court to the advancement of the rule of law and the promotion of justice among nations.

The Assembly then: (1) invited Member States and States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 July 1971, views and suggestions concerning the role of the Court on the basis of a questionnaire to be prepared by the Secretary-General; (2) requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Court the records of the discussions and proposals in the Sixth Committee on this question; (3) invited the Court to state its views, should it so desire; (4) requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report in the light of the opinions expressed by States and by the Court; and (5) decided to include the question of a review of the role of the International Court of Justice in the provisional agenda of its 1971 session.

The Assembly also decided, without vote, to take note of the statement in the report of the Sixth Committee that it had adopted a consensus draft resolution on the understanding that it was without prejudice to whatever action might be taken in 1971.

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## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

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Sixth Committee, meetings 1210-1218, 1224-1230.

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A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, paras. 142-153.

A/8005. Report of International Court of Justice, 1 August 1969-31 July 1970.

A/8042 and Add.1.2. Letter of 14 August 1970 from Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Review of the role of the International Court of Justice").

A/C.6/L.800 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution and revision, as amended by 8 powers, A/C.6/L.808/Rev.2, adopted by acclamation by Sixth Committee on 18 November 1970, meeting 1229.

A/C.6/L.801. France: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.802. Czechoslovakia and Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.806 and Rev.1. Tunisia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.6/L.808. Central African Republic, France, Gabon, Guyana, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia: amendments to 22-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.800.

A/C.6/L.808/Rev.1. Central African Republic, France, Gabon, Guyana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia: revised amendments to 22-power draft resolution A/C.6/L.800.

A/C.6/L.808/Rev.2. Central African Republic, France, Gabon, Guyana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia: revised amendments to 22-power revised draft resolution, A/C.6/L.800/Rev.1.

A/C.5/1339, A/8239 and Corr.1. Administrative and

financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/8238. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8238. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2723 (xxv), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8238, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1931.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations,

Considering the desirability of finding ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Court,

Bearing in mind that a study of the Court will in no way impair its authority, but should seek to facilitate the greatest possible contribution by the Court to the advancement of the rule of law and the promotion of justice among nations,

1. Invites Member States and States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 July 1971, views and suggestions concerning the role of the Court on the basis of the questionnaire to be prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Court the records of the discussions and proposals in the Sixth Committee on this item;

3. Invites the Court to state its views, should it so desire;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report in the light of the opinions expressed by States and the Court, should the Court so desire;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Review of the role of the International Court of Justice," with a view to taking such appropriate measures as may seem desirable.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September—17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 129.

## PROPOSAL TO AMEND STATUTE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

An item concerning the amendment of Articles 22, 23 and 28 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (regarding the seat of the Court)<sup>4</sup> was included in the agenda of the 1970 session of the General Assembly.

At its 1969 session, the Assembly had decided to postpone consideration of the item and requested the Secretary-General to include it in the provisional agenda of the 1970 session. On

18 September 1970, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda and allocated it to its Sixth (Legal) Committee.

On 8 December 1970, on the recommendation of its Sixth Committee, the Assembly unani-

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 720-23.

mously decided to postpone consideration of the item once more and requested the Secretary-

General to include it in the provisional agenda of the Assembly's 1971 session.

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A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 11.

A/8005. Report of International Court of Justice, 1 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IV A.

A/8054. Amendment to Article 22 of Statute of ICJ (seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8100. Report of General Committee, para. 15 (k).

A/8201. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, pp. 9 and 129.

##### OTHER DOCUMENTS

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Yearbook of the International Court of Justice, 1970-1971, No. 25 (covering period 1 August 1970-31 July 1971). I.C.J. Sales No.: 355.

Bibliography of the International Court of Justice, prepared by the Library of the Court, No. 24, 1970. I.C.J. Sales No.: 353.

#### CHAPTER II

### PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES

On 24 October 1970, on the occasion of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the General Assembly approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

In approving the Declaration, the Assembly reaffirmed that the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and co-operation among nations were among the fundamental purposes of the United Nations. It then proclaimed, and provided an elaboration of, seven principles which were to constitute basic principles of international law, and appealed to all States to be guided by them in their international conduct.

These principles were as follows:

(a) The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

(b) The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered;

(c) The duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter;

(d) The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter;

(e) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

(f) The principle of sovereign equality of States;

(g) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

These seven principles had first been set down by the General Assembly in its resolution of 18 December 1962.<sup>1</sup> By the same resolution, the Assembly had decided to undertake a study of the principles, with a view to their progressive development and their codification, in

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 494-95, text of resolution 1815(XVII).

order to secure their more effective application.

By a resolution of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly established a Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, which was to study and report on four of the principles.<sup>2</sup> The report of the Special Committee was considered by the Assembly at its 1965 session. On 20 December 1965, the Assembly reconstituted the Special Committee and requested it to complete the consideration and elaboration of all seven principles set forth in its resolution of 18 December 1962.<sup>3</sup>

The Special Committee held sessions in 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969. It submitted a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its 1969 session. On 8 December 1969, after considering the report, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue its work and endeavour to resolve the remaining questions relating to the elaboration of the seven principles, in order to complete its work and to submit to the General Assembly at its 1970 session a comprehensive report containing a draft Declaration on all seven principles.<sup>4</sup>

Earlier, on 31 October 1969, the Assembly had invited the Special Committee to expedite its work with a view to facilitating the adoption of an appropriate document by the Assembly during its twenty-fifth anniversary session.<sup>5</sup>

In accordance with these General Assembly requests, the Special Committee held informal consultations during early 1970 and then met in Geneva, Switzerland. On 1 May 1970, it approved the text of a draft Declaration of principles, which was subsequently approved by the Assembly. (For text of the Declaration, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The discussions and decisions of the Special Committee and of the General Assembly regarding the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States are summarized below.

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Members of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States held consultations preceding the 1970 session of the

Committee. In particular, members of the drafting committee held informal consultations at Geneva from 16 to 20 February 1970.

At its 1970 session, held in Geneva from 31 March to 1 May 1970, the Special Committee concentrated on completing the work on the formulation of the principle of the prohibition of the threat or use of force and the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. The Committee then took up the other principles and the preparation of the preamble and of general provisions of the draft Declaration on all seven principles.

The Special Committee decided to dispense with the general debate which at earlier sessions had preceded the consideration of the principles referred to it. Instead, consultations which were co-ordinated by the Chairman of the Special Committee were held at an informal level.

No new written proposal or amendment was submitted with regard to the principle of the prohibition of the threat or use of force. The Special Committee took as a basis for its work the report of the drafting committee on the principle adopted by the Special Committee in 1969, which included a number of proposals and amendments submitted to the Special Committee at its 1966, 1967 and 1969 sessions.<sup>6</sup>

During its informal consultations, the drafting committee considered a number of pending questions concerning the principle. Special attention was focused on the problems of: the use of force in territorial disputes and boundary problems; organization of armed bands and instigation of civil strife and terrorist acts; military occupation and non-recognition of situations brought about by the illegal threat or use of force; and military, political, economic and other forms of coercion.

There was agreement among members regarding the text on the need to prohibit force

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 518-19, text of resolution 1966 (XVIII).

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 631-33, text of resolution 2103A (XX).

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 767-68, text of resolution 2533 (XXIV).

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., pp. 258-59, text of resolution 2499 A (XXIV).

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., pp. 760-61.

in territorial disputes. Different views were expressed, however, on whether the concept "lines of territorial demarcation" should be a corollary of the general principle prohibiting the threat or use of force.

On another point, it was held by some members that the use of volunteers in the context of a liberation struggle waged in exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination should be excluded from the prohibition against the organization of armed bands. It was agreed that every State had the duty to refrain from involvement in civil strife and terrorist acts in another State. Representatives also discussed the proper place in the Declaration for the approved text on military, political, economic and other forms of coercion; the suggestion that it be included in a chapter on general provisions received broad support.

The Special Committee considered the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples on the basis of the report of the drafting committee adopted by the Special Committee in 1969.<sup>7</sup> The report contained points of agreement on certain elements of the principle, points on which no agreement was reached, and texts of proposals and amendments submitted to the Special Committee at its 1966, 1967 and 1969 sessions. At its 1970 session, the Special Committee considered suggestions relating to the implementation of the principle by a State with respect to peoples within its jurisdiction, and the criteria for applicability of the principle.

There was agreement that the principle was a vitally important one, and during numerous informal consultations an effort was made to draft a compromise formula that would take into account the close inter-relationship between its various elements. The view was expressed that the formulation of the principle should include the following: that all peoples had equal rights; that they had the right freely to determine their economic, social and cultural development; and that every State had a duty to assist in the implementation of those rights, which were laid down in the United Nations Charter and in many General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Compromise texts on the above two principles were worked out in informal consultations.

The Special Committee also dealt with the consensus texts on the other five principles, which had been elaborated at earlier sessions of the Special Committee.

At its 1966 session, the Special Committee had approved texts on: the principle that States settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered; the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State in accordance with the United Nations Charter; and the principle of sovereign equality of States.<sup>8</sup>

At its 1967 session, the Special Committee had reached agreement on the texts of the principle concerning the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter, and the principle that States fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.<sup>9</sup> Texts on these principles were incorporated into the text of the draft Declaration without changes.

The Special Committee also dealt with the preparation of the preamble and general provisions of the draft Declaration.

After considering the solutions reached at the informal meetings, the drafting committee adopted a report containing a draft Declaration on all seven principles. On 1 May 1970, the Special Committee approved the report of the drafting committee.

At that time, the Special Committee heard statements, specifying the position of their Governments on the outcome of the work of the 1970 session of the Special Committee, by the representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Syria, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee decided that the draft Declaration was to be read in conjunction with these statements, which were included in its report.

The Special Committee also recommended

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 761-63.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 901-12.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 737-49.



that the General Assembly consider titling the Declaration as follows: "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Peaceful and Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

In addition, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Chairman to convoke an informal meeting of representatives of members of the Committee in order to ascertain the position of Governments of States members of the Committee as regarded the final adoption of the text of the draft Declaration.

At the informal meeting, held on 15 September 1970 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, the representatives reaffirmed their approval of the text of the draft Declaration.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the 1970 session of the Special Committee, containing the draft Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, was considered by the General Assembly at its 1970 session, mainly in its Sixth (Legal) Committee.

Introducing the report in the Sixth Committee, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the Chairman of the Special Committee, stated that the draft Declaration contained in the report would be the most significant document to be adopted at the commemorative session. Observing that the subtle balance of the text of the draft Declaration was the necessary prerequisite for its unanimous endorsement by all members of the Special Committee, he expressed the wish that it be approved unanimously by the General Assembly.

During discussion in the Sixth Committee, the representatives of 79 Governments made statements in which they elaborated certain views, interpretations and positions of their respective Governments concerning the formulation of the draft Declaration. These statements were recorded in the summary records of the Sixth Committee, and it was understood that the text of the Declaration should be read in conjunction with them.

Although various views were expressed, most of the representatives stressed that the Decla-

ration was an important step in the progressive development and codification of international law, which would contribute to the strengthening of world peace and international security and the development of friendly co-operation among all States. Members were unanimous in their opinion that the Declaration was a worthy contribution to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

The Sixth Committee reached a consensus that the title of the Declaration should read as follows: "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

A draft resolution which had as its annex the text of the Declaration was sponsored by the following 64 States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The draft resolution was approved without objection by the Sixth Committee on 28 September 1970.

On 24 October 1970, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution without vote as its resolution 2625 (XXV).

By the preambular part of the resolution, the Assembly: (a) recalled its previous resolutions affirming the importance of the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States; (b) emphasized the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States; (c) expressed its conviction that the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning

Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations during the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations would contribute to the strengthening of world peace and constitute a landmark in the development of international law and of relations among States, in promoting the rule of law among nations and particularly the universal application of the principles embodied in the Charter; and (d) considered the desirability of the wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration.

By the operative part of the resolution, the

Assembly: (1) approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as annexed to the resolution; (2) expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States for its work resulting in the elaboration of the Declaration; (3) recommended that efforts be made to ensure that the Declaration became generally known.

(For texts of resolution and Declaration, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Sixth Committee, meetings 1177-1184.  
Plenary Meetings 1860, 1883.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Four, Chapter IV B.

A/8018. Report of Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.

A/C.6/L.793 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Cambodia, Denmark, Hungary, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines and Tunisia, approved without objection by Sixth Committee on 28 September 1970, meeting 1184.

A/L.600. Documents relating to commemoration of 25th anniversary of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General. (Section II: Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with Charter of United Nations.)

A/8082. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2625(xxv), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8082, adopted without vote by Assembly on 24 October 1970, meeting 1883.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 Decem-

ber 1962, 1966(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2181 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, 2327 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2463 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2533 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969, in which it affirmed the importance of the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, which met in Geneva from 31 March to 1 May 1970,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Deeply convinced that the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations would contribute to the strengthening of world peace and constitute a landmark in the development of international law and of relations among States, in promoting the rule of law among nations and particularly the universal application of the principles embodied in the Charter,

Considering the desirability of the wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration,

1. Approves the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States for its work resulting in the elaboration of the Declaration;

3. Recommends that all efforts be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known.

## ANNEX

DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL  
LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND  
CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE  
WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming in the terms of the Charter of the United Nations that the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and co-operation between nations are among the fundamental purposes of the United Nations,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights and of developing friendly relations among nations irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or the levels of their development,

Bearing in mind also the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of the rule of law among nations,

Considering that the faithful observance of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States and the fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed by States, in accordance with the Charter, is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the implementation of the other purposes of the United Nations,

Noting that the great political, economic and social changes and scientific progress which have taken place in the world since the adoption of the Charter give increased importance to these principles and to the need for their more effective application in the conduct of States wherever carried on,

Recalling the established principle that outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means, and mindful of the fact that consideration is being given in the United Nations to the question of establishing other appropriate provisions similarly inspired,

Convinced that the strict observance by States of the obligation not to intervene in the affairs of any other State is an essential condition to ensure that nations live together in peace with one another, since the practice of any form of intervention not only violates the spirit and letter of the Charter, but also leads to the creation of situations which threaten international peace and security,

Recalling the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Considering it essential that all States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Considering it equally essential that all States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter,

Reaffirming, in accordance with the Charter, the basic importance of sovereign equality and stressing that the purposes of the United Nations can be implemented only if States enjoy sovereign equality and comply fully with the requirements of this principle in their international relations,

Convinced that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a major obstacle to the promotion of international peace and security,

Convinced that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples constitutes a significant contribution to contemporary international law, and that its effective application is of paramount importance for the promotion of friendly relations among States, based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality,

Convinced in consequence that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State or country or at its political independence is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Considering the provisions of the Charter as a whole and taking into account the role of relevant resolutions adopted by the competent organs of the United Nations relating to the content of the principles,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the following principles:

(a) The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

(b) The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

(c) The duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter,

(d) The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter,

(e) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

(f) The principle of sovereign equality of States,

(g) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter,

so as to secure their more effective application within the international community, would promote the realization of the purposes of the United Nations,

Having considered the principles of international law relating to friendly relations and co-operation among States,

1. Solemnly proclaims the following principles:

The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations

Every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Such a threat or use of force constitutes a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and shall never be employed as a means of settling international issues.

A war of aggression constitutes a crime against the peace, for which there is responsibility under international law.

In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

Every State has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force to violate the existing international boundaries of another State or as a means of solving international disputes, including territorial disputes and problems concerning frontiers of States.

Every State likewise has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force to violate international lines of demarcation, such as armistice lines, established by or pursuant to an international agreement to which it is a party or which it is otherwise bound to respect. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as prejudicing the positions of the parties concerned with regard to the status and effects of such lines under their special regimes or as affecting their temporary character.

States have a duty to refrain from acts of reprisal involving the use of force.

Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples referred to in the elaboration of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence.

Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another State.

Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when the acts referred to in the present paragraph involve a threat or use of force.

The territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in contravention of the provisions of the Charter. The territory of a State shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force. No territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal.

Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as affecting:

(a) Provisions of the Charter or any international agreement prior to the Charter régime and valid under international law; or

(b) The powers of the Security Council under the Charter.

All States shall pursue in good faith negotiations for the early conclusion of a universal treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and strive to adopt appropriate measures to reduce international tensions and strengthen confidence among States.

All States shall comply in good faith with their obligations under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, and shall endeavour to make the United Nations security system based on the Charter more effective.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as enlarging or diminishing in any way the scope of the provisions of the Charter concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful.

The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered

Every State shall settle its international disputes with other States by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

States shall accordingly seek early and just settlement of their international disputes by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their choice. In seeking such a settlement the parties shall agree upon such peaceful means as may be appropriate to the circumstances and nature of the dispute.

The parties to a dispute have the duty, in the event of failure to reach a solution by any one of the above peaceful means, to continue to seek a settlement of the dispute by other peaceful means agreed upon by them.

States parties to an international dispute, as well as other States, shall refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation so as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

International disputes shall be settled on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in accordance with the principle of free choice of means. Recourse to, or acceptance of, a settlement procedure freely agreed to by States with regard to existing or future disputes to which they are parties shall not be regarded as incompatible with sovereign equality.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs prejudices or derogates from the applicable provisions of the Charter, in particular those relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter

No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law.

No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind. Also, no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State.

The use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention.

Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as affecting the relevant provisions of the Charter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter

States have the duty to co-operate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres of international relations, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress, the general welfare of nations and international co-operation free from discrimination based on such differences.

To this end:

(a) States shall co-operate with other States in the maintenance of international peace and security;

(b) States shall co-operate in the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance;

(c) States shall conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention;

(d) States Members of the United Nations have the duty to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

States should co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in the field of science and technology and for the promotion of international cultural and educational progress. States should co-operate in the promotion of economic growth throughout

the world, especially that of the developing countries.

The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples

By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Every State has the duty to promote, through joint and separate action, realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to render assistance to the United Nations in carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter regarding the implementation of the principle, in order:

(a) To promote friendly relations and co-operation among States; and

(b) To bring a speedy end to colonialism, having due regard to the freely expressed will of the peoples concerned;

and bearing in mind that subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of the principle, as well as a denial of fundamental human rights, and is contrary to the Charter.

Every State has the duty to promote through joint and separate action universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter.

The establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people.

Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples referred to above in the elaboration of the present principle of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence. In their actions against, and resistance to, such forcible action in pursuit of the exercise of their right to self-determination, such peoples are entitled to seek and to receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The territory of a colony or other Non-Self-Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State administering it; and such separate and distinct status under the Charter shall exist until the people of the colony or Non-Self-Governing Territory have exercised their right of self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and particularly its purposes and principles.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compli-

ance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as described above and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or colour.

Every State shall refrain from any action aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State or country.

The principle of sovereign equality of States

All States enjoy sovereign equality. They have equal rights and duties and are equal members of the international community, notwithstanding differences of an economic, social, political or other nature.

In particular, sovereign equality includes the following elements:

- (a) States are juridically equal;
- (b) Each State enjoys the rights inherent in full sovereignty;
- (c) Each State has the duty to respect the personality of other States;
- (d) The territorial integrity and political independence of the State are inviolable;
- (e) Each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems;
- (f) Each State has the duty to comply fully and in good faith with its international obligations and to live in peace with other States.

The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith the

obligations assumed by it in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law.

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under international agreements valid under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law.

Where obligations arising under international agreements are in conflict with the obligations of Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations, the obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

#### GENERAL PART

##### 2. Declares that:

In their interpretation and application the above principles are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles.

Nothing in this Declaration shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter or the rights and duties of Member States under the Charter or the rights of peoples under the Charter, taking into account the elaboration of these rights in this Declaration.

##### 3. Declares further that:

The principles of the Charter which are embodied in this Declaration constitute basic principles of international law, and consequently appeals to all States to be guided by these principles in their international conduct and to develop their mutual relations on the basis of the strict observance of these principles.

### CHAPTER III

## THE QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 12 December 1969,<sup>1</sup> the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression continued its work in 1970.

Meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 July to 14 August 1970, the Special Committee discussed the three draft proposals which had been submitted to it at its 1969 session, namely:

- (1) a USSR proposal; (2) a 13-power proposal (Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, Spain, Uganda, Uruguay and Yugoslavia); and (3) a six-power proposal (Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States).<sup>2</sup>

After a general discussion of the three proposals, the Special Committee decided to consider them paragraph by paragraph according to the concepts on which they were based.

The main points considered by the Special Committee were the following:

##### (1) Application of the definition of aggression:

- (a) the definition and the power of the Security Council; (b) political entities to which the definition should apply.

##### (2) Acts proposed for inclusion in the definition:

- (a) the question of "direct or indirect" aggression;

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 774, text of resolution 2549 (XXIV).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 768-71, for information on the draft proposals.

(b) declaration of war; (c) use of weapons of mass destruction; (d) invasion, attack, military occupation and annexation; (e) bombardment, attack on land, sea or air forces, blockade and the use of other forms of armed force; (f) armed bands, volunteer forces and terrorist and subversive activities.

(3) The principle of priority (first use of force).

(4) Aggressive intent.

(5) Legitimate use of force: (a) self-defence; (b) organs empowered to use force.

(6) Proportionality (the question of the limits of self-defence).

(7) Acts considered not to constitute acts of aggression: the right of peoples to self-determination.

(8) Legal consequences of aggression: (a) non-recognition of territorial gains; (b) the question of responsibility.

The Special Committee established an eight-member working group to formulate a definition of aggression. However, for lack of time it was unable to examine the Working Group's report, which it therefore decided to annex to its own report to the General Assembly. The Special Committee also decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it be asked to resume its work as early as possible in 1971.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report on its 1970 session by the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

The report was referred to the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee, where it was discussed at 12 meetings held between 20 October and 2 November 1970.

#### VIEWS ON GENERAL ASPECTS OF QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

During the discussion, a number of representatives, including those of Ceylon, Cyprus and Poland, stated that the formulation of a definition of aggression would help considerably towards the maintenance of international peace and security. It was said that in addition to contributing to the progressive development of international law, especially with regard to the principle of non-use of force, a legal definition would make it possible to consolidate the mechanism of collective security based on the Charter of the United Nations; it would not only dissuade potential aggressors but also pro-

tect States against the arbitrary or automatic characterization of the use of force as aggression.

Some Members, however—China, Israel and Sweden, for instance—expressed doubts about the usefulness of a definition of aggression. They held that there was no urgency to achieve a definition shortly after the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (see pp. 784-92), which included provisions relating to the prohibition of the use of force, self-determination and legal consequences of aggression.

The representatives of Canada, Hungary and Syria, among others, felt that the Special Committee had made encouraging progress in the three years since its establishment, considering the vain attempts that had been made for 40 years to define aggression. It was observed that at the Committee's 1970 session the sponsors of the various draft proposals had clarified their positions and the gap between different points of view had been narrowed. It was also said that the area of agreement that had emerged from the Committee's 1970 session was much wider than was indicated in its report, which could only record official positions. A majority of the speakers therefore supported the proposal that the Special Committee should resume its work as early as possible in 1971.

In the opinion of some representatives, including those of Finland and Japan, the progress made by the Special Committee warranted neither optimism nor pessimism; the few common factors which had emerged from the Committee's 1970 session concerned only the less difficult questions. The representative of Liberia felt that the nature of the subject and the current political climate made it advisable to suspend the Committee's work for a year or two. Cameroon considered that the Committee's mandate should not be renewed unless the Committee was specifically requested to submit to the 1971 session of the General Assembly conclusions recommending a compromise between the various tendencies which would serve as the basis for a generally acceptable definition.

With regard to the procedure to be followed in preparing and adopting a definition of aggression, many Members, including Hungary, Japan, Kuwait, Mongolia and the United

States, stressed that such a definition must be capable of attracting overwhelming support among Members of the United Nations, including the permanent members of the Security Council; in other words, it must be a consensus definition.

Other Members, such as Cyprus, Iraq and Uganda, were also in favour of working for unanimity. However, while recognizing the value of a mutually acceptable text, they believed that if unanimity could not be achieved the Special Committee should vote on controversial matters so that a draft definition that commanded a large majority of its members could be produced.

The representatives of the Central African Republic, Colombia and Zambia were among those who considered that it was unrealistic to try to adopt a definition by consensus; moreover, they said, it was not essential that the definition be acceptable to the permanent members of the Security Council, since there could be no question of accepting any veto in the progressive development of international law.

It was also maintained that a definition approved by a large majority of States would constitute a weighty legal basis that could not be ignored by the United Nations bodies responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

#### VIEWS ON CONTENT OF DEFINITION

Many representatives, including those of Belgium, China, Malaysia and Uruguay, observed that any definition of aggression should in no way curtail or fetter the Security Council's discretionary power under Article 39 of the United Nations Charter,<sup>3</sup> that is, its freedom of judgement in determining whether any specific situation involved an act of aggression. It was said in this connexion that the definition was not to be applied automatically by the Council, and that a definition adopted by the General Assembly could never enjoy binding legal force, even though it would have a definite moral value for public opinion and for the Council.

On the other hand, Austria, the Central African Republic and Iraq argued—as did others—that the definition ought to be worded in such a way as to prevent the Security Council from

making arbitrary decisions. In the opinion of some of these Members, once the General Assembly had adopted a definition, based strictly on the Charter or on uncontested principles of international law, it would be binding on all bodies, including the Security Council. Whereas Austria considered that the Council should be free to determine the existence of an act of aggression in all cases not fully covered by a list of acts constituting aggression to be included in the definition, Mexico doubted if the Council had the right to add other acts to the list. Some Members, Barbados and Haiti, for instance, felt that the reference to the Security Council's power was irrelevant to the definition since the Assembly and the Council would automatically be guided by any definition that might be produced.

Some Members, including Austria and the United Kingdom, maintained that the definition of aggression should be applicable not only to States but also to other political entities. It was said that it should not be possible to argue that, by reason of the disputed status of a particular political entity by or against which force had been used, use of force did not constitute aggression.

Other Members, including Iraq and the USSR, were opposed to the inclusion in the definition of the idea of political entities, an idea which they termed alien to the Charter. Such inclusion, it was said, could blur the distinction between international conflicts and civil wars and also encourage certain States to prevent the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination by labelling national liberation movements as aggressors.

A number of Members, including Colombia, Syria, Uganda and the USSR, held that it would be more practical to deal first with direct armed aggression and to leave the question of other forms of aggression to a later stage. It was said that while it should not be difficult to agree on what constituted the most serious and obvious cases of armed aggression, to try to draw up a definition of aggression in the widest sense would raise many difficulties. Most of those Members specified that they attached

<sup>3</sup> For text, see APPENDIX II.



great importance to the question of indirect aggression, which was of particular interest to small countries, which were especially vulnerable to that form of aggression, and to countries still under colonial domination.

Other Members, including the United Kingdom and the United States, maintained that any definition must cover all uses of force, whether or not they were "direct." It was said that the labels "indirect aggression" for covert forms of aggression and "direct aggression" for overt armed attack were at variance with the Charter. The most serious threats to international peace and security currently stemmed from the less direct and less overt uses of force; a partial definition covering only "direct" aggression would therefore not be acceptable.

The representatives of Sweden and Yugoslavia, among others, felt that, at the current stage, the definition should cover only the use of force, without qualifying it as "direct" or "indirect." In the opinion of some representatives, including those of Cyprus and France, the proposed definition of indirect aggression could not be exhaustive and therefore the definition of aggression should include a minimum list of the most serious cases of aggression under Articles 39 and 51 of the Charter;<sup>4</sup> the inclusion of certain serious cases of indirect aggression, for instance the infiltration of armed bands, would be acceptable in such a list.

Afghanistan and Pakistan were among Members holding that the definition should cover various other forms of aggression, such as economic, financial, political, cultural and ideological pressures. The value of including such forms was contested by other Members, however.

In the opinion of some Members, including Bolivia and Greece, a declaration of war was intrinsically an act of aggression. Others, Canada and Ceylon for instance, felt that a declaration of war did not necessarily constitute aggression per se and was not necessarily relevant to the existence of aggression.

Some Members, including Libya, considered that weapons of mass destruction should be expressly mentioned in a definition, while others thought that weapons represented only a means of committing aggression and were not a constituent element of it.

The United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia,

among others, considered that invasion, attack, military occupation and annexation of territory constituted flagrant acts of aggression which should be incorporated in any definition. An opposing view was expressed by Canada and others, which held that military occupation and annexation were essentially consequences of either the legitimate use of force or acts of aggression and therefore should not be included. The representative of Romania maintained that the definition should mention a form of aggression whereby a State made its territory available to another State for the purpose of an armed attack against a third State.

The introduction of the concept of priority (first use of force) into the definition did not meet, in principle, any opposition. However, different views were expressed regarding the degree of importance which should be accorded to that concept in the definition.

Greece, Iran, Iraq and the USSR, among others, held that the priority principle, which was sanctioned by many international instruments and was based directly on the provisions of the Charter, constituted the only objective criterion applicable in determining the aggressor; it laid the burden of proof on the State that attacked first, and its purpose was to prevent States from committing acts of aggression in the guise of preventive wars. Other Members, including Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom, maintained that the priority principle should figure in the definition only as one element among others.

A number of representatives, including those of Colombia, Cyprus, France and Iraq, were opposed to including the element of aggressive intent in the definition. It was observed that the element of priority was irreconcilable with the subjective element of intent; the two elements, therefore, should not be placed on the same footing in the definition, even though it was conceivable that the Security Council might take into consideration expressions of intent by the States involved. It was pointed out that the inclusion of the concept of aggressive intent in the definition would have the effect of placing the burden of proof on the victim, and would

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

also enable the aggressor to take shelter behind the definition in order to deny that he had any aggressive intent.

The representatives of Italy and the United Kingdom, among others, argued that aggressive intent was one of the most important elements in determining whether or not aggression had occurred; if intent were not recognized as an element of aggression, a limited, erroneous or unauthorized attack could unjustly be labelled as aggression. It was also said that the element of intent was not necessarily subjective: it was generally inferred, especially in criminal law, from the objective circumstances of the offence.

According to some representatives, including those of Australia and Uruguay, any definition of aggression should acknowledge that the use of force in the exercise of a State's inherent right to individual or collective self-defence did not constitute aggression. Other Members, for instance El Salvador and Uganda, felt that efforts should be made to establish the limits of the right of self-defence vested in States by virtue of Article 51 of the Charter, in order to prevent any possible ambiguity between any kind of military action and aggression in the proper sense of the word. It was said that not all breaches of the peace would give a State the right to self-defence.

Some Members, including Finland, Greece and Iran, favoured including the principle of proportionality in the definition. It was observed in that connexion that an unconditional right of self-defence could not be protective, particularly in the case of small States, since it seemed to provide the only guarantee that a defensive action would not turn into aggression. The representatives of Canada, Ghana and others said that the question of proportionality should play little part in the definition. It was pointed out that Article 51 of the Charter did not mention the principle of proportionality and placed no limitations on the means that the victim of armed aggression could use to repel the aggressor.

Some Members, Cuba and Iraq, for instance, stressed that the use of armed force by regional arrangements or agencies would be legitimate only if there had been a prior decision to that effect by the Security Council under Article 53 of the Charter.<sup>5</sup> The view was expressed, by

Bulgaria among others, that the Security Council alone could decide to resort to enforcement measures involving the use of force.

Many Members including Guinea, Pakistan and Zambia, were in favour of including in the definition of aggression a provision that would make an exception for the use of force when it was necessary to ensure the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination. Such a provision, it was said, was of great importance to countries that were prepared to support national liberation movements. Colonialism, they argued, qualified as aggression, and the use of force by dependent peoples for self-determination—for instance the organizing of armed bands and the instigation of civil strife—should be regarded as legitimate means.

Australia, Portugal and the United Kingdom were among those observing that the use of force by colonial peoples was not envisaged in the Charter system and should be excluded from the definition. In that connexion, it was noted that the question of self-determination and administration of dependent territories had been carefully regulated by the Charter, which had instituted an effective system that did not envisage the use of armed force by dependent peoples; moreover, recognition of the legitimacy of the use of force in order to give aid to dependent and oppressed peoples might provide a pretext for manifest acts of aggression.

Colombia and the Ukrainian SSR, among others, considered that the definition should contain provisions concerning the legal consequences of aggression; it should state clearly that the unlawful use of force entailed responsibility and conferred no rights. It was observed in this connexion that the principle of the non-recognition of territorial gains obtained by force had already been recognized in several international instruments and that the principle of the responsibility of the aggressor had also been embodied in international practice, for instance at the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals.

Other Members, such as Italy and the United Kingdom, felt that to include the legal consequences of aggression in the definition would impair the clarity of the text and the effective-

<sup>5</sup> For text of Article 53, see APPENDIX II.

ness of the guidance it was expected to provide. In this connexion, Burma suggested that it would be more appropriate to deal with the question of non-recognition of territorial gains obtained by force in the preamble of the definition, since it concerned a legal consequence of aggression and was not an element of aggression itself.

#### DECISION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 25 November 1970, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Sixth Committee, adopted without objection resolution 2644 (XXV).

The Assembly thereby recognized the widespread conviction of the need to expedite the definition of aggression, and considered the urgency of bringing the work of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression to a successful conclusion.

The Assembly then decided that the Special Committee should resume its work as early as possible in 1971. It also decided to include the

question in the provisional agenda of its 1971 session. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was based on a proposal put forward in the Sixth Committee by the following 38 Members: Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the Central African Republic, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, the Khmer Republic,<sup>6</sup> Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The text was approved without objection by the Sixth Committee on 2 November 1970.

<sup>6</sup> On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

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A/8019. Report of Special Committee on Question of Defining Aggression, 13 July-14 August 1970. (Chapter IV: Recommendation of Special Committee.)

A/C.6/L.799. Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.799/Rev.1. Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, adopted without objection by Sixth Committee on 2 November 1970, meeting 1213.

A/8171. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2644 (xxv), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8171, adopted without objection by Assembly on 25 November 1970, meeting 1914.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression on the work of its session held at Geneva from 13 July to 14 August 1970,

Taking note of the progress made by the Special Committee in its consideration of the question of defining aggression and on the draft definition, as reflected in the report of the Special Committee,

Considering that it was not possible for the Special Committee to complete its task, in particular its consideration of the proposals concerning a draft definition of aggression submitted to the Special Committee during its sessions held in 1969 and 1970,

Considering that in its resolutions 2330 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2420 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2549 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 the General Assembly recognized the widespread conviction of the need to expedite the definition of aggression,

Considering the urgency of bringing the work of the Special Committee to a successful conclusion and the desirability of achieving the definition of aggression as soon as possible,

Noting also the common desire of the members of

the Special Committee to continue their work on the basis of the results achieved and to arrive at a draft definition,

1. Decides that the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression shall resume its work, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2330(XXII), as early as possible in 1971;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression."

#### CHAPTER IV

### QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Law Commission held its twenty-second session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 4 May to 10 July 1970.

Most of the session was devoted to the consideration of the topic "relations between States and international organizations." The Commission also examined two other topics: "succession of States and Governments," and "State responsibility." Finally, it took several decisions and reached some conclusions concerning, among other things: the topic "the most-favoured-nation clause"; the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations; the organization of the Commission's future work; and the review of its programme of work.

The Commission's report on the work of its twenty-second session was considered by the General Assembly in 1970. The Assembly's consideration of the report was concluded on 12 November 1970 by the adoption of resolution 2634(XXV). (For details, see below.)

#### REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

##### RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

At its twentieth (1968) and twenty-first (1969) sessions, the International Law Commission had adopted Parts I and II of its provisional draft on representatives of States to international organizations. These parts consisted of (a) a first group of 21 articles on general provisions (Part I) and on permanent missions to international organizations in general ('Part II section I'); and (b) a second

group of 29 articles on facilities, privileges and immunities of permanent missions to international organizations, conduct of the permanent mission and its members, and end of functions of the permanent representative (Part II, sections II, III and IV), together with commentaries.<sup>1</sup>

At the 1970 session of the Commission, the Special Rapporteur, Abdullah El-Erian, submitted a fifth report containing a third group of draft articles, with commentaries, on permanent observers of non-member States to international organizations (Part III) and delegations to organs of international organizations and to conferences convened by international organizations (Part IV). The Special Rapporteur also submitted a working paper on temporary observer delegations and conferences not convened by international organizations; however, the Commission did not consider that it should take up the matter at that time.

After considering the fifth report of the Special Rapporteur, the Commission adopted a provisional draft of 65 articles. These articles constituted sections I (Permanent observer missions in general), II (Facilities, privileges and immunities of permanent observer missions), III (Conduct of the permanent observer mission and its members) and IV (End of functions) of Part III Permanent observer missions to international organizations); and sections T (Delegations in general), II (Facilities, privileges and immunities of delegations), III (Conduct of the delegation and its members) and IV

<sup>1</sup> For further information, see Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 813-16, and Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 723-30.

(End of functions) of Part IV (Delegations of States to organs and to conferences).

Section I of Part III (articles 51 to 64) contained provisions on the following: use of terms; establishment, functions, composition, size and offices of permanent observer missions; accreditation to two or more international organizations or assignment to two or more permanent observer missions; appointment of the members of the permanent observer mission and their nationality; credentials of the permanent observer; full powers to represent the State in the conclusion of treaties, notifications, charge d'affaires ad interim; and use of flag and emblem.

Section II of Part III (articles 65 to 75) contained provisions on: general facilities; accommodation and assistance; privileges and immunities of the permanent observer mission; freedom of movement; personal privileges and immunities; nationals of the host State and persons permanently resident in the host State; waiver of immunity and settlement of civil claims; exemption from laws concerning acquisition of nationality; duration of privileges and immunities; transit through the territory of a third State; and non-discrimination.

Sections III (article 76) and IV (article 77) of Part III concerned, respectively, conduct of the permanent observer mission and its members, and end of functions.

Section I of Part IV (articles 78 to 90) concerned: use of terms; derogation from Part IV; conference rules of procedure; composition, size and acting head of the delegation; appointment and nationality of its members; the principle of single representation; credentials of representatives; and full powers to represent the State in the conclusion of treaties and notifications.

Section II of Part IV (articles 91 to 111) contained provisions on: the status of the Head of State and persons of high rank; general facilities, assistance by the Organization and inviolability of archives and documents; premises and accommodation; inviolability of the premises; exemption of the premises of the delegation from taxation; freedom of movement and of communication; personal inviolability; inviolability of the private accommodation; immunity from jurisdiction; waiver of immunity; exemption from dues and taxes, from customs

duties and inspection and from social security legislation, personal services and laws concerning acquisition of nationality; privileges and immunities of other persons and in case of multiple functions; nationals of the host State and persons permanently resident in the host State; duration of privileges and immunities; property of a member of a delegation or of a member of his family in the event of death; transit through the territory of a third State; and non-discrimination.

Section III of Part IV (articles 112 and 113) related to respect for the laws and regulations of the host State and professional activity.

Section IV of Part IV (articles 114 to 116) dealt with the end of the functions of a member of a delegation, facilities for departure and protection of premises and archives.

With regard to the articles on facilities, privileges and immunities, the International Law Commission developed a set of draft articles for Part III based mainly on the provisions concerning permanent missions, and for Part IV based mainly on Part II of the draft and the pertinent provisions of the 1969 Convention on Special Missions.<sup>2</sup> The Commission did so after examining each individual facility, privilege and immunity with reference to the subjects to be dealt with in both Parts III and IV. The Commission was particularly concerned with determining what distinctions should be made, in specific cases, between special missions, permanent missions, permanent observer missions and delegations of States to organs and to conferences. Having satisfied itself, in several instances, that such distinctions need not be drawn, the Commission concluded that it was not necessary to repeat in both Parts III and IV the substance of the analogous articles on permanent missions. Consequently, Parts III and IV included both specific articles (in those cases in which changes were required to take into account the differences existing between permanent missions and permanent observer missions or delegations of States to organs and to conferences) and articles employing the techniques of "drafting by reference." However, the Commission expressed its intention, during the

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 750-57. text of Convention on Special Missions.

second reading of the whole draft, to determine whether it would be possible to reduce the number of articles by combining provisions that were susceptible to uniform treatment.

It should also be noted that the articles of the third group did not include provisions analogous to those of article 50 on consultations between the sending State, the host State and the Organization.<sup>3</sup> Since the Commission intended article 50 to apply also to the articles on permanent observer missions and on delegations to organs and to conferences, it was to decide during its second reading of the whole draft on a suitable position for the article.

The Commission also decided to examine at its second reading the question of the possible effects of exceptional situations on the representation of States in international organizations in general, thus postponing any decision on that question in the context of Parts III and IV.

#### SUCCESSION OF STATES AND GOVERNMENTS

At its twenty-first session, in 1969, the Commission had before it second reports submitted, respectively, by Sir Humphrey Waldock, Special Rapporteur on succession of States and Governments in respect of treaties, and by Mohammed Bedjaoui, Special Rapporteur on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties. Owing to lack of time, the Commission was able to consider only the report submitted by Mr. Bedjaoui.<sup>4</sup>

At the Commission's 1970 session, Mr. Bedjaoui submitted a third report on succession in respect of matters other than treaties. The report contained four draft articles, with commentaries, concerning certain aspects of the subject of succession to public property. However, the Commission was unable to study this aspect of the topic at its 1970 session.

Also at the 1970 session, Sir Humphrey Waldock submitted a third report on succession in respect of treaties. This report, together with his second report, contained 12 articles, with commentaries, covering the use of certain terms, the case of territory passing from one State to another (the so-called principle of moving treaty-frontiers), devolution agreements, unilateral declarations by successor States, and the rules governing the position of

"new States" in regard to multilateral treaties. (The Special Rapporteur defined "new States" as "a succession where a territory which previously formed part of an existing State has become an independent State.")

The Commission considered, in a preliminary manner, certain of the draft articles contained in the second and third reports, and endorsed the Special Rapporteur's general approach to the topic as evidenced therein. The Special Rapporteur, deeming it essential for the Commission to see the whole draft before taking a final position, indicated that in his next report he would give priority to dealing with all the remaining aspects of the topic.

#### STATE RESPONSIBILITY

At its twenty-first session, in 1969, the Commission considered the first report on the topic "State responsibility," submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Roberto Ago, and agreed on the main criteria to guide it in its future work on the topic.<sup>5</sup>

At its 1970 session, the Special Rapporteur submitted a second report on the origin of international responsibility. The report contained a general introduction dealing with certain questions of method, and a first chapter devoted to the general rules governing the topic as a whole, including draft articles to serve as a basis for the Commission's discussion.

The Special Rapporteur also submitted a questionnaire listing a number of points on which he particularly wished to learn the views of members of the Commission.

The Commission held a general discussion of the Special Rapporteur's report but postponed a detailed discussion of specific points to its twenty-third (1971) session. The Commission agreed that the Special Rapporteur should continue his study of the topic and the preparation of the draft articles. It also agreed that the Special Rapporteur should include in a third, more extensive report, to be considered at its 1971 session, the part which had been examined at the 1970 session, as revised in the light of the Commission's discussion. This new report was to include in particular a detailed

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 724.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 725-26.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 727.

analysis of the various subjective and objective conditions which must be met if an internationally wrongful act was to be attributed to a State as an act giving rise to international responsibility.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WORK OF  
INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

At its 1970 session, Endre Ustor, Special Rapporteur on the most-favoured-nation clause, submitted a second report on this topic. Owing to lack of time, the International Law Commission postponed consideration of the report until its 1971 session.

As recommended by the General Assembly on 12 November 1969,<sup>6</sup> the Commission decided to include in its general programme of work the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations, or between two or more international organizations. The Commission set up a sub-committee, composed of 13 members, to consider preliminary problems involved in the study of this topic.

On the basis of the sub-committee's report, the Commission decided that the Secretary-General be requested to prepare a number of documents and that the subcommittee's Chairman submit to members of that group a questionnaire regarding the scope of the topic and the method of treating it.

The Commission requested a 14-week session for 1971, primarily in order to complete the second reading of the draft articles on relations between States and international organizations, and the first reading of all the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties.

Also, the Commission—confirming its intention of bringing up to date in 1971 its long-term programme of work, taking into account the General Assembly recommendations and the international community's current needs, and discarding those topics on the Commission's 1949 list which were no longer suitable for treatment—asked the Secretary-General to submit to its twenty-third session a new working paper to serve as a basis for the Commission's selection of a list of topics to be included in its programme.

DECISIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session

was considered by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee.

On 12 November 1970, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution concerning the report.

The General Assembly thereby, among other things:

(1) expressed its profound gratitude to the Commission, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, for its outstanding contribution to the achievements of the Organization during this period, particularly through the preparation of drafts which served as the basis for the adoption of important codification conventions;

(2) approved the programme and organization of the session planned by the Commission for 1971, as well as its intention to bring up to date its long-term programme of work;

(3) recommended that the Commission continue its work on relations between States and international organizations with the object of presenting in 1971 a final draft on the topic; continue its work on succession of States, with a view to completing in 1971 the first reading of draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties and making progress in the consideration of succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; and continue its work on State responsibility, its study of the most-favoured-nation clause and its consideration of the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations;

(4) endorsed the decision of the Commission to request the Secretary-General to prepare new editions, brought up to date, of two publications, including *The Work of the International Law Commission*; and

(5) expressed the wish that other seminars be organized in conjunction with Commission sessions and that there should be an increasing number of participants from developing countries. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

These decisions of the Assembly were embodied in resolution 2634(XXV), which was

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 729-30, text of resolution 2501 (XXIV).

adopted by a vote of 100 to 3, with 10 abstentions.

The text was based on a proposal by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

It was approved by the Sixth Committee on 14 October 1970 by a roll-call vote of 81 to 4, with 11 abstentions.

The Committee rejected, by roll-call votes of 60 to 12, with 24 abstentions, and 28 to 16,

with 52 abstentions, respectively, amendments submitted by the USSR which (a) would **have** deleted the paragraph approving the Commission's programme and organization of work of its 1971 session, as well as its intention to bring up to date its long-term programme of work, having in mind the possibility of elaborating a separate resolution on this provision; and (b) would have deleted the endorsement of the Commission's decision to request the Secretary-General to prepare a new edition, brought up to date, of *The Work of the International Law Commission*.

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A/C.6/L.795. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Sixth Committee on 14 October 1970, meeting 1200, by roll-call vote of 81 to 4, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone,

Singapore, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Byelorussian SSR, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Burundi, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/C.6/L.796, A/C.5/1314 and Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of 29-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.795. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/L.797. USSR: amendments to 29-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.795.

A/C.5/L.1044, A/8159. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/8147. Draft report and report of Fifth Committee.

A/L.612. United States: amendment to draft resolution submitted by Sixth Committee in A/8147.

A/8147. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2634(xxv), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8147, adopted by Assembly on 12 November 1970, meeting 1903, by 100 votes to 3, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session,

Emphasizing the need for the further codification and progressive development of international law in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles



1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and to give increased importance to its role in relations among nations,

Noting with satisfaction that at its twenty-second session the International Law Commission completed its provisional draft articles on relations between States and international organizations, continued the consideration of matters concerning the codification and progressive development of the international law relating to succession of States in respect of treaties and State responsibility and included in its programme of work the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 2501 (XXIV) of 12 November 1969,

Noting further that the International Law Commission has proposed to hold a fourteen-week session in 1971 in order to enable it to complete the second reading of the draft articles on relations between States and international organizations and the first reading of draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties before the end of the term of office of its present members,

Noting with appreciation that the United Nations Office at Geneva organized, during the twenty-second session of the International Law Commission, a sixth session of the Seminar on International Law,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session;

2. Expresses its profound gratitude to the International Law Commission, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, for its outstanding contribution to the achievements of the Organization during this period, particularly through the preparation of drafts which have served as the basis for the adoption of important codification conventions, and expresses its appreciation to the Commission for the valuable work it accomplished during its twenty-second session;

3. Approves the programme and organization of work of the session planned by the International Law Commission for 1971, as well as its intention to bring up to date its long-term programme of work;

4. Recommends that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Continue its work on relations between States and international organizations, taking into account the views expressed at the twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions of the General Assembly and the comments which may be submitted by Governments, with the object of presenting in 1971 a final draft on the topic;

(b) Continue its work on succession of States, taking into account the views and considerations referred to in General Assembly resolutions 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962 and 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963, with a view to completing in 1971 the first reading of draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties and making progress in the consideration of succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties;

(c) Continue its work on State responsibility, taking into account the views and considerations referred to in General Assembly resolutions 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962, 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963 and 2400 (XXIII) of 11 December 1968;

(d) Continue its study of the most-favoured-nation clause;

(e) Continue its consideration of the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations;

5. Endorses the decision of the International Law Commission to request the Secretary-General to prepare new editions, brought up to date, of the publication entitled *The Work of the International Law Commission and of the document entitled "Summary of the practice of the Secretary-General as depositary of multilateral agreements"*;

6. Expresses the wish that, in conjunction with future sessions of the International Law Commission, other seminars might be organized, which should continue to ensure the participation of an increasing number of nationals of developing countries, and supports the suggestion contained in the Commission's report concerning the use of Spanish as a working language of the Seminar on International Law;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussion on the report of the Commission at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

## CHAPTER V

### AERIAL HIJACKING

#### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 9 September 1970, the United States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation created by

increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft engaged in international commerce and the threat to the lives of innocent travellers.

Also on 9 September the United Kingdom

asked that an urgent meeting of the Council be convened to consider the hijacking of civil aircraft, with particular reference to the incidents that had taken place during the preceding days.

Algeria and Israel, respectively, requested on 9 September that they be invited to participate in the discussion.

The Security Council met on 9 September, and the President said that prior to the meeting extensive consultations had taken place in order to meet the wishes of all concerned.

The representative of Finland said it was his understanding that a consensus had been reached during the consultations, and he formally moved that the Security Council decide to adopt immediately the text agreed upon and then adjourn without debate. There was no objection, and the Council then adopted the consensus without vote, in the form of resolution 286(1970).

By this resolution, the Security Council expressed its grave concern at the threat to innocent civilian lives from the hijacking of aircraft and any other interference in international travel. It then: (1) appealed to all parties concerned for the immediate release of all passengers and crews without exception, held as a result of hijackings and other interference in international travel; and (2) called on States to take all possible legal steps to prevent further hijackings or any other interference with international civil air travel.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Prior to the adoption of the resolution, the President of the Council, after stressing the gravity of the matter, said that important principles concerning the Middle East were involved which could not be solved in a single meeting, but he appealed to those concerned to spare the lives of innocent persons who were not involved in a state of war.

During 1970, a number of communications were received by the Secretary-General concerning the problem of airplane hijacking and other air incidents. (For details, see pp. 262-63.)

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 6 October 1970, at the request of 14 States, an item on aerial hijacking or inter-

ference with civil air travel was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session.

The States requesting inclusion of the item, in a letter dated 28 September, were: Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, the Philippines and Thailand.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying their request, these States pointed out, among other things, that since the General Assembly's action in 1969<sup>1</sup> there had been more than 40 additional cases of hijacking or forcible diversion of civil aircraft in flight—occurring in different parts of the world, involving airlines of different countries and endangering the lives of passengers of different nationalities. After drawing attention to the Security Council's consensus resolution of 9 September 1970, they said that the increasing number of cases of hijacking called for urgent action by the General Assembly to consider the matter within the framework of the concern of the international community for the protection of human life and for the promotion of respect for human rights.

On 19 November 1970, the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee, to which the item had been referred, approved—by a roll-call vote of 99 to 0, with 10 abstentions—a draft resolution sponsored by 34 Members and revised twice by them during the course of the discussion. In the same vote, the Committee decided to include the following paragraph in its report to the Assembly:

"It was agreed in the Committee that the adoption of the draft resolution cannot prejudice any international legal rights or duties of States under instruments relating to the status of refugees and stateless persons."

On 25 November, the General Assembly, by a vote of 105 to 0, with 8 abstentions, adopted the Sixth Committee's recommendation as its resolution 2645 (XXV). It also took note of the Sixth Committee's decision to include in its report the paragraph quoted above.

The text was eventually sponsored in the Sixth Committee by the following 34 Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil,

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 795, text of resolution 2551 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969.

Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer Republic,<sup>2</sup> Laos, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

During the Sixth Committee's discussion, various amendments and sub-amendments were put forward, many of which were taken into account when the sponsors twice revised their text. Thus, amendments by Lebanon, and by Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian SSR were withdrawn. Amendments by the United Republic of Tanzania were not pressed to a vote and Lebanese sub-amendments thereto were withdrawn.

By the resolution, the General Assembly among other things:

(1) condemned all acts of aerial hijacking or other interference with civil air travel—whether originally national or international—through the threat or use of force, and all acts of violence against passengers, crews and aircraft engaged in, and air navigation facilities and aeronautical communications used by, civil air transport;

(2) called on States to take all appropriate measures to deter, prevent or suppress such acts within their jurisdiction, at every stage of the execution of those acts, and to provide for the prosecution and punishment of persons perpetrating them, or, without prejudice to the rights and obligations of States under existing international instruments relating to the matter, for the extradition of such persons for prosecution and punishment;

(3) declared that the exploitation of unlawful seizure of aircraft for the purpose of taking hostages was to be condemned;

(4) declared further that the unlawful detention of passengers and crew in transit or

otherwise engaged in civil air travel was to be condemned as another form of wrongful interference with free and uninterrupted air travel;

(5) urged States to whose territory a hijacked aircraft was diverted to provide for the care and safety of its passengers and crew and to enable them to continue their journey as soon as practicable, and to return the aircraft and its cargo to the lawful owners;

(6) invited States to ratify or accede to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo (Japan) on 14 September 1963;

(7) requested concerted action by States, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, towards suppressing all acts which jeopardized the safe and orderly development of international civil air transport;

(8) called upon States to take joint or separate action, in accordance with the Charter, in co-operation with the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to ensure that passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in civil aviation were not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind;

(9) urged full support for the current efforts of ICAO towards the development and co-ordination, in accordance with its competence, of effective measures in respect of interference with civil air travel; and

(10) called upon States to make every possible effort to achieve a successful result at the diplomatic conference to convene at The Hague (Netherlands) in December 1970 to adopt a convention on the unlawful seizure of aircraft, so that an effective convention could be brought into force at an early date.

(For text of resolution 2645 (XXV), see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

<sup>2</sup> On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1552.

S/9931. Letter of 9 September 1970 from United States (request to convene Council).

S/9932. Letter of 9 September 1970 from United

Kingdom (request to convene Security Council). S/9934, S/9935. Letters of 9 September 1970 from Algeria and Israel (requests to participate in Council discussions).

S/9933. Draft resolution.

S/9933/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Revised draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 286(1970), as proposed following consultations among Council members, S/9933/Rev.I, adopted without vote by Council on 9 September 1970, meeting 1552.

The Security Council,

Gravely concerned at the threat to innocent civilian lives from the hijacking of aircraft and any other interference in international travel,

1. Appeals to all parties concerned for the immediate release of all passengers and crews without exception, held as a result of hijackings and other interference in international travel;

2. Calls on States to take all possible legal steps to prevent further hijackings or any other interference with international civil air travel.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 189.

Sixth Committee, meetings 1198, 1219-1223, 1225, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1231.

Plenary Meetings 1860, 1914.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970. Part Four, Chapter IV F.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, paras. 154-156.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 27.

A/8091. Letter of 28 September 1970 from Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Philippines and Thailand (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel").

A/8100/Add.1. Second report of General Committee.  
A/C.6/403. Letter of 6 October 1970 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Sixth Committee.

A/C.6/L.803 and Rev.1. Argentina. Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada. Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.6/L.803/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 34 powers (A/C.6/L.803 and Rev.1), approved by Sixth Committee jointly with 34-power draft proposal (A/C.6/L.805/Rev.1), on 19 November 1970, meeting 1231, by roll-call vote of 99 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile. China, Colombia, Demo-

cratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia. Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Syria, Yemen.

A/C.6/L.804. United Republic of Tanzania: amendment to 34-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.803.

A/C.6/L.805 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway. Panama, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden. Thailand, United Kingdom: draft proposal and revision, for inclusion in Sixth Committee's report.

A/C.6/L.807. Czechoslovakia and Ukrainian SSR: amendment to 34-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.803/Rev.1.

A/C.6/L.809 and Rev.1. Lebanon: amendments and revised amendments to 34-power draft resolution and revision, A/C.6/L.803 and Rev.1.

A/8176. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2645 (xxv), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8176, adopted by Assembly on 25 November 1970, meeting 1914, by 105 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that international civil aviation is a vital link in the promotion and preservation of friendly relations among States and that its safe and orderly functioning is in the interest of all peoples,

Gravely concerned over acts of aerial hijacking or other wrongful interference with civil air travel,

Recognizing that such acts jeopardize the lives and safety of the passengers and crew and constitute a violation of their human rights,

Aware that international civil aviation can only function properly in conditions guaranteeing the safety of its operations and the due exercise of the freedom of air travel.

Endorsing the solemn declaration of the extra-

ordinary session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization held at Montreal from 16 to 30 June 1970,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2551 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and Security Council resolution 286(1970) of 9 September 1970 adopted by consensus at the 1552nd meeting of the Council,

1. Condemns, without exception whatsoever, all acts of aerial hijacking or other interference with civil air travel, whether originally national or international, through the threat or use of force, and all acts of violence which may be directed against passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in, and air navigation facilities and aeronautical communications used by, civil air transport;

2. Calls upon States to take all appropriate measures to deter, prevent or suppress such acts within their jurisdiction, at every stage of the execution of those acts, and to provide for the prosecution and punishment of persons who perpetrate such acts, in a manner commensurate with the gravity of those crimes, or, without prejudice to the rights and obligations of States under existing international instruments relating to the matter, for the extradition of such persons for the purpose of their prosecution and punishment;

3. Declares that the exploitation of unlawful seizure of aircraft for the purpose of taking hostages is to be condemned;

4. Declares further that the unlawful detention of passengers and crew in transit or otherwise engaged in civil air travel is to be condemned as another form of wrongful interference with free and uninterrupted air travel;

5. Urges States to the territory of which a hijacked aircraft is diverted to provide for the care and safety of its passengers and crew and to enable them to continue their journey as soon as practicable, and to return the aircraft and its cargo to the persons lawfully entitled to possession;

6. Invites States to ratify or accede to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, in conformity with the Convention;

7. Requests concerted action on the part of States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, towards suppressing all acts which jeopardize the safe and orderly development of international civil air transport;

8. Calls upon States to take joint and separate action, in accordance with the Charter, in co-operation with the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization to ensure that passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in civil aviation are not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind;

9. Urges full support for the current efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization towards the development and co-ordination, in accordance with its competence, of effective measures in respect of interference with civil air travel;

10. Calls upon States to make every possible effort to achieve a successful result at the diplomatic conference to convene at The Hague in December 1970 for the purpose of the adoption of a convention on the unlawful seizure of aircraft, so that an effective convention may be brought into force at an early date.

## CHAPTER VI

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

## THIRD SESSION OF COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) continued to work during 1970 towards the realization of its principal goal: the promotion of the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade.

At its third session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 6 to 30 April 1970, the Commission continued consideration of the four priority subjects on its programme of work: the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration, and international legislation on shipping. The Commission's action with respect to these and other subjects is summarized below.

## INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

The Commission's Working Group on Sales met twice in 1970 to study modifications of the existing conventions on the international sale of goods which might render the texts capable of wider acceptance by countries having different legal, social and economic systems. In particular, the Working- Group studied the Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods. The Working Group's report, submitted to UNCITRAL at its 1970 session, contained an analysis of several basic provisions of the Uniform Law, as well as recommendations that some provisions be approved and others revised or studied further.

Another approach by the Commission to unification and harmonization of the law gov-

erning international sale of goods involved the unification of the rules on the periods within which claims arising out of international sales transactions could be presented to a tribunal (limitations or prescription).

At its 1970 session, UNCITRAL reviewed the recommendations of the Working Group on this subject, which had met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 18 to 22 August 1969 to analyse basic issues involved in the preparation of a convention. At the request of the Commission, this Working Group held a second meeting in August 1970 to prepare a draft convention for submission to the Commission in 1971.

A third approach to unification and harmonization in the field of international sale of goods concerned appropriate general conditions of sale which might be adopted voluntarily by the parties. In this regard, attention was given to certain general conditions drawn up by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

At its 1970 session, UNCITRAL requested the Secretary-General to continue, with the help of the regional economic commissions, to seek the views of Governments and interested trade circles on the feasibility of extending to other regions the general conditions of sale and standard contracts used by ECE, and to assess the desirability of formulating other general conditions for commodities of special interest to those regions. The Secretary-General was further requested to undertake a study on the feasibility of developing general conditions which would embrace a wider scope of commodities than the existing formulations.

#### INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

The work of UNCITRAL towards unification and harmonization of the law of international trade in the field of international payments was concentrated in three areas: negotiable instruments, such as checks and bills of exchange; bankers' commercial credits; and guarantees and securities.

At its 1969 session, the Commission instituted studies concerning the legal rules applicable to the use of negotiable instruments in making international payments. Replies to a questionnaire on the subject, received from 78 Governments as well as banking and trading institutions, provided information on current

practices in making and receiving international payments and the problems encountered in settling international transactions by means of negotiable instruments.

At its 1970 session, the Commission reaffirmed the decision that its work in this area should be directed towards a convention setting forth rules applicable to a special instrument for optional use in international transactions.

The Commission's work in the area of bankers' commercial credits revolved around the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (1962 revision), drawn up by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), which seeks to achieve a standardization of practices relating to documentary letters of credit. To assist with a forthcoming revision of the Uniform Customs by ICC, the Commission, at its 1970 session, developed a procedure to permit interested parties in countries not represented in ICC to comment on the operation of the Uniform Customs.

In the area of guarantees, UNCITRAL agreed to concentrate on the problems that arose when the guarantor was a bank or other financial institution. The Commission also invited ICC to expand its study on the subject of guarantees to include payment guarantees. Furthermore, the Commission developed procedures for soliciting the opinions of Governments and banking and trade institutions in countries not represented in ICC.

The Commission also took steps to obtain information about the national legal rules on security devices, and requested the Secretary-General to make a study of security devices relevant to international transactions in goods, with special reference to conditional sale contracts and trust devices.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Ion Nestor (Romania), appointed in 1969 as Special Rapporteur on the most important problems concerning the application and interpretation of the existing conventions on international commercial arbitration, submitted a provisional report to the Commission's 1970 session. The Commission extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to its fifth (1972) session. It also reaffirmed that the 1958 United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards should

be adhered to by the largest possible number of States.

#### INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, established in 1969, met during 1970 and made recommendations that provided the basis for UNCITRAL'S programme of work. The Commission noted that the Working Group on Shipping of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) had decided that priority should be given to the responsibility of ocean carriers for cargo, as embodied in bills of lading.

The Commission developed measures for co-ordination between the working groups of UNCITRAL and UNCTAD in this field.

#### TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE

The Commission continued to stress the importance of training and assistance in the field of international trade law. At its 1970 session, it requested the Secretary-General to continue and to intensify his activities under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which he had undertaken in response to a Commission decision of 1969. (See also pp. 811-13.) The Secretary-General was also asked to consult with appropriate institutions on the feasibility of developing teaching materials on the subject-matters in this field and to call on those institutions to give increased emphasis to the teaching of the law governing international trade.

#### PUBLICATIONS

##### REGISTER OF TEXTS

The first volume of the Register of Texts of Conventions and Other Instruments concerning International Trade Law was published in 1970. It contained the texts of conventions and other relevant instruments, summaries of draft conventions relating to the international sale of goods and international payments, and lists of instruments relating to international commer-

cial arbitration and international shipping legislation.

#### YEARBOOK OF THE COMMISSION

The first volume of the Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, covering the first three sessions of the Commission, was published in 1970, pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 12 November 1969.<sup>1</sup>

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of UNCITRAL to the General Assembly was considered by the Sixth (Legal) Committee at the Assembly's 1970 session.

On 12 November 1970, by resolution 2635 (XXV), the General Assembly unanimously took note with appreciation of the Commission's report, and of the fact that the widest possible participation of the Commission's members in preparatory work had been achieved.

The Assembly also, among other things, recommended that UNCITRAL should continue: to work on the priority subjects; to give attention to ways and means of promoting training and assistance in the field of international trade law; to collaborate fully with international organizations active in this field; to develop working methods enhancing the efficiency of its working groups and ensuring full consideration of the commercial practices and needs of all regions; and to give special consideration to the interests of developing and land-locked countries. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text of the resolution was sponsored in the Sixth Committee by Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore and Zambia. The draft text was unanimously approved by the Committee on 22 October 1970.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 778, text of resolution 2502 (XXIV).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Sixth Committee, meetings 1194-1199, 1201, 1205.  
Plenary Meeting 1903.

Register of Texts of Conventions and Other Instruments concerning International Trade Law, Vol. I.  
U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.V.3.

Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, Vol. I: 1968-1970 (A/CN.9/SER.A/1970). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.V.1.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part IV, Chapter III.

A/8015. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD on first part of its 10th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 19 August-24 September 1970, Part II, Chapter VI C.

A/8017. Report of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) on work of its 3rd session, 6-30 April 1970. (Annex IV: List of documents considered by UNCITRAL.)

A/C.6/L.794. Comments by Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/L.798. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Zambia: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Sixth Committee on 22 October 1970, meeting 1205.

A/8146. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2635(xxv), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8146, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 November 1970, meeting 1903.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its third session,

Recalling its resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966 establishing the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defining the object and terms of reference of the Commission,

Recalling its resolution 2502(XXIV) of 12 November 1969 with respect to the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its second session, in which the General Assembly recommended that the Commission should keep its programme of work under constant review, bearing in mind the important contribution that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law can make to economic co-operation among all peoples and, thereby, to their well-being,

Noting the forthcoming publication of the Register of Texts and of the first volume of the Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,

Noting that the Trade and Development Board, at its tenth session, expressed its appreciation of the

report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its third session and of the progress made in its work;

2. Notes with appreciation that the desire, expressed in General Assembly resolution 2502(XXIV), that there be the widest possible participation by the members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the preparatory work to be done by working groups has been fulfilled, and that this participation has substantially advanced the work of the Commission;

3. Endorses the desire expressed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to obtain, where necessary, the services of consultants or organizations with special expertise in technical matters dealt with by the Commission, it being understood that recourse to such services is made only in special circumstances;

4. Expresses the hope that, in accordance with the desire set forth in the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, it will prove possible to staff the Commission's secretariat appropriately so as to cope with any increases in the workload involved in servicing the Commission, provided that this does not entail supplemental appropriation;

5. Recommends that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should:

(a) Continue its work on the topics to which it has decided to give priority, that is, the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping;

(b) Continue to give attention to ways and means of promoting training and assistance in the field of international trade law;

(c) Continue to collaborate fully with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

(d) Continue to develop working methods which will enhance the efficiency of working groups and ensure full consideration of the commercial practices and needs of all regions;

(e) Continue to give special consideration, in promoting the harmonization and unification of international trade law, to the interests of developing and land-locked countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussions on the Commission's third report at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.



## CHAPTER VII

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE  
TEACHING AND KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

## ACTIVITIES IN 1970

Activities under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law were continued during 1970.

Under a fellowship scheme jointly administered by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 15 fellowships were awarded by the United Nations and five fellowships were awarded by UNITAR to persons from developing countries. The recipients were government officials and university teachers from the following countries: Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Mali, Mauritius, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

The fellowship holders followed various courses of study, including attendance at the Seminar on International Law, organized by the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, and at the Hague Academy of International Law. Practical training was offered by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs; UNITAR; and the legal departments of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The Secretary-General continued his efforts to promote training and assistance in international trade law within the framework of the current Programme of Assistance, in order to meet the need for legal expertise in the field, particularly on the part of developing countries. Consultations were held with appropriate institutions on the possibility of establishing regional institutes or chairs in international trade law at universities and other institutions in developing countries, and on the feasibility of developing teaching materials on the subject.

A register of experts in international trade law was prepared as a supplement to the regis-

ter of experts and scholars in international law.

The participation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the Programme included the following: the provision of fellowships; co-operation with the Tunisian National Commission for UNESCO in organizing a seminar on legal machinery for Maghreb co-operation, held in Tunis, Tunisia, in October 1970; subvention to the International Law Association to facilitate the participation of lawyers from developing countries in the Association's activities; and the promotion of the exchange of publications.

Work was continued by UNITAR on a series of subjects involving such aspects of international law as the peaceful settlement of disputes; financial and legal aspects of the improvement and maintenance of waterways for international navigation; problems of marine pollution; and the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations.

## FUTURE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 October 1970. At that meeting, it considered the Secretary-General's proposals that the United Nations carry out activities in 1971 broadly similar to those executed in previous years. The Secretary-General reported to the Advisory Committee that the future activities of UNESCO were expected to be concentrated on the development of university teaching and research in international law. For its part, UNITAR was to continue its series of studies relating to international law and was to conduct a regional symposium in international law, to be held in Ghana, and a regional training and refresher course in Latin America.

## DECISION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Secretary-General's proposals, as revised to take account of the recommendations of the

Advisory Committee on the Programme, were considered by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee at the Assembly's 1970 session.

On the basis of a proposal by Bolivia, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Philippines, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zambia, a draft resolution was approved by the Sixth Committee on 30 November 1970 by a vote of 85 to 0, with 7 abstentions.

On 11 December 1970, the text was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2698 (XXV), by a recorded vote of 92 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The General Assembly thereby authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1971 the activities specified in his report and expressed its appreciation to UNESCO and UNITAR for their participation in the Programme. The Assembly

reiterated its request to Member States, interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had made voluntary contributions for this purpose. The Secretary-General was requested to continue his efforts to promote training and assistance in international trade law within the framework of the programme in order to meet the need for strengthening legal expertise in this field, particularly in developing countries. The Secretary-General was also requested to report to the General Assembly at its 1971 session on the implementation of the Programme in 1971 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations on the execution of the Programme in 1972 and subsequent years. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Sixth Committee, meetings 1229, 1231, 1235-1238.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1411.

Plenary Meeting 1926.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Four, Chapter IV E.

A/8130 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/L.811. Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, Philippines, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.811/Rev.1. Bolivia, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Sixth Committee on 30 November 1970, meeting 1238, by 85 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

A/C.6/L.813, A/C.5/1347, A/8223. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8213. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8213. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2698 (xxv), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8213, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1926, by recorded vote of 92 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma,

Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic,\* Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,† People's Republic of Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Hungary, Mongolia, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching,

Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law,

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry out in 1971 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(a) Fifteen fellowships at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(b) Current United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries which have previously received United Nations legal publications under the present Programme and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned;

2. Further authorizes the Secretary-General to provide assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country invited to the regional symposium to be held in Africa and to the regional training course to be organized in Latin America;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote training and assistance in international trade law within the framework of the Programme, in order to meet the need, particularly on the part of developing countries, for strengthening legal expertise in this field;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, especially as regards its efforts to develop the teaching of international law;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional symposia and training courses and in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Institute;

6. Notes with thanks the offer of the Government of Ghana to provide facilities for the regional symposium to be held in Africa in 1971;

7. Reiterates its request to Member States and interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1971 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1972 and subsequent years;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law."

## CHAPTER VIII

# TREATIES AND MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

## PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

### CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

During 1970, the United States acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. At the end of 1970, 102 States were parties to the Convention:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,

the Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

### CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In the course of 1970, two more States—Mongolia and Romania—acceded to the Con-

Romania undertook to apply the Convention to WHO, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNESCO, UPU, ITU, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and WMO.

The following table shows, as at the end of 1970, the States parties to the Convention, as well as the specialized agencies in respect of which each of these States has undertaken to apply the Convention.

## (As at 31 December 1970)

[illegible]

States Parties	Agencies in respect of which Convention is Applicable*												
	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	IBRD	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO
Libya	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Malawi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malaysia	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Maldives				x						x	x		x
Mali		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Malta		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritius		x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x
Mongolia	x		x	x						x	x	x	
Morocco		x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	
Nepal			x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Niger	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nigeria	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Norway		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	
Poland	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Senegal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sierra Leone	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Singapore	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Togo				x									
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Ukrainian SSR	x		x							x	x	x	
USSR		x		x						x	x	x	x
United Arab Republic		x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	
United Kingdom		x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	
Upper Volta		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x

\* Key to abbreviations used in table above.

ILO	International Labour Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

# REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

During 1970, 1,040 treaties and agreements were registered with the United Nations Secretariat: 45 ex officio, 823 by 42 Governments and 172 by six specialized agencies and five international organizations. In addition, nine treaties were filed and recorded, one by the Secretariat, one by a Government, and seven by four specialized agencies.

This brought the total of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded to 15,560. In addition, 667 certified statements relating to these treaties and agreements were registered during 1970, bringing the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded by the end of 1970 to 7,386.

The texts of treaties registered or filed and recorded are published by the Secretariat in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages, followed by translations in English and French. Nineteen volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1967 and 1968, were published in the course of 1970.

## STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

No new conventions were deposited with the Secretary-General during 1970.

As at the end of 1970, the number of conventions for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions was 190.

During the year, 34 signatures, including one definitive signature, were affixed to conventions for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions, and 164 instruments of ratification, accession and acceptance or notifications were transmitted to the Secretary-General. In addition, the Secretary-General received 48 communications relating to various actions taken by certain States.

The following two Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary came into force during 1970:

Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 26 November 1968 (entered into force on 11 November 1970).

Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank, with Protocol to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement, done at Kingston, Jamaica, on 18 October 1969 (entered into force on 26 January 1970).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

### REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

United Nations Treaty Series, Vols. 603, 606, 607, 610-614, 616-620, 630, 633-636, 638, 639, 641, 642. Issued in 1970, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations in 1967 and 1968.

Statement of Treaties and International Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with Secretariat during 1970 (ST/LEG/SER.A/275-286). Issued monthly.

United Nations Treaty Series. Cumulative Index No. 9 (Vols. 601-650). I: Treaties Nos. 8684 to 9320 (Registered); II: Treaties Nos. 630 to 641 (Filed and Recorded).

### STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS IN 1970

Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions. List of Signatures, Ratifications, Accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1970 (ST/LEG/SER.D/4). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.71.V.5.

### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Four, Chapter IV H and I,

## CHAPTER IX

## OTHER LEGAL QUESTIONS

## PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND CODIFICATION OF THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL WATERCOURSES

At the request of the Government of Finland, the General Assembly included in the agenda of its 1970 session an item on the progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses.

During discussion in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee, the representatives of China, Iran, Iraq and Poland, among others, held that the question should be referred to the International Law Commission. Other Members of the Committee, including Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, while agreeing in principle to the referral of the item to the International Law Commission, preferred that the Secretary-General first seek the views of Governments on the question of codification in the field. Still other Members, among them Pakistan and Turkey, felt that the question should be taken up by an inter-governmental committee established for the purpose.

Much of the discussion in the Sixth Committee centred on the question of whether account should be taken of recent studies by inter-governmental or non-governmental bodies on the rules of international law relating to international watercourses. In this connexion, mention was made of the "Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers," adopted by the International Law Association in 1966, and the resolution on "Utilization of Non-Maritime International Waters (except for navigation)," adopted by the Institute of International Law in 1961.

Some representatives—including those of Argentina, China, Finland, Haiti, India, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden—felt that any resolution adopted by the Assembly should contain a specific reference to one or more such documents. Other Members, among them Belgium, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq and the Ivory Coast, were opposed to citing a document from a private source.

Seven Committee Members—Argentina, Fin-

land, Haiti, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia—submitted a draft resolution on the question. By the operative paragraphs of the text, the General Assembly would recommend that the International Law Commission, as a first step, take up the study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses with a view to its progressive development and codification. The Secretary-General would be requested to prepare a supplementary report on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international watercourses.

An amendment to the seven-power draft was submitted by the representatives of Belgium and Greece; it would delete from the preamble of the draft a paragraph by which the Assembly would take note of the Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers.

Another draft resolution, introduced by India, would have had the General Assembly invite Member States to express their views and suggestions as to the manner in which progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses might be proceeded with in the United Nations. The Secretary-General would be requested to prepare a report on the subject, in the light of the replies received from Member States, for submission to the General Assembly at its 1971 session.

Subsequently, six of the countries which had sponsored the seven-power draft submitted a new proposal. The six-power proposal, sponsored by Finland, Haiti, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia, consisted of two parts. The first part was a draft resolution similar to the seven-power draft resolution as amended by Belgium and Greece. By the six-power draft, the Assembly would recommend that the International Law Commission study the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses with a view to its development and codification, and would

request the Secretary-General to prepare a supplementary report on legal problems relating to the use of international watercourses.

The second part of the proposal consisted of a paragraph for insertion in the report of the Sixth Committee to the General Assembly. By the paragraph, the Committee would agree that inter-governmental and non-governmental studies on the subject, especially those which were of recent date, such as the Helsinki rules of 1966, should be taken into account by the International Law Commission in its consideration of the topic.

Various motions and amendments were made in connexion with the six-power proposal.

On 25 November 1970, following a procedural debate, the Sixth Committee voted on the draft resolution submitted by India; the draft was rejected by a roll-call vote of 34 to 2, with 62 abstentions.

At the request of the representative of Lebanon, a separate vote was then taken with regard to the words "such as the Helsinki rules of 1966," which appeared in the paragraph of the six-power proposal to be inserted in the Sixth Committee's report; by a roll-call vote of 41 to 25, with 32 abstentions, the Committee rejected retention of the words.

At the request of Greece, a separate vote was then taken on the paragraph, as amended. By a vote of 55 to 0, with 39 abstentions, the Sixth Committee approved the paragraph.

Finally, by a vote of 87 to 0, with 8 abstentions, the Committee approved the draft reso-

lution contained in the first part of the six-power proposal.

On 8 December 1970, the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee was adopted by the General Assembly. The Assembly thereby (1) recommended that the International Law Commission should as a first step take up the study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses with a view to its progressive development and codification, and consider the practicability of taking the necessary action as soon as it deemed appropriate; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to prepare a supplementary report on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international watercourses, taking into account the recent application in State practice and international adjudication of the law of international watercourses, and inter-governmental and non-governmental studies.

These decisions were set out in resolution 2669 (XXV), which was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 1, with 7 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On the same day the Assembly, without vote, took note of the following paragraph in the report of the Sixth Committee: "It was agreed in the Sixth Committee that inter-governmental and non-governmental studies on the subject, especially those which are of recent date, should be taken into account by the International Law Commission in its consideration of the topic."

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Sixth Committee, meetings 1225, 1228, 1230-1236.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1410.

Plenary Meeting 1920.

A/7991. Note verbale of 24 April 1970 from Finland (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses").

A/C.6/L.810. Finland, Haiti, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.810/Rev.1.2. Argentina, Finland, Haiti, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.812. Administrative and financial implications of 7-power draft resolution, A/G.6/L.810/Rev.1.

A/C.6/L.814. India: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.815. Belgium and Greece: amendment to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.810/Rev.2.

A/C.6/L.816. Finland, Haiti, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and proposed paragraph for insertion in Sixth Committee's report, approved by Sixth Committee on 25 November 1970, meeting 1236, as follows: draft resolution by 87 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions; proposed paragraph, as amended, by 55 votes to 0, with 39 abstentions.

A/C.5/1344, A/8207. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/8202. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/8202. Report of Sixth Committee, para. 17 and draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2669 (xxv), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/8202, adopted by Assembly on 8



December 1970, meeting 1920, by recorded vote of 89 to 1, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,\* Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Brazil.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, India, Khmer Republic,† Portugal, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania.

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

† On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1401 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, by which it considered that it was desirable to initiate preliminary studies on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international rivers, and as a result of which useful legal material was collected in the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 15 April 1963,

Considering that water, owing to the growth of population and the increasing and multiplying needs and demands of mankind, is of growing concern to humanity, that the available fresh water resources of the world are limited and that the preservation and protection of those resources are of great importance to all nations,

Conscious of the importance of legal problems relating to the use of international watercourses,

inter alia with regard to international water resources development,

Recalling that despite the great number of bilateral treaties and other regional regulations, as well as the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, signed at Barcelona on 20 April 1921, and the Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, signed at Geneva on 9 December 1923, the use of international rivers and lakes is still based in part on general principles and rules of customary law,

Noting that measures have been taken and valuable work carried out by several international organs, both governmental and non-governmental, in order to further the development and codification of the law of international watercourses,

Convinced of the necessity to promote, in accordance with Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations, the work on the progressive development and codification of the law of international watercourses and to concentrate this work within the framework of the United Nations,

1. Recommends that the International Law Commission should, as a first step, take up the study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses with a view to its progressive development and codification and, in the light of its scheduled programme of work, should consider the practicability of taking the necessary action as soon as the Commission deems it appropriate;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue the study initiated by the General Assembly in resolution 1401 (XIV) in order to prepare a supplementary report on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international watercourses, taking into account the recent application in State practice and international adjudication of the law of international watercourses and also intergovernmental and non-governmental studies of this matter;

(b) To forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussion on the item at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1401 (XIV), as well as the text of the present resolution and all other documentation necessary for the Commission's work.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 129.

## LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

In 1970, the General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee continued work on a draft convention on liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space. Also received were proposals on the definition of outer

space, the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies and the various implications of space communications.

The Legal Sub-Committee reached agreement on the title, the preamble and 13 articles of a draft convention on liability at its ninth session,

held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 8 June to 3 July 1970. No agreement was reached, however, on the two main outstanding issues, concerning the settlement of claims and "applicable law" (the measure of damages).

The report of the Legal Sub-Committee was considered by the Committee on Outer Space at its thirteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 1 to 17 September 1970. The Committee concluded that although a solution of the two outstanding issues was not in prospect, the completion of a liability convention should remain its firm priority task.

After considering the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the General Assembly, on 16 December 1970, took note of the Committee's efforts to complete the preparation of a draft convention on liability and expressed its deep regret that, notwithstanding some progress towards this objective, the Committee had not yet been able to complete the drafting. The Assembly affirmed that the early conclusion of an effective and generally acceptable convention on liability should remain the firm priority task of the Committee, and it urged the Committee to intensify its efforts.

In this connexion, the Assembly noted that the main obstacle to agreement lay in differences of opinion within the Committee on two main issues: the legal rules to be applied for determining compensation payable to the victims of damage and the procedures for the settlement of claims. The Assembly expressed the view that a condition of a satisfactory convention on liability was that it should contain provisions that would ensure the payment of a full measure of compensation to victims and effective

procedures that would lead to the prompt and equitable settlement of claims.

Finally, the Assembly urged the Committee to make a decisive effort to reach early agreement on texts with a view to submitting a draft convention on liability to the Assembly at its 1971 session.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2733 B (XXV), adopted by the Assembly by 108 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

(For further details, see pp. 42-47.)

Also on 16 December 1970, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study questions related to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including various implications of space communications.

The Assembly also invited those States that had not yet become parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies<sup>1</sup> and the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space<sup>2</sup> to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to these agreements so that they might have the broadest possible effect.

These decisions were among those embodied in the Assembly's resolution 2733 C (XXV), adopted by 110 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

(For further details, see p. 45. For text of resolution 2733 C (XXV), see pp. 53-54.)

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 41-43, for text of Treaty.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 34-35, for text of Agreement.

## RATIONALIZATION OF THE PROCEDURES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On several occasions since the creation of the United Nations, the General Assembly established ad hoc committees entrusted with the task of studying ways to improve the procedures of the Assembly. The most recent of them, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly, was established in 1962<sup>3</sup> and reported in 1963.<sup>4</sup>

On 26 June 1970, Canada requested that an item entitled "Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly" be put on the agenda of the General

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 507-8 and 682.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 525-26.

Assembly's twenty-fifth session (due to open later in the year, on 15 September). In an explanatory memorandum annexed to the request it was pointed out that, in spite of the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations and of the development of science and technology, the procedures of the General Assembly had remained almost unchanged since the early days of the Organization. A draft resolution providing for the establishment of a committee was also attached to the Canadian request.

On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly, on 18 September 1970, included the item in its agenda without objection and decided to consider it in plenary meeting without reference to a Main Committee.

On 9 November 1970, the Assembly decided to ask its President to establish a Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, consisting of 31 Member States, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to study ways and means of improving the procedures and organization of the Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including the allocation of agenda items, the organization of work, documentation, rules of procedure and related questions, methods and practices, and to submit a report to the Assembly in 1971. Member Governments were asked to give the Committee all assistance that it might require in pursuance of the resolution and to submit their views and suggestions to the Committee by 28 February 1971. In addition, the Assembly requested the specialized agencies to provide any relevant information regarding

the procedures applying to their respective organizations.

The decisions were embodied in resolution 2632 (XXV) which was adopted by 88 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by the following 32 Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guyana, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Before the vote, Bulgaria proposed that an amendment to the paragraph to have the President establish the Special Committee be made, so that, instead, the Assembly would ask its General Committee, in the exercise of its powers in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to examine ways and means of rationalizing the Assembly's procedures and organization, taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Charter, and to submit recommendations to the corresponding sessions of the Assembly with a view to contributing to the simplification of the Assembly's work. By another Bulgarian amendment, the Assembly would have omitted the dead-line for the submission of replies from Governments.

The first Bulgarian amendment was rejected by 56 votes to 17, with 24 abstentions. The second amendment was not put to the vote.

The membership of the Special Committee was announced by the President on 17 December. (For details, see APPENDIX III).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 187.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1380.

Plenary Meetings 1898, 1933.

A/7992 and Corr.1. Letter of 26 June 1970 from Canada (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly").

A/C.5/1324, A/8153. Administrative and financial implications of 32-power draft resolution, A/L.601/Rev.2. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee,

A/L.601 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution and revised draft resolution.

A/L.601/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1 Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guyana, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singa-

pore, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela. Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

A/L.607. Bulgaria: amendments to 32-power draft resolution, A/L.601/Rev.2.

RESOLUTION 2632 (xxv), as proposed by 32 powers, A/L.601/Rev.2, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1970, meeting 1898, by 88 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

1. Requests the President of the General Assembly to establish during its current session a Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and

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

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

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

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

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

## DECLARATION ON UNIVERSAL PARTICIPATION IN VIENNA CONVENTION ON LAW OF TREATIES

On 18 September 1970, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its General Committee, decided not to place on its agenda an item—deferred from its 1969 session<sup>5</sup>—entitled "Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties." It decided to do so on the understanding that the item would be placed on the provisional agenda of the Assembly's twenty-sixth session, scheduled to open in 1971.

The Declaration had been adopted as part of the Annex to the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, held in Vienna, Austria, between 26 March and 24 May 1968<sup>6</sup> and from 9 April to 22 May 1969.<sup>7</sup>

By the Conference's Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the General Assembly was requested to issue special invitations to become parties to the Vienna Convention to States not Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 738-39.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 843-48.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 730-38.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
General Committee, meeting 187  
Plenary Meeting 1843.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Four, Chapter IV D.

A/8048. Declaration on Universal Participation in

Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8100. Organization of 25th regular session of General Assembly. First report of General Committee, para. 15 (i).

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 9.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties.  
First and second sessions, Vienna, Austria, 26 March  
-24 May 1968 and 9 April-22 May 1969. Official

Records: Documents of the Conference (A/  
CONF.39/11/Add.2). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.70.V.5.  
A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-  
15 June 1970, Chapter 30.

## METHODS OF FACT-FINDING

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1967,<sup>8</sup> the Secretary-General issued on 7 November 1969 a register of experts in legal and other fields whose services the States parties to a dispute might use by agreement for fact-finding in relation to the dispute. The register contained the names of experts received from Member States by 30 September 1969; together with biographical information submitted concerning the nominees.

On 18 November 1970, the Secretary-General issued a note containing changes and additions which Member States had expressed a desire to make in the register. As at that date, 189 nominations from 42 Member States had been received.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 753, text of resolution 2329 (XXII).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/8108. Register of experts in legal and other fields, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2329 (XXII). Note by Secretary-General.

## SPECIAL MISSIONS

On 8 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification or accession the Convention on Special Missions and the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.<sup>9</sup> At the same time, the Assembly decided to consider at its 1970 session the question of issuing invitations in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the Convention.

On 18 September 1970, without vote, the

General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of its General Committee, not to include the question in the agenda of the 1970 session but to include it in the provisional agenda of the Assembly's 1971 session.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 750-58, texts of resolution 2530 (XXIV) and of Convention and Optional Protocol.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
General Committee, meeting 187.  
Plenary Meeting 1843.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Four, Chapter IV A.

A/8049. Question of issuing special invitations to States not Members of United Nations or members

of specialized agencies or IAEA or parties to Statute of International Court of Justice to become parties to Convention on Special Missions. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8100. First report of General Committee, para. 15 (j).

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 9.

## INVIOABILITY OF DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

By a letter of 5 May 1970, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands stated

that the increasing number of attacks on diplomats in various parts of the world, which had occurred despite clearly established rules of

international law concerning the immunity and inviolability of diplomatic agents, was a cause of alarm to his Government. Such incidents might endanger the conduct of friendly relations between States and could even endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. The Permanent Representative requested the President of the Security Council to inform members of the Council and appropriate organs of the United Nations of the concern of the Netherlands Government in this matter.

The Permanent Representative's letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council. By a letter of 14 May 1970, the President of the Council also transmitted the letter to the President of the International Court of Justice and the Chairman of the International Law Commission.

The Chairman of the International Law

Commission, in his reply of 12 June 1970, drew attention to previous occasions on which the Commission had taken up the question of the protection and inviolability of diplomatic agents, namely in connexion with its draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities and its draft articles on special missions; these formed, respectively, the basis for the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1969 Convention on Special Missions.<sup>10</sup> The Chairman indicated that the Commission had the matter once more under consideration, in the context of relations between States and international organizations, and would continue to be concerned with the problem in the future.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 511-18, and Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 743-59.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/9789. Letter of 5 May 1970 from Netherlands.

A/8002. Report of Security Council, 16 July 1969-15 June 1970, Chapter 32.

A/8010/Rev.1. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 22nd session, 4 May-10 July 1970, Chapter I F.

#### INFORMAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOST COUNTRY RELATIONS

By a resolution of 17 December 1969,<sup>11</sup> the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to reconstitute and convene on a regular basis the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, in order to maintain a continuous interchange of views and exploration of problems between the diplomatic community, the Secretariat and the Government of the host country. The Secretary-General was requested to report on the work of the Committee to the General Assembly at its 1970 session, and annually thereafter.

The Informal Joint Committee, originally established in 1966, was composed of representatives of the permanent missions, the host country and the Secretariat.

The Committee held six meetings during 1970 (on 17 and 23 April, 22 May, 2 June, 21 September and 15 October), and began a preliminary examination of the following subjects: (a) housing for diplomatic personnel and Sec-

retariat staff; (b) parking of diplomatic vehicles; (c) public relations in the host city; (d) privileges and immunities and related topics; (e) protection of permanent missions and their staff; (f) education and health; (g) insurance.

The meeting of 15 October was convened at the request of Libya, acting on behalf of the missions of the Arab States, "to consider the question of the recent threats of bombings to permanent missions of Arab States, and the protection of these missions and their staff." The representative of Libya requested the Committee to recommend to the host country that it take the necessary measures to protect members of the missions against such attacks. The representative of the host country reviewed the steps being taken by the appropriate authorities,

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 839-40, text of resolution 2618(XXIV), para. 70.

and confirmed the readiness of his Government to discuss ways of dealing with the matter.

The report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Informal Joint Committee during 1970 was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, mainly in its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. In his report, the Secretary-General noted that the Informal Joint Committee had identified a number of issues relevant to its terms of reference, which it would continue to examine during 1971.

During discussion in the Fifth Committee, the representative of Tunisia noted that the host country had taken steps to alleviate the problems facing the United Nations community. A number of representatives, however—including those of Cuba, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Syria and the USSR—felt that much remained to be done in order to ensure that the permanent missions to the United Nations were able to perform their functions, particularly in the light of the violent acts and threats to which certain missions had been subjected. Some representatives also felt that the Informal Joint Committee should meet more often than it had during 1970.

The representative of the United States explained the circumstances surrounding the various incidents mentioned by other delegations, and gave assurances that the Government of the United States and the City of New York would continue to fulfil their obligations to the United Nations community. He commended the Informal Joint Committee for its work and expressed the belief that it should continue to meet as frequently as possible.

On 11 December 1970, by a vote of 72 to 0, with 1 abstention, the Fifth Committee approved a draft resolution proposed by Iraq and amended by the United States.

On 17 December 1970, the text was adopted by the General Assembly. By the preambular

paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly noted that it had heard the views expressing deep concern about the relations between the host country and the diplomatic missions accredited to the United Nations. It also noted that certain measures had been taken by the Government of the host country and by the City of New York to deal with matters of concern to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and that assurances had been given by the host country with respect to the future.

The Assembly then: (1) urged that the Government of the host country make certain that the measures taken to ensure the protection and security of diplomatic missions and their diplomatic personnel were adequate to enable Permanent Missions to the United Nations to perform their functions properly; (2) requested the Secretary-General to convene the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations in January 1971 and as frequently as possible thereafter so that it might examine the matters within its term of reference and seek solutions to problems within the broad context of relations with the host country; (3) recommended that the Informal Joint Committee undertake a systematic consideration of the implementation of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, as well as conditions of life and obligations of members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations; and (4) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Informal Joint Committee, to submit a comprehensive report on the Committee's work to the General Assembly at its 1971 session.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2747 (XXV), which was adopted by a vote of 119 to 0, with 1 abstention. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1405, 1407-1409, 1411, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1423.  
Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8122. Headquarters accommodation. Letter of 12

October 1970 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen.

A/8133. Headquarters accommodation. Letter of 19 October 1970 from United States (annexing letter

of 8 October 1970 from Secretary-General to Permanent Representative of United States, and reply of 13 October 1970).

A/8209. Headquarters accommodation. Note verbale of 7 December 1970 from Iraq (circulating letter of 27 May 1970 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen).

A/8120. Headquarters accommodation. Note verbale of 8 December 1970 from United States.

A/C.5/1319. Work of Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), draft resolution X, as proposed by Iraq and as amended by United States, approved by Fifth Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1417, by 72 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION 2747(xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 119 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 2618(XXIV) of 17 December 1969, in which it requested the Secretary-General to reconstitute and convene on a regular basis the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, so that there would be a continuous interchange of views and exploration of problems among the diplomatic community, the Secretariat and the Government of the host country on matters of mutual interest, and to report the results thereof to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and annually thereafter,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee.

Noting that the Committee has provided a forum for an airing of views on a variety of matters of interest to Member States,

Welcoming the ratification by the Government of the host country of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,

Considering that the Committee should continue

and intensify its consideration of matters of concern to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and to the host country,

Considering further that a systematic review of the privileges, immunities and conditions of life of diplomatic and Secretariat personnel in New York should now be carried out,

Having heard the views expressing deep concern about the relations between the host country and the diplomatic missions accredited to the United Nations,

Having noted that certain measures have been taken by the Government of the host country and by the City of New York to deal with matters of concern to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and that assurances have been given by the host country with respect to the future,

1. Urges that the Government of the host country make certain that the measures taken to ensure the protection and security of diplomatic missions and their diplomatic personnel are adequate to enable Permanent Missions to the United Nations to perform properly the functions entrusted to them by their Governments;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations in January 1971 and thereafter as frequently as appropriate in order that it may be in a position to examine carefully the matters specified in its terms of reference and to seek solutions to problems which fall within the broad context of relations with the host country;

3. Recommends that the Committee undertake a systematic consideration of the implementation of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, as well as conditions of life and obligations of members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations;

4. Authorizes the Committee to maintain and circulate summary records of its proceedings;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to report in a comprehensive manner to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the status of the work of the Committee with particular reference to the extent to which existing problems have been solved.



# Administrative and Budgetary Questions

## CHAPTER I

### ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

#### THE COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

In 1970, the General Assembly reviewed the composition of the Secretariat in terms of the application of new linguistic standards for staff on recruitment, in terms of its geographical distribution and in terms of the representation of women in the Secretariat, and recommended new guidelines for the recruitment of staff.

##### REPORT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

The discussions were based on a report by the Secretary-General covering developments during the year ending 31 August 1970, in implementing an Assembly resolution of 11 December 1969 which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the need for an equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat as between regions and within each region, in particular at the level of senior posts, and the need for a better linguistic balance in the Secretariat,<sup>1</sup> and recalled a previous Assembly resolution of 21 December 1968 which established linguistic standards for staff recruitment to be applied with effect from 1 January 1970.<sup>2</sup> The report recommended certain guidelines for the recruitment of the staff of the Secretariat with the aim of achieving the over-all objective of full participation of nationals of all Member States.

In implementation of the directives contained in the Assembly's resolution of 11 December 1969, the Secretary-General reported on measures taken during the past year within and outside the Secretariat, which included: improved methods of control over the various stages of recruitment, instituted following a re-allocation of functions in the Office of Person-

nel; modified procedures governing the announcement of vacancies; revised linguistic standards for staff recruitment; expanded co-operation with United Nations Member Governments in the discovery and employment of suitable candidates for service in the Secretariat, through contact with the permanent missions to the United Nations and through visits to those countries which had extended an invitation for the purpose; and recruitment missions to selected universities.

Bearing in mind that one of the original justifications for an increase in the proportion of fixed-term staff was to speed up the process of improving the geographical distribution of the staff, procedures were put into effect under which posts expected to become vacant upon expiration of the temporary appointments of their incumbents were made known sufficiently in advance to allow for the presentation of qualified candidates of under-represented nationalities. A description of the duties and responsibilities of these posts, as well as of their qualification requirements, was thus included in the periodic circular of vacancies made available by the Office of Personnel to all Member Governments.

The Secretary-General also reported that arrangements were made to draw up a long-term plan of recruitment. Action taken in this regard

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 803-4, text of resolution 2539 (XXIV).

<sup>2</sup>See also Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 875-76, text of resolution 2480 B (XXIII).

included a review of all posts which would become vacant in the next five years as a result of the retirement of their present incumbents in order to prepare suitable replacements. The review would also cover all posts occupied by fixed-term staff whose appointments were due to expire within the same five-year period.

A number of studies on broad issues of staff administration were conceived and conducted with the co-operation of the Secretariat as part of its own review of the efficiency of existing arrangements. These included a study of the major aspects of personnel policy initiated by the Joint Inspection Unit, an examination of the feasibility of establishing an international civil service commission and an examination under the auspices of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research of the possibility of establishing a staff college for the United Nations system.

In terms of language qualifications, the report added, 142 of the 257 staff appointed met the requirement of proficiency in one working language of the Secretariat and, in addition, had at least a fair knowledge of a second working language. The remaining 115 staff appointees possessed the required proficiency in one working language only.

As at 31 August 1970, Secretariat members came from 114 of the 126 United Nations Member States. Also in the Secretariat were nationals of four non-member States. There were 10 Member States that did not have nationals in the Secretariat at the end of the year under review.

Three regions were below their desirable range in the Secretariat. They were: Eastern Europe, with an actual staff percentage of 12.2 as against the desirable percentage of 16.5; North America and the Caribbean, with corresponding percentages of 22.8 and 26.3, respectively; and Asia and the Far East, with a percentage of 15.8 as against 16.9. In the case of Eastern Europe both the desirable and actual percentages had declined slightly, but those of North America and the Caribbean had gone up. In the case of Asia and the Far East, the desirable percentage had risen but the actual percentage had dropped.

In connexion with the recruitment practices in the offices away from Headquarters, the Director of Personnel visited the offices at

Geneva, Switzerland, and Vienna, Austria, and a representative of his Office attended the third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 1970. At that meeting, the members of the Committee stressed the need to apply the recruitment guidelines with flexibility so that the proportion of nationals from African countries could be increased to the desirable level. They expressed the hope that the ECA secretariat would be able to obtain the services of the staff it required from among nationals of those countries in Africa which could provide them, even if it involved a temporary over-representation of some nationalities.

The Secretary-General concluded that if a small number of nationalities had not been, or were not presently, represented on the staff, it was due to conditions prevailing at the source of recruitment. The difficulty was not so much in the absence of qualified candidates willing to serve with the United Nations as in the absence of access to the primary sources of professional talent, a difficulty which was diminishing every year through more effective co-operation with the national authorities involved.

A regional balance in the composition of the Secretariat remained, in his opinion, an essential element of the system of geographical distribution. One of the factors behind whatever regional imbalance persisted was the disparity in the rate of separations. These disparities would have to be reduced by lengthening the period of initial fixed-term appointments, by encouraging their extension and by granting more career appointments.

The retirement of a substantial number of senior officials and fixed-term staff who occupied senior posts would have to be corrected by the appointment of young men and women from all parts of the world.

The Secretary-General also stated that some questions raised by United Nations bodies concerned touched on the adequacy of existing practices, the standards and methods of recruitment, the need to balance competence and geography, career and fixed-term staff, regions and nationalities, working and other official languages, and senior and other posts. These bodies asked whether the traditional methods of recruitment for the Secretariat, which relied

heavily on academic degrees, references and interviews, should possibly be supplanted or supplemented by competitive examinations and more accurate assessments of the equivalence of academic degrees.

In conclusion, the Secretary-General recommended the following guidelines for the recruitment of the staff of the Secretariat. In the recruitment of staff for posts subject to geographical distribution, preference should be given to qualified candidates of under-represented nationalities; if they could not be found within a reasonable period, preference should be given to candidates of other nationalities of the same geographical region. In considering candidates for posts of complex duties and responsibilities, preference should be given to those who were willing to accept a career or a fixed-term appointment of not less than five years, provided that the latter appointment was subject to a period of probation; and special efforts should be made to recruit young men and women of the highest qualifications for service with the United Nations.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The discussions on the composition of the Secretariat at the 1970 session of the General Assembly took place mostly in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. They centred on three main points: geographical distribution, types of appointment and recruitment of young men and women in the United Nations. (Also discussed were matters pertaining to the representation of women in the Secretariat; for further details, see pp. 831-32.)

Several delegations felt that although progress had been made with respect to geographical distribution, much effort might be taken with regard to the persistently under-represented countries. Candidates from over-represented countries continued to be appointed to vacant posts, thus compounding the geographical imbalance in the Secretariat.

Japan, noting that the Office of Personnel had made efforts to achieve a more equitable geographical representation and that the number of new appointments from under-represented countries had increased, hoped that the Secretary-General would redouble his efforts to rem-

edy the excessive under-representation of several countries, including Japan. The introduction of new methods of recruitment, based on examinations and a more accurate assessment of the equivalence of academic degrees, should make it possible to improve the selection of candidates. It would also be useful to send recruitment missions more frequently to the different regions, particularly to distant and under-represented countries.

Indonesia considered that the principle of equitable geographical distribution should apply not only to the Secretariat staff at Headquarters but also to staff serving in the regions and sub-regions—particularly to recruiting nationals for staffs of the regional economic commissions from the countries in those regions.

The Byelorussian SSR felt that great importance should be attached to this principle with regard not only to the Organization as a whole but also to its various departments and the different categories of posts. Several Members of the Fifth Committee considered that this principle should apply to the distribution of senior posts in every department, including offices concerned with administrative and budgetary matters. The principle could be combined with the criteria of efficiency, competence and integrity, specified in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter.<sup>3</sup> Bearing in mind this Article, some representatives requested the Secretary-General to implement the long-term plan for Secretariat recruitment mentioned in his report. The efficiency of the Secretariat would be improved only if the Office of Personnel was able to carry out this long-term plan free from departmental pressures.

Some delegations gave favourable consideration to the guidelines suggested by the Secretary-General that preference in recruitment should be given to candidates of other nationalities of the same region when candidates of under-represented nationalities were not avail-

<sup>3</sup> Article 101, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter, states:

"The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

able. Others, however, objected, cautioning that it might lead to further over-representation of those nationalities that had already exceeded their desirable range.

Various Members, including the USSR, noted that the African States, the Asian region and the Eastern European region were not adequately represented in the senior posts.

As to the composition of the staff by type of appointment, several representatives favoured the increase in the proportion of fixed-term staff. The fact that more of such appointments were being granted, in their opinion, helped to redress the imbalance in geographical distribution. By recruiting fixed-term staff, the United Nations and the countries from which they came would benefit, since those officials returned to their country with the rich experience acquired with the Organization, which would enable them to see national problems in the light of the activities of the international organizations. The interests of developing countries should be taken into account in any consideration of the question of fixed-term contracts which, because they assured that staff members from developing countries would eventually return and contribute to the development of their own countries, provided a practical means of co-operation between the Organization and developing countries. Some representatives considered that the substance of the problem was the duration of service, not the form of contract. In this connexion, they added that a staff member could reach the high level of efficiency required of him within two years. Fixed-term contracts would rejuvenate the staff and would be an important step towards the elimination of conservatism and rigidity.

Other representatives, however, considered that the growing number of fixed-term appointments impaired the morale and promotion prospects of career staff and felt that, if the fixed-term appointment was to become the administrative norm, the Secretariat might lose the international character it was required to have under the Charter and become a body of employees on loan to the Organization and in practice appointed by Governments from which they would take their orders. By offering permanent appointments, the new appointees might be attracted by the possibility of a continuing career.

In this regard, Norway and Saudi Arabia noted that, although the expedient of the fixed-term appointments help to correct quickly certain geographical imbalances, 75 per cent of the staff should be career staff and only 25 per cent engaged for fixed terms. The trend towards increasing the number of fixed-term contracts and the insistence on a strict application of the system of desirable ranges conflicted with the concept of a career appointment.

Some Members stressed the need for training courses for all Secretariat staff, including the professional staff. Orientation courses would enable them to adjust better to the needs of the international community. One Member considered that perhaps emphasis should rather be placed on in-service training, with greater opportunity for long-term staff to be granted leave to take courses.

Several representatives welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to recruit young men and women for service with the United Nations.

The representative of the Secretary-General, replying to some points made in the discussions, said that the system of geographical distribution adopted by the General Assembly applied to the Secretariat as a whole rather than to any particular department or service. Moreover, special arrangements had been made for ensuring equitable geographical distribution at the highest level and were left to the discretion of the Secretary-General. With regard to the long-term plan of recruitment, the representative of the Secretary-General informed the Fifth Committee that visits and missions had been organized to some countries and to various universities to examine the possibilities of recruitment.

On 10 December 1970, the Fifth Committee, by 56 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions, approved a three-part draft resolution on the composition of the Secretariat based on a proposal by the following 14 Members: Burundi, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Sudan, as orally amended by the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, and by the United Kingdom. The text was then adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 17 December 1970 by 81 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions, as resolution 2736 (XXV).

By this resolution, the Assembly—recognizing the need for a more equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat among regions and within each region, and reiterating its interest in a long-term plan of recruitment to be prepared by the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the changes in the nationality pattern as the result of the retirement of permanent staff and the separation of fixed-term staff—requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve a better geographical distribution of staff at all levels, particularly at the senior level, and also the representation of all United Nations Member States, bearing in mind the United Nations Charter requirements for efficiency, competence and integrity, and to achieve a better linguistic balance within the Secretariat. The Secretary-General was also requested to include in his reports information on the geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, reflecting the position at the regional as well as the country level.

New guidelines for the recruitment of Secretariat staff were also approved by the Assembly in adopting this resolution, as follows:

1. In recruitment of staff subject to geographical distribution, preference should be given to qualified candidates from under-represented countries in general, and at the higher level in particular. If, when recruiting staff for the United Nations regional economic commissions, qualified candidates of comparatively under-represented countries could not be found within a reasonable period, preference should be given to qualified candidates of the same geographical region that were not fully represented, taking into full consideration the attainment of an equitable geographical distribution of posts among regions.
2. In considering candidates for posts involving complex duties and responsibilities, preference should be given to those who were willing to accept a career appointment or a fixed-term appointment of not less than five years, inclusive of the probationary period.
3. An official assigned to a post should serve for some minimum period after recruitment before becoming eligible for transfer to another post.
4. In the interest of long-term recruitment planning policies, special efforts should be made to recruit young men and women for service with the United Nations through the development of more objective selection methods such as, wherever appropriate, open competitive examinations, special allowance being made for candidates whose mother

tongue was not one of the working languages of the Secretariat. (The reference to "Secretariat" working languages—i.e. English and French—was inserted on the proposal of the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, to replace a reference to "working languages of the United Nations"—i.e. Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.)

(For full text of resolution., see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

#### REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

Questions pertaining to the employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions by the secretariats of organizations in the United Nations system and to the representation of women in the United Nations Secretariat were discussed during 1970 in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council and its Commission on the Status of Women.

On 15 December 1970, the General Assembly, expressing the hope that the United Nations and the inter-governmental bodies related to it would set an example with regard to the opportunities they afforded for the employment of women at senior and other professional levels, urged them to take, or continue to take, appropriate measures to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of qualified women at these levels. It also requested the Secretary-General to include, in his report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat, data on the employment of women, including their numbers and the positions occupied.

This decision was embodied in resolution 2715 (XXV), adopted by 107 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved the text on 11 December 1970 by 88 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This action was taken on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council which, on 28 May 1970, decided—by 21 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions—to recommend the text for final approval by the Assembly. This decision was embodied in Council resolution 1510 (XLVIII), which the Council approved on the basis of a proposal to a similar effect adopted on 8 April 1970 by its Commission on the Status of Women.

The Commission adopted another resolution

that day recommending that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of four specialized agencies (the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization) and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund make a special effort to appoint qualified women to fill future vacancies in the highest ranks of the international civil service. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to ask United Nations Member States to publicize vacancies and encourage the candidatures of their most qualified women nationals for such posts.

The question was also raised later in the year in the discussions which took place in the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on the composition of the Secretariat. The Fifth Committee decided to include a paragraph in its report to the Gen-

eral Assembly noting the under-representation of women in the Secretariat, particularly at the senior level where they comprised only 6 per cent of the staff, and requested the Secretary-General:

(a) to encourage Governments of United Nations Member States to make available qualified women to compete for positions of responsibility in the Secretariat, particularly at the senior level;

(b) to continue to ensure that the selection, appointment and promotion of Secretariat staff at all levels was conducted without distinction as to sex; and

(c) to include data on women employed in the United Nations Secretariat in his report to the 1971 Assembly session on the composition of the Secretariat.

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of this decision.

(See also pp. 54546.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1402, 1404-1408, 1410, 1411, 1413, 1416, 1417, 1423.  
Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Five, Chapter III A.

A/8156. Personnel questions: composition of Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.1046 and Add.1. Staff of United Nations Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General (covering notes).

A/8098. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I, as proposed by Burundi, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone and Sudan, as orally amended by sponsors, Ukrainian SSR and USSR, and as further orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted by Fifth Committee on 10 December 1970, meeting 1416, by 56 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 2736 A-C (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8098, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 81 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 2539 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on the composition of the Secretariat, in par-

ticular the efforts made towards attaining a better distribution of posts by nationality and by region,

Recognizing the need for a more equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat among regions and within each region,

Reiterating its interest in a long-term plan of recruitment to be prepared by the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the changes in the nationality pattern as a result of the retirement of permanent staff as well as the separation of fixed-term staff,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve a better geographical distribution of the staff at all levels, particularly at the senior level in all fields, and also the representation of all Member States bearing in mind the requirements laid down in the Charter of the United Nations for efficiency, competence and integrity;

2. Approves the following guidelines for the recruitment of staff for the Secretariat:

(a) In the recruitment of staff for posts subject to geographical distribution, preference should be given to qualified candidates of under-represented countries in general, and at the higher level in particular; if, when recruiting staff for the regional economic commissions, qualified candidates of comparatively under-represented countries cannot be found within a reasonable period, preference should be given to qualified candidates of other countries of the same geographical region that are not fully represented, taking into full consideration the attainment of an equitable geographical distribution of posts among regions;

(b) In considering candidates for posts involving complex duties and responsibilities, preference should be given to those who are willing to accept a career

appointment or a fixed-term appointment of not less than five years, inclusive of the probationary period;

(c) An official assigned to a post should serve for some minimum period after recruitment before he is eligible for transfer to another post;

(d) In the interest of long-term recruitment planning policies, special efforts should be made to recruit qualified young men and women for service with the United Nations through the development of more objective selection methods such as, wherever appropriate, open competitive examinations, special allowance being made for candidates whose mother tongue is not one of the working languages of the Secretariat.

## B

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's efforts to achieve a better linguistic balance within the Secretariat,

Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this direction in line with General Assembly resolution 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968.

## C

The General Assembly,

Appreciating the information contained in tables 9 and 10 of the Secretary-General's report relating to the geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Development Programme and the staff of the United Nations Children's Fund,

Re-emphasizing the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts,

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports on a continuing basis information relating to the geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund reflecting the position at the regional as well as the country level.

## REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—48TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 645-647.

Plenary Meeting 1694.

E/4831. Report on 23rd session of Commission on Status of Women, 23 March-10 April 1970, Chapter III A; Chapter XII, resolution 3(XXIII).

E/4831 (Summary). Summary of Commission's report, prepared by Secretariat.

E/4831, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission, and as orally amended by Ireland, adopted by Social Committee on 25 May 1970, meeting 647, by 16 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/4870. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1510(XLVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4870, adopted by Council on 28 May 1970, meeting 1694, by 21 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council

Transmits to the General Assembly the following draft resolution:

[Text is that adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2715(XXV) below.]

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1818, 1819.

Fifth Committee, meetings 1402, 1404-1408, 1410.

Plenary Meetings 1930, 1933.

A/8003. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter IX N, paras. 363-365.

A/8156. Personnel questions: composition of Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8098. Report of Fifth Committee, paras. 12-18 and 31.

A/C.3/L.1769. Report of Economic and Social Council: Chapter IX N, Status of women. Note by Secretary-General, annexing text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1510(XLVIII), transmitted by Council to Assembly, approved by Assembly's Third Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1819, by 88 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

A/8173/Add.1. Report of Third Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2715(XXV), as recommended by Third Committee, A/8173/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1970, meeting 1930, by 107 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

1. Expresses the hope that the United Nations, including its special bodies and all intergovernmental agencies in the United Nations system of organizations, will set an example with regard to the opportunities they afford for the employment of women at senior and other professional levels;

2. Urges the United Nations, including its special bodies and all intergovernmental agencies in the United Nations system of organizations, to take or continue to take appropriate measures to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat data on the employment of women at senior and other professional levels by the secretariats of the above-mentioned bodies, including their numbers and the positions they occupy.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 120.

## SALARIES OF SECRETARIAT STAFF IN PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly agreed to increase the salary scales for staff in the professional and higher categories by 8 per cent after the incorporation of two classes of post adjustment, effective 1 July 1971. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided, *inter alia.*, to establish a Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System, consisting of government experts from 11 United Nations Member States, to undertake a thorough review of the long-term principles and criteria which should govern the whole salary structure of the United Nations. It was also decided that no further adjustment of the base salary scales for the professional and higher categories would be made pending completion of the review.

### INCREASE IN SALARY SCALES

Basing his action on recommendations made earlier in 1970 by the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB), the Secretary-General proposed to the General Assembly the consolidation of two classes of post adjustment<sup>4</sup> into the base salaries for staff in the professional and higher categories, and an increase of 8 per cent in their salary scales, to become effective 1 January 1971.

The salary scales of the professional and higher-level staff had previously been reviewed by ICSAB in 1965.<sup>5</sup> At that time, ICSAB had drawn attention to what it believed to be anomalous results produced by the existing salary system and decided to pursue a broad-scale examination of the underlying principles of the system. At the end of its four-year review, in 1969, ICSAB concluded that the anomalies and defects of the current system were inherent in the complex problems of providing equitable conditions for a multinational staff working in over 100 countries and that their removal would create other difficulties and perhaps extra cost.

Accordingly, ICSAB concluded that it would be unwise to discontinue the existing system. It stressed, however, that this did not imply its indefinite endorsement of the Noblemaire principle whereby the conditions of service of professional and higher categories of staff were determined by reference to the salaries of the

highest-paid national service (with an additional element to compensate for such factors as expatriation) in order to enable the Organization to attract staff of all nationalities.

During 1970, ICSAB reviewed relationships between the level of remuneration in the United Nations common system at Geneva, used as the base city, and that of the highest-paid national service, i.e. the Federal (home) Civil Service of the United States, and concluded that, since 1960, there had been a lag of about 8 per cent as compared with the real-income changes in net salaries of the United States Civil Service.

In the light of this and other information and in the light of the considerations on which its previous reviews had been based, ICSAB expressed its judgement that an increase of 8 per cent should be applied to the United Nations gross salary scales, effective 1 January 1971. The Advisory Board also endorsed the recommendations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that two post adjustments be consolidated into the base salaries, mainly because a number of duty stations, including New York, were reaching very high post classifications and, as a result, too high a proportion of pay was non-pensionable, and the base scales appeared unnecessarily unattractive to persons from high-salary areas.

In addition, ICSAB called for measures which would enable it to make a thorough review of existing anomalies.

Later in the year, the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions made a detailed examination of the ICSAB recommendations. It was of the opinion that, while ICSAB might have been correct in its assumptions on the basis of January 1970 data, developments since that date with respect to the

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 394, 396-98. When on 27 February 1957 the General Assembly decided, by resolution 1095 (XI), to use Geneva as the base city for salaries of United Nations staff in the professional and higher categories, it also decided to inaugurate a system of post adjustments to preserve equivalent standards of living at different duty stations, on the basis of relative costs of living and related factors.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 652-56.



relationships between United Nations salaries and those of the United States Civil Service had varied. The Advisory Committee came to the conclusion that the Secretary-General's proposal for an 8 per cent increase should be made effective 1 July 1971 rather than 1 January 1971. It also agreed with ICSAB that a thorough review of the United Nations salary system should be undertaken as a matter of priority. It was, in addition, the opinion of the Advisory Committee that such a review could best be carried out by ICSAB with the assistance of outside consultants when necessary, rather than by a governmental committee of experts, because of the acknowledged competence of ICSAB'S members.

The recommendations of the Advisory Committee, as contained in its report on the subject, were as follows:

1. That ICSAB should be requested to undertake a thorough review of the United Nations salary system, bearing in mind the observations to be made in the course of the discussion of the question in the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, and also the views set out concerning a review of such matters as: the basic principles underlying the salary system and their application in practice; the operation of the post adjustment system; the implications of comparing United States salary scales with United Nations scales using Geneva as the base for the system, and how it operated at high-cost duty stations; whether the relationship between the entry-grade salary level and the senior-grade salaries was appropriate in the current situation; the possibility of reintroducing an expatriation allowance; the question of relating salary levels to the transferability of staff; and the recruitment difficulties of certain organizations in the United Nations family.

2. That the General Assembly might wish to increase the salary scales for the professional and higher categories, after consolidation of two classes of post adjustment, by 8 per cent with effect from 1 July 1971, it being understood that no further adjustment of the said scales would be made until such time as the review to be requested of ICSAB had been completed and its results approved by the General Assembly.

In the course of the discussion of this question in the Assembly's Fifth Committee, the United States proposed an amendment to the Advisory Committee's proposal so as to increase the salaries by 5 per cent—instead of 8 per cent—effective 1 July 1971. without consolidation of classes of post adjustment, it being understood that no further adjustment of the salary scales be made pending the completion

of a thorough review of the United Nations salary system. It was the opinion of the United States that if one accepted ICSAB'S approach, based upon the relationship of real-income increases in the salaries of United Nations employees in Geneva and United States Civil Service employees in New York, the factual data did not justify an 8 per cent increase either from 1 January or 1 July 1971. A sub-amendment was proposed by Argentina, and subsequently accepted by the United States, to have the original United States amendment provide for the consolidation of two classes of post adjustment in the base salaries.

Canada, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Upper Volta subsequently supported the revised United States amendment. Other Members, such as the USSR, which felt there was no justification for an increase in the salary scales, were prepared to take a positive view of the revised United States amendment.

On behalf of Algeria, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia and Tunisia, Peru proposed a draft resolution to give effect to the Secretary-General's proposal, but this was later amended, on the proposal of Mauritius, to increase the salaries by 8 per cent effective 15 July 1971 instead of 1 January 1971. The following 13 Members sponsored this revised proposal: Algeria, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia. The 13-power proposal was subsequently withdrawn by its sponsors on 1 December 1970 in favour of the Advisory Committee's proposal.

On 20 November 1970, a procedural draft resolution introduced in the Fifth Committee by Saudi Arabia—on behalf also of Colombia, Senegal and Sudan—would have had the Chairman of the Staff Committee of the United Nations Staff Association and the General Secretary of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations appear before the Fifth Committee in order to express the views of the staff on the question before a final decision was taken by the Committee. On 23 November 1970, this proposal was rejected by a roll-call vote of 30 to 15, with 34 abstentions.

In favour of this proposal it was argued that there was danger of serious deterioration of

staff morale if staff representatives were not permitted the democratic process of expressing their views before the Fifth Committee, especially since the Secretary-General, as Chief Administrative Officer, was in full agreement with their demands.

The principal objections to the proposal were: the staff had already expressed its views in writing through the Secretary-General; and, whereas the Secretary-General was in agreement with the staff in this instance, such a procedure if adopted might set a dangerous precedent for the future when the Fifth Committee might find itself in the position of an arbiter between the Secretary-General and the staff.

After a lengthy procedural debate on which of the proposals before it on the increase of salaries should be put to the vote first, the Fifth Committee decided, on 1 December 1970, to give priority to the 8 per cent proposal. It did so, by roll-call, by 49 votes in favour of priority for the 8 per cent proposal, 30 in favour of priority for the 5 per cent proposal, with 15 abstentions.

Accordingly, the Fifth Committee then voted on the Advisory Committee's proposal to raise the salaries of staff in the professional and higher categories by 8 per cent after consolidation of two classes of post adjustment, with effect from 1 July 1971, it being understood that no further adjustment of the base salary scales would be made until a thorough review of the salary scales was completed. This proposal was approved by the Fifth Committee by a roll-call vote of 60 to 15, with 23 abstentions.

The decision to this effect was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 17 December 1970 by 89 votes to 11, with 15 abstentions, with the adoption of resolution 2742 (XXV). (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. For the salary scales for each level and step, as finally approved, and for the schedules of post adjustments, see TABLES I and II, pp. 838, 839.)

#### REVIEW OF THE SALARY SYSTEM

Decisions were also taken by the General Assembly on a review of the United Nations salary system.

Two draft resolutions on this subject were presented to the Fifth Committee.

One proposal called, *inter alia*, for a review

to be undertaken by a governmental committee of experts from 11 United Nations Member States, to be nominated by the President of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly. This was sponsored by the following 22 Members: Burundi, Ceylon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Rwanda, Syria, Togo, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia.

The second proposal would have had the Assembly *inter alia* invite the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) to carry out a review of the whole system of salaries, allowances and other benefits for international civil service personnel. This proposal, introduced by the United Kingdom on 25 November 1970, was sponsored by the following 10 Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Kingdom.

Those sponsoring the 22-power text, although recognizing the expertise and experience of ICSAB, felt that there was a difference between reviewing salaries and allowances, as called for by ICSAB'S terms of reference, and reviewing the principles, criteria and guidelines for determining salaries and allowances. In their opinion, although the last such review (which had been made in 1956 by an expert governmental committee—the Salary Committee—set up by the Assembly on 15 December 1955<sup>6</sup>) was a good one, any committee which was to be currently constituted for that purpose should be representative of the increased membership of the Organization since 1956. Moreover, they felt that ICSAB would not be in a position to devote the time necessary for such a study.

On the other hand, those sponsoring the 10-power proposal to invite ICSAB to carry out the review were of the opinion that this was the most practical and efficient course since ICSAB was already in existence, it was undeniably an expert body and it already had the necessary background information. Moreover, ICSAB was already acceptable to the specialized agencies,

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1955, p. 351, text of resolution 975(X).

whereas the alternate proposal for an inter-governmental committee would result in a substantial delay before the review could start in order to allow for consultations with the agencies.

On 1 December 1970, the Fifth Committee voted on the 22-power proposal, which had been submitted first. The other proposal was not voted on, the 22-power text having been approved, by roll-call, by 45 votes to 31, with 21 abstentions.

This was subsequently adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 17 December 1970, by 104 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions, as resolution 2743 (XXV).

By this, the Assembly—convinced that the Noblemaire principle, which had been the basis of the international salary system for staff in the professional and higher categories, had led to a number of serious anomalies in its contemporary application and noting that the system of establishing salaries for staff in the General Service category had also given rise to considerable difficulties and concern—decided to set up a Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System, consisting of government experts from 11 Member States, to be nominated by the President of the Assembly with due regard to geographical balance. These States, it was understood, would nominate individuals of recognized standing and experience to serve on the Special Committee.

The Assembly asked the Special Committee to undertake a thorough review of the long-term principles and criteria which should govern the whole United Nations common system of salaries, allowances, grants, superannuation and other benefits, and to report, *inter alia*, its conclusions and recommendations on the following:

1. The structure of categories and grades which would best enable the international civil service to discharge its functions with efficiency and reasonable economy;
2. The base of the system;
3. The principles which should govern the establishment of the salary scales and other conditions of service for the various categories;
4. The level of salaries and allowances, and the fringe benefits for the various grades;
5. Such other matters concerning the system as it deemed relevant.

Among other things, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General:

(i) to transmit to the Special Committee the reports of earlier review committees, the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the summary records of relevant Fifth Committee discussions; and

(ii) to invite, and to transmit to the Special Committee, the comments and views on the salary system and possible modifications thereof of Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies in the United Nations common system, of the specialized agencies themselves and of the staff associations of the organizations.

In addition, the Assembly: (a) invited the Special Committee to seek evidence from such other quarters as it deemed useful; (b) invited ICSAB to express its views on the report of the Special Committee; and (c) asked the Special Committee to transmit its report, together with the comments of ICSAB, through the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to the General Assembly twenty-sixth session (due to open in September 1971).

(For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 30 November 1970, when introducing the resolution in the Fifth Committee on behalf of its 22 sponsors, Nigeria explained that the mention of the term "superannuation" in the terms of reference for the proposed Special Committee was not in any way intended to suggest that this body was to undertake a review of the pension system for Secretariat staff.

The sponsors also indicated that while the Special Committee was expected to report to the General Assembly's 1971 (twenty-sixth) session, this was not intended as a rigid deadline for completion of the salary review. If the Special Committee needed more time, it should instead submit a progress report to the Assembly in 1971.

Immediately following the adoption of the resolution on 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly nominated, and the Assembly confirmed the nominations of, the following 11 Member States as members of the Salary Review Committee: Argentina, France, India, Japan, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

TABLE I. SALARY SCALES FOR STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Showing Annual Gross and Net Equivalent after Application of Staff Assessment  
(in U.S. dollars)

Effective 1 July 1971

Level	Step I	Step II	Step III	Step IV	Step V	Step VI	Step VII	Step VIII	Step IX	Step X	Step XI	Step XU	Step XIII
Under-Secretary-General													
(Gross)	43,750												
(Net)	28,475												
Assistant Secretary-General													
(Gross)	39,150												
(Net)	26,132.50												
Director (D-2)													
(Gross)	31,200	32,040	32,880	33,720									
(Net)	21,720	22,222	22,684	23,146									
Principal Officer (D-1)													
(Gross)	26,000	26,840	27,680	28,520	29,360	30,200	31,040						
(Net)	18,600	19,104	19,608	20,112	20,616	21,120	21,624						
Senior Officer (P-5)													
(Gross)	22,700	23,350	24,000	24,650	25,300	25,950	26,600	27,250	27,900	28,550			
(Net)	16,555	16,977.50	17,400	17,790	18,180	18,570	18,960	19,350	19,740	20,130			
First Officer (P-4)													
(Gross)	18,120	18,680	19,240	19,800	20,360	20,920	21,480	22,040	22,600	23,160	23,720	24,280	
(Net)	13,578	13,942	14,306	14,670	15,034	15,398	15,762	16,126	16,490	16,854	17,218	17,568	
Second Officer (P-3)													
(Gross)	14,690	15,170	15,650	16,130	16,610	17,090	17,570	18,050	18,530	19,010	19,490	19,970	20,450
(Net)	11,283	11,619	11,955	12,284.50	12,596.50	12,908.50	13,220.50	13,532.50	13,844.50	14,156.50	14,468.50	14,780.50	15,092.50
Associate Officer (P-2)													
(Net)	11,820	12,220	12,620	13,020	13,420	13,820	14,220	14,620	15,020	15,420	15,820		
(Gross)	9,274	9,554	9,834	10,114	10,394	10,674	10,954	11,234	11,514	11,794	12,074		
Assistant Officer (P-1)													
(Gross)	9,010	9,380	9,750	10,120	10,490	10,860	11,230	11,600	11,970	12,340			
(Net)	7,257.50	7,535	7,812.50	8,084	8,343	8,602	8,861	9,120	9,379	9,638			

TABLE II. SCHEDULES OF POST ADJUSTMENTS

(in U.S. dollars)

Effective 1 July 1971

(D = Rate of post adjustment applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child; S = Rate of post adjustment applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.)

		A. Additions for Areas where Cost of Living is Higher than at the Base*												
Level		Step I	Step II	Step III	Step IV	Step V	Step VI	Step VII	Step VIII	Step IX	Step X	Step XI	Step XII	Step XIII
Under-Secretary-General	D	1,140												
	S	760												
Assistant Secretary-General	D	1,044												
	S	696												
Director (D-2)	D	870	888	909	927									
	S	580	592	606	618									
Principal Officer (D-1)	D	780	795	810	822	837	852	867						
	S	520	530	540	548	558	568	578						
Senior Officer (P-5)	D	711	723	738	753	765	777	789	801	813	825			
	S	474	482	492	502	510	518	526	534	542	550			
First Officer (P-4)	D	594	606	621	636	651	666	681	696	708	720	732	744	
	S	396	404	414	424	434	444	454	464	472	480	488	496	
Second Officer (P-3)	D	498	510	525	540	552	567	579	591	603	615	627	639	654
	S	332	340	350	360	368	378	386	394	402	410	418	426	436
Associate Officer (P-2)	D	411	423	435	447	459	471	483	495	507	519	531		
	S	274	282	290	298	306	314	322	330	338	346	354		
Assistant Officer (P-1)	D	324	336	348	360	372	381	393	405	414	426			
	S	216	224	232	240	248	254	262	270	276	284			

\* For each 5 per cent by which the cost of living in any area is above the base level, the above amounts of post adjustment shall be added to base salaries of staff members serving in the area concerned.

		B. Deductions for Areas where Cost of Living is Lower than at the Base†												
Level		Step 2	Step II	Step III	Step IV	Step V	Step VI	Step VII	Step VIII	Step IX	Step X	Step XI	Step XII	Step XIII
Under-Secretary-General	D and S	760												
Assistant Secretary-General	D and S	696												
Director (D-2)	D and S	580	592	606	618									
Principal Officer (D-1)	D and S	520	530	540	548	558	568	578						
Senior Officer (P-5)	D and S	474	482	492	502	510	518	526	534	542	550			
First Officer (P-4)	D and S	396	404	414	424	434	444	454	464	472	480	488	496	
Second Officer (P-3)	D and S	332	340	350	360	368	378	386	394	402	410	418	426	436
Associate Officer (P-2)	D and S	274	282	290	298	306	314	322	330	338	346	354		
Assistant Officer (P-1)	D and S	216	224	232	240	248	254	262	270	276	284			

† For each 5 per cent by which the cost of living in any area is below the base level, the above amounts of post adjustment shall be deducted from base salaries of staff members serving in the area concerned.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 13133, 1385-1394, 1396-1399, 1401-1404, 1420.

Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/C.5/1303 and Add.1. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Salary scales for professional and higher categories. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8008/Add.3. Report of ACABQ.

## INCREASE IN SALARY SCALES

A/8008/Add.3, paragraph 58 (b). Recommendation of ACABQ, approved by Fifth Committee on 1 December 1970, meeting 1403, by roll-call vote of 60 to 15, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Guyana, Hungary, Liberia, Malta, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Barbados, Burma, Ceylon, China, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Portugal, Syria, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.

A/C.5/L.1049 and Rev.1. Notes by Secretariat (containing United States proposal, and revision, to amend para. 58 (b), of report of ACABQ (A/8008/Add.3)).

A/C.5/L.1050. Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan: draft resolution.

A/8099 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), draft resolution V, as prepared by Secretariat embodying recommendation of ACABQ (A/8008/Add.3, para. 58(b)).

RESOLUTION 2742(xxxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 89 votes to 11, with 15 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, together with the relevant reports of the Interna-

tional Civil Service Advisory Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Decides that:

(a) With effect from 1 July 1971, paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall be amended to read as follows:

"Annex I, paragraph 1—Salary and allowances

"The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, having a status equivalent to that of the executive head of a major specialized agency, shall receive a salary of \$US 47,000 per year, an Under-Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 43,750 per year and an Assistant Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 39,150 per year, subject to the staff assessment plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied. If otherwise eligible, they shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally."

"Annex I, paragraph 3—Salary scales

"Except as provided in paragraph 6 of the present annex, the salary scales for staff members in the Director and Principal Officer category and in the Professional category shall be as follows (subject to the staff assessment plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied):

"(In U.S. dollars)

"Director and Principal Officer category

"Director ..... \$31,200 by increments of \$840 to \$33,720

"Principal Officer ..... \$26,000 by increments of \$840 to \$31,040

"Professional category

"Senior Officer ..... \$22,700 by increments of \$650 to \$28,550

"First Officer ..... \$18,120 by increments of \$560 to \$24,280

"Second Officer ..... \$14,690 by increments of \$480 to \$20,450

"Associate Officer ..... \$11,820 by increments of \$400 to \$15,820

"Assistant Officer ..... \$ 9,010 by increments of \$370 to \$12,340"

(b) In applying paragraph 9 of annex I of the Staff Regulations:

(i) The amounts of post adjustment for each 5 per cent variation in the cost of living above or below the new base level shall, at all the main headquarters areas and normally at all other offices, be those specified in annex III of the report of the Secretary-General;

(ii) The United Nations post adjustment index at Geneva shall be changed from 100 as of 1 January 1966 to 100 as of January 1969 in view of the consolidation of two classes of

post adjustment in the base salaries, and the post adjustment indices at all other duty stations shall be adjusted accordingly by 100/110 as from 1 July 1971;

2. Decides that no further adjustment of the base salary scales for the Professional and higher categories shall be made until such time as the review called for in General Assembly resolution 2743 (XXV) of 17 December 1970 has been completed and its results approved by the Assembly.

#### REVIEW OF THE SALARY SYSTEM

A/G.5/L.1053. India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Poland, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution.

A/G.5/L.1053/Rev.1. Burundi, Ceylon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Rwanda, Syria, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 1 December 1970, meeting 1403, by roll-call vote of 45 to 31, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of Congo, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United States.

A/8099 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 2743 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 104 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on salary scales for the Professional and higher categories and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Convinced that the Noblemaire principle which has been the basis of the international salary system has led to a number of serious anomalies in its contemporary application,

Noting that the system of establishing salaries for the General Service category in some areas has also given rise to considerable difficulties and concern,

Taking into account the fact that there has been no comprehensive review of the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances, grants, superannuation and other benefits since 1956,

Recalling its resolution 975 (X) of 15 December 1955, which established the Salary Review Committee, in whose report it was indicated that, as the international civil service increased in size and complexity, changes would need to be made in the system which the Committee then recommended,

1. Decides to establish a Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System, consisting of government experts from eleven Member States to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly with due regard to geographical balance, it being understood that these States will nominate individuals of recognized standing and experience to serve on the Committee;

2. Requests the Special Committee to undertake a thorough review of the long-term principles and criteria which should govern the whole United Nations common system of salaries, allowances, grants, superannuation and other benefits and to report, inter alia, its conclusions and recommendations on the following:

(a) The structure of categories and grades which will best enable the international civil service to discharge its functions with efficiency and reasonable economy;

(b) The base of the system;

(c) The principles which should govern the establishment of the salary scales and other conditions of service for the various categories;

(d) The level of salaries and allowances, and the fringe benefits for the various grades;

(e) Such other matters concerning the system as it may deem relevant;

3. Suggests that the Special Committee could establish such panels or subsidiary groups of experts as will ensure that adequate time is devoted to the subjects under study;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee, to arrange for such additional assistance by way of staff or consultants as the Special Committee may need;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit to the Special Committee the reports of earlier review committees, the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the summary records of relevant Fifth Committee discussions;

(b) To invite, and to transmit to the Special Committee, the comments and views on the salary system and possible modifications thereof of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies in the United Nations common system, of the

specialized agencies themselves and of the staff associations of the organizations;

6. Invites the Special Committee to seek evidence from such other quarters as it may deem useful;

7. Invites the International Civil Service Advisory Board to express its views on the report of the Special Committee:

8. Requests the Special Committee to transmit its report, together with the comments of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, through the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

## THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Eleven organizations are members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. They are: the United Nations (including the Registry of the International Court of Justice); the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the International Telecommunication Union; the World Meteorological Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization; and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

### OPERATION OF THE FUND

During the 12 months ending 30 September 1970, the number of participants increased from 29,377 to 32,336 and the number of associate participants (having only death and disability coverage) decreased from 1,440 to 404, owing to the discontinuance of the associate participant scheme for new entrants. As of 1 January 1967 there could be no new associate participants. This was in accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1966.<sup>7</sup>

The principal of the Fund increased during the 12-month period ending 30 September 1970 from \$435,180,076.97 to \$505,555,040.77. The cash return on the investment of the Fund's assets was at the annual rate of 4.07 per cent, as against 4.21 per cent for the preceding year.

As at 30 September 1970, the Fund was paying 1,775 retirement benefits, 782 withdrawal settlements in the form of life annuities, 656 widow's benefits, 128 disability benefits, 1,237 children's benefits and 20 secondary dependant's benefits.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF PENSION BOARD

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (which normally meets once every two years) held no session in 1970. Its annual report to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the Fund was therefore presented on its behalf by its Standing Committee.

The report included: the audited accounts of the Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 September 1969; a summary of the investments of the Fund as at that date; various statistical tables reflecting the operation of the Fund during the year; and an account of the action taken by the Standing Committee on behalf of the Board since the Board's previous session in 1969. That account included a review of the investment policy, an examination of the Fund's financial statements and the audit report thereon, the framing of interim administrative rules, implementation of the recommendations of the management survey conducted in 1969, decisions on a number of individual cases arising under the Fund's Regulations and submission to the General Assembly of estimates of administrative expenses for 1971.

In addition, the Standing Committee proposed, for approval by the General Assembly, an agreement with the Government of Canada (under article 13 of the Fund's Regulations) which was intended to provide continuity of pension and staff benefit rights in circumstances of transfer between the United Nations and Canadian Government service.

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, adopted

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966., pp. 933-34.



without objection a resolution (2696 (XXV)) by which it took note of the report of the Board, approved the estimate of administrative expenses for 1971, and concurred in the proposed

agreement with the Government of Canada, which thereupon went into effect on 11 December 1970. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Fifth Committee, meetings 1413, 1415.  
Plenary Meeting 1926.

RESOLUTION 2696 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8227, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1926.

A/8009. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.  
A/8009/Add.1. Addendum to report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board. Agreements with Member Governments under article 13 of Regulations of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.  
A/8216. Report of ACABQ.  
A/8227. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution suggested by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 10 December 1970, meeting 1415.

The General Assembly  
1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;  
2. Concurs in the agreement concluded between the Board and the Government of Canada under article 13 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;  
3. Approves the estimate of administrative expenses of the Fund for 1971 as given in annex V of the report of the Board.

## CHAPTER II

## BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

## THE UNITED NATIONS BUDGET FOR 1971

On 17 December 1970, at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly voted appropriations totalling \$192,149,300 to meet the expenses of the United Nations in 1971. It also approved estimates of income in the amount of \$31,777,000 (including \$21,663,000 to be derived from staff assessment on wages and salaries).

The gross amount to be contributed by Member States for 1971 was set by the Assembly at \$178,718,816, after taking into account the surplus amount for the financial year 1969 and certain revisions to the income estimates for 1970. The gross assessment on United Nations Member States was to be offset by their respective shares in staff assessment income through the Tax Equalization Fund, for a total amount of \$21,894,529. These decisions were embodied in Assembly resolution 2738 (XXV) of 17 December 1970. (For text and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly's action was taken on the

recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General and recommendations thereon by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The original expenditure estimates for 1971 submitted by the Secretary-General amounted to \$183,974,800. Those recommended by the Advisory Committee came to \$180,544,700, representing a reduction of \$3,430,100 from the Secretary-General's estimates. Income estimates originally submitted by the Secretary-General amounted to \$29,779,900. The Advisory Committee recommended a small reduction of \$354,000 in the income estimates submitted by the Secretary-General. The final approved figures of \$192,149,300 and \$31,777,000 were the consequence of revisions subsequent to the submission of the initial estimates and of inclusion of appropriations to meet the financial impli-

cations of decisions taken by the General Assembly. (For details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

As in previous years, certain Members, including Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, reiterated their reservations regarding the inclusion in the regular budget of such items as the United Nations bond issue, the financing of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea. They also expressed reservations about various items relating to technical assistance programmes which they considered to be in contravention of the United Nations Charter, as they believed that those activities should be financed solely from voluntary contributions and not from the regular budget.

Argentina, Brazil, India, Kenya, Mexico and Nigeria reserved their position of principle with regard to the United Nations bond issue. In their view, the funds raised on those bonds were utilized exclusively to cover expenditures resulting from peace-keeping operations and should be financed on the principles approved by the General Assembly for that purpose rather than on the same basis as the regular expenditure of the Organization.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION OF UNITED NATIONS

During the Fifth Committee's discussions on the budget estimates for 1971, the steadily deteriorating financial position of the Organization as described by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his latest annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization was of wide concern to delegations. The Secretary-General had stated that the main cause of the worsening situation was the fact that certain Member States continued to withhold their share of contributions in respect of certain items which they considered to be improperly included in the regular budget, as well as the fact that the amounts owed by slow payers were increasing. At certain times during 1970, he added, it had become necessary to borrow from trust funds and special accounts in his custody in order to meet salary payments to staff. This hand-to-mouth existence could not continue and scarcely befitted the dignity of the world Organization, the Secretary-Gen-

eral stated. He strongly urged that Member States concern themselves with the urgency and seriousness of the situation on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization, and find means to restore its solvency.

A number of delegations found encouragement in an oral statement made by the Secretary-General before the Fifth Committee in which, with reference to the financial situation, he stated that, in the light of recent consultations and contacts, "an imaginative initiative may meet with a positive response." Denmark, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States were among those that expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would continue his efforts actively and that Member States would co-operate by using the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations to express financially the reaffirmation of their confidence in the aims and purposes of the United Nations Charter.

The view was expressed by Poland that the present financial crisis was not an expression of a negative attitude of Member States towards the Organization but rather evidence of the difficulties which some of them experienced in meeting the ever-growing costs of their participation in the various organizations of the United Nations family.

Recalling the solution indicated by the General Assembly in its consensus adopted on 1 September 1965, when it proposed that United Nations Member States make voluntary contributions to ease the difficult financial situation of the Organization and that the highly developed countries make substantial contributions,<sup>1</sup> Finland and Sweden considered that the appeal for voluntary contributions should be repeated and strengthened.

Guyana observed that not only was the good name of the Organization at stake due to the critical situation but it was also foreseeable that a reduction in its activities would be inevitable. A good indication of that trend was, in its opinion, the fact that the Secretary-General had used the financial situation as an important justification for his proposal to reduce his initial budget estimates for 1971.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 16.

#### REDUCTION IN FORESEEABLE BUDGET NEEDS AND GROWTH OF THE BUDGET

When presenting his budget estimates for 1971 before the Fifth Committee, the Secretary-General stated that certain factors which had not been taken into account in his initial estimates of expenditure of \$183.9 million in 1971 would likely raise the level of the 1971 budget to a total of \$199.7 million and he proposed certain measures that would reduce this requirement by approximately \$7 million.

In making his proposal, the Secretary-General stated that he had in mind primarily the high percentage increase in the 1971 budget estimates, about 18.5 per cent over the total 1970 appropriations, as well as the increasing gravity of the financial position of the Organization and the difficulties that might be experienced by a large number of Member States, particularly those of limited means, in adjusting themselves to such a sharp rise. In addition, the progress of the manpower utilization surveys which were being carried out during 1970 was casting a new light on the initial assessment of staff resources that would be required in 1971 and, on balance, he was persuaded that, pending completion of the total survey operation, no great risk would be involved in maintaining throughout 1971 the level of staff resources approved for 1970. The measures proposed by the Secretary-General to achieve a \$7 million reduction in the total requirements for 1971 were, in broad terms, the maintenance of the total level of staff resources for the Secretariat at the level approved for 1970, and a reduction in actual cash requirements in 1971 for the implementation of the various construction plans which the General Assembly had approved in principle.

In the course of the general debate on the budget estimates for 1971, a number of Members—among them New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States—took the view that the Secretary-General's initiative in proposing the reduction was courageous and realistic in light of the rising expenditures of the Organization and its difficult financial position.

Other delegations, although recognizing the reasons that had prompted the Secretary-General's action, were concerned about the possible adverse consequences it might have on the

activities of the Organization, especially in the economic and social fields which were of special interest to developing countries. Norway, for instance, commented that it was difficult to comprehend how carefully prepared budget estimates could be reduced so considerably without serious repercussions. Guyana and Nigeria felt that if the Secretary-General's new assessment was an accurate one, it pointed to serious inadequacies in the initial budget-formulating process.

During the Committee's discussion of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in respect of the budget section on salaries and wages—which, among other revisions to his initial estimates, took into account his proposal to maintain the total level of staff resources for 1971 at that approved for 1970—some delegations sought assurances that the Secretary-General's decision in this regard would not impede in any way the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields.

Accordingly, Guyana introduced a draft paragraph—for inclusion in the Fifth Committee's report to the General Assembly on the budget estimates for 1971—which was intended primarily to afford the Secretary-General sufficient flexibility in assuring the full implementation of approved programmes.

The paragraph, co-sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, Guyana, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, was adopted by the Fifth Committee on 27 November 1970, by 47 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions, and read as follows:

The Fifth Committee has noted the Secretary-General's recommendation that the total level of staff resources for all offices and departments for 1971 be maintained at the level provided for in 1970, including both established and provisional posts. The Committee is concerned, however, that at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields should not suffer. It therefore recommends that if the Secretary-General finds that during 1971 the resources available to him are not sufficient to implement fully his work programme for 1971 as approved by the Economic and Social Council, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions be empowered to approve requests from him for additional manpower resources provided that: (a) such requests are within

the limits of the additional established and provisional posts for 1971 requested by the Secretary-General and (b) the Advisory Committee would consider the Secretary-General's requests bearing in mind the results of the manpower utilization survey.

After taking into account the \$7 million reduction in the foreseeable budget requirements for 1971, as proposed by the Secretary-General, the potential level of the appropriations—approximately \$193 million—represented an increase of about 14 per cent above the level approved for 1970. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR were among those Members that regarded such an increase in the budget level as unjustifiable and unacceptable. Poland commented, for instance, that the percentage increase of the United Nations budget in recent years was rising faster than the gross national income of Member States, and since the growth of national income reflected capacity to pay, the increase in United Nations expenditure, and consequently in the contributions of Member States, exceeded considerably the growth in their capacity to pay.

The United States was particularly concerned with the manner in which the increase had occurred. It could not accept as a valid approach to the problem that increases in certain expenditures were mandatory. A serious effort should be made in the first instance to absorb such increases within the existing budget levels. Effective implementation of existing programmes was more important than the launching of new ones and, moreover, experience indicated that new programmes could frequently be initiated with existing staff resources.

A number of representatives of developing countries were concerned with the fact that the bulk of the increase in the 1971 budget was in administrative costs and that only 2.3 per cent was attributable to programme expansion. In the view of Brazil, however, every increase in administrative expenditure was not necessarily an unproductive one since the success of substantive programmes often depended upon the quality of the infrastructure.

Sweden pointed out that during the past decade the United Nations had, in addition to its activity in the economic and social fields, been called upon to assume responsibilities on

important technical issues such as the sea-bed, outer space and environment. This development should be viewed as a healthy sign and, if it were accepted as such, appropriate funds needed to be allocated for carrying out those responsibilities without impeding in any way the growth of the predominantly economic and social activities of the Organization.

Other delegations—including Brazil, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland and India—while concerned with economy and efficiency and the elimination of wasteful procedures, reiterated their objection to imposing an arbitrary ceiling on the growth of the budget which, in their opinion, would ultimately be detrimental to the expansion of the essential activities of the Organization. The Organization, it was argued, had definite obligations under the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life and to contribute to the solution of international problems in the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields.

#### LONG-TERM PLANNING ESTIMATES

As originally envisaged by a General Assembly decision of 19 December 1967,<sup>2</sup> the Secretary-General was to suggest to the Assembly at each regular session a planning estimate for the United Nations regular budget for the second succeeding (forecast) budgetary period; the first planning estimate was to be considered and approved for the forecast period 1971. In 1969, however, the Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the 1971 planning estimate because the work of the Administrative Management Service had not made it possible accurately to predict the manning tables of the Secretariat for 1971.

As the reasons advanced for the postponement in 1969 of the 1971 estimates remained valid in 1970 with respect to 1972 estimates, Norway, among others, felt that consideration of the 1972 planning estimates should be postponed. It therefore proposed that the Fifth Committee recommend that the Assembly defer for one further year the implementation of the paragraph of the Assembly's 1967 resolution which envisaged that the first planning estimate should

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 802-3, text of resolution 2370(XXII).

be considered and approved for the forecast year 1971.

The Fifth Committee approved the decision on 20 November 1970. India and Pakistan, however, expressed reservations about limiting the postponement to one year, inasmuch as the Secretary-General's decision to keep the Secretariat staff for 1971 at the 1970 level created too artificial a level for use as a basis for the planning estimate. Further, implications of other proposals under consideration by the Assembly, such as programme budgeting, expansion of United Nations activities, the uncompleted manpower utilization survey and other studies would have to be taken into account when considering the planning estimates.

Acting on the Fifth Committee's recommendation, the Assembly, on 4 December 1970, decided to defer for one further year, until 1972, consideration and approval of the first planning estimates for a forecast period.

(For information about Fifth Committee discussions on the duration of the United Nations budget cycle and the form of the United Nations budget, see p. 866.)

#### MANPOWER SURVEY

During the Fifth Committee's general discussion of the budget estimates for 1971, a number of delegations commented on the manpower utilization survey currently being undertaken by the Secretariat's Administrative Management Service.

Surveys, the Fifth Committee was informed, had been completed in respect of the Office of Public Information, the Office of Conference Services, the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Surveys were currently in progress in respect of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. It was expected that by the end of 1970 and during 1971 the remaining units of the Secretariat would be reviewed.

Commenting on the survey, delegations expressed their appreciation of the work done by the Administrative Management Service.

Canada, Guyana, Japan, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, however, were not satisfied to receive only statements of the conclusions reached by the Secretary-General after a department had been surveyed. They agreed with the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that both the Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee needed to know what recommendations the Administrative Management Service made, and which of them had been accepted, rejected or postponed by the Secretary-General in the exercise of his responsibilities; they looked forward to receiving such a report from the Secretary-General in order to be in a position to make an objective assessment of staff requirements. Some delegations also agreed with the comments of the Advisory Committee made in the same report regarding the fact that it was premature to evaluate the results of the survey until after the entire Secretariat had been surveyed and the interrelationships between the various units were studied.

#### UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly established the conditions under which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in the financial year 1971 for which no provision had been made in the United Nations budget for that year.

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 2739(XXV), adopted by the Assembly by 107 votes to 10, with 0 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved the text by 60 votes to 10, with 0 abstentions, on 16 December 1970. The resolution followed the pattern set for previous years. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also taken up in the Fifth Committee in 1970 were a report by the Secretary-General and a report by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions dealing with procedures to govern the financing of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

The Secretary-General's report was submitted

in accordance with a Fifth Committee request of 2 November 1969 for an inquiry to be made in the first 10 months of 1970 on the way the system previously recommended by the Advisory Committee<sup>3</sup> for dealing with unforeseen and extraordinary expenses would have worked had it been in force.

The Secretary-General made the point that experience during 1970 had not provided a sufficient basis for adequately testing the procedures suggested by the Advisory Committee. The Secretary-General also observed that this question could not be considered in isolation from studies being made on the form of the United Nations budget and the budget cycle.

The Advisory Committee agreed with this conclusion and recommended that further consideration of the matter be deferred until it could be reviewed in its proper context and on the basis of fuller information than was currently available.

On 11 December 1970, the Fifth Committee accordingly decided, without objection, to defer further consideration of the matter, as recommended by the Advisory Committee.

#### WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1971

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, established the level of the Working Capital Fund for 1971 at \$40 million, the same level as for 1970. The Assembly, as in previous years, also set forth terms under which the Secretary-General was authorized to make advances from the Working Capital Fund, as might be necessary, to finance certain expenditures.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 2740 (XXV), adopted by 105 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, which approved the text on 16 December 1970 by 61 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES

In the course of its general discussions on the United Nations budget, the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Com-

mittee also dealt—but not at length—with the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities. It decided to continue its consideration of this report at the 1971 session of the General Assembly.

The report originated from a suggestion made in 1963 by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Secretary-General might envisage instituting a procedure for a thorough review of the United Nations public information programme, either on a continuous basis or at regular intervals, to consider the emphasis given to its various information media in responding as rapidly as possible to the changing needs of the developing countries.

In arriving at the recommendations embodied in his report, the Secretary-General had for his consideration the report of the Office of Public Information based on an internal study of its policies, practices and programmes in all its fields of activity and encompassing all the media of communication in which it operated, as well as surveys carried out in 1969 and earlier in 1970 by the Administrative Management Service and in 1968 by the Secretary-General's Committee on the Reorganization of the Secretariat.<sup>4</sup>

The Secretary-General's report was devoted mainly to a review of the constitutional directives underlying the work of the Office of Public Information and to an examination of the nature of information work within the context of the objectives of the United Nations.

Among the Secretary-General's conclusions and recommendations on broad information policies were the following:

1. While the broad terms of reference established for the Office of Public Information by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946<sup>5</sup> remained a valid and practical framework, certain constituent elements of the organization and operations of the Office of Public Information should, within that framework, be strengthened.

2. The essential role of the Office of Public Information should continue to be to provide basic

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 810-11.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 911-12.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1946, pp. 83-85, text of resolution 13(1),

services and support for national outlets, but it needed to intensify its own supplementary information output, in all media; national outlets relied on it not only for basic services but also for sustained stimulation.

With the exception of two recommendations resulting from the survey of the Office carried out by the Administrative Management Service and already provided for by the Secretary-General in his revised estimates for 1971, the conclusions and recommendations in the report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations public information activities had no financial implications for the 1971 budget. Some of them, however, would have considerable financial implications for later years should they be approved by the Assembly.

In a related report, the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions expressed the view that the questions of information policy raised in the Secretary-General's report were not within its competence but rather called for consideration by the General Assembly. While it recognized that some of the conclusions and recommendations did not directly involve questions of information policy, it felt that all the matters raised in the Secretary-General's report were to an extent interrelated and should therefore be taken as a whole rather than dealt with piecemeal.

During the Fifth Committee's discussion of the revised budget estimates for 1971 for salaries and wages, Belgium, France and Tunisia called attention to the establishment of a small French language unit within the Press and Publications Division of the United Nations Office of Public Information to undertake the dissemination of information material in the French language, as commented upon by the Secretary-General in his report on the review and reappraisal of information policies and activities. They sought assurances that the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General for the Office of Public Information did in fact adequately provide for the continuation of the small French language unit which had been established on an experimental basis on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization.

On 27 November 1970, the Fifth Committee, acting on a proposal by France and Mali,

decided, without objection, to include paragraphs to the following effect in its report on the 1971 budget estimates to the Assembly.

The Fifth Committee considered that, if the Office of Public Information was to carry out properly the tasks entrusted to it, it would have to maintain on a permanent basis a unit which was large enough to provide the necessary French language services.

The maintenance of these services, envisaged in the Secretary-General's report on United Nations information policies and activities, would call for an appropriate distribution of the staff and resources available to the Press and Publications Division.

Later, during the discussion which took place in the Fifth Committee on the Secretary-General's report on the review and reappraisal of information policies and activities, the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information inter alia assured the Fifth Committee of the continued efforts of the Office of Public Information to improve its French language services, as well as those of the other official languages.

Canada was particularly concerned with the use of French in the Press and Publications Division and emphasized that the French language unit in that Division should be established on a permanent basis. Mexico and Iraq commented on the need for strengthening the Spanish and Arabic language activities of the Office and stressed the need for adequate television coverage in those languages. China observed that, in carrying out its entrusted task of disseminating information concerning the United Nations to all peoples of the world, the Office of Public Information should take into consideration the number of persons using the principal languages and concentrate on areas which had so far been inadequately covered, making a special effort in respect of the Chinese people.

Commenting on the role of the Centre for Economic and Social Information (CESI), the USSR expressed the view that the Office of Public Information possessed all the necessary experience in the economic and social spheres and that there was no justification for a separate centre for economic and social information. The USSR felt that if CESI was to continue to function, it should be financed entirely from voluntary contributions.

Norway, referring to the comments of the USSR on CESI, made reference to a General Assembly resolution of 13 December 1969<sup>6</sup> on the mobilization of public opinion, in which the Assembly endorsed the concept on which the work of CESI was based, and to a section of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which had been adopted and solemnly proclaimed by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970.<sup>7</sup>

The United Kingdom stated that it attached great importance to the three fundamental principles governing the information activities of the United Nations as set out in the General Assembly's resolution of 13 February 1946 and reaffirmed by the Assembly on 4 February 1952.<sup>8</sup>

The three principles were that the Office of Public Information in the performance of its task should (a) eschew all propaganda, (b)

supplement, but not seek to replace, established information agencies, and (c) maintain the principle of unified control. The United Kingdom believed that those principles had stood the test of time and needed no revision.

It was generally agreed that the Secretary-General's report on the review and reappraisal of information policies and activities was too significant to be discussed hastily and deserved more thorough examination.

Accordingly, on 8 December 1970, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to postpone further consideration of the report until the twenty-sixth (1971) session of the General Assembly.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 289-90, text of resolution 2567 (XXIV).

<sup>7</sup> See pp. 328-29 above, Section E of resolution 2626 (XXV).

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1951, pp. 135-36; and p. 137, text of resolution 595(VI).

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Plenary Meeting 1933.

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A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Five, Chapter III C and D.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, September 1970, Chapter IX.

A/8003. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIV G.

A/8006. Budget estimates for financial year 1971 and information annexes, Vols. I, II and III.

A/8006/Add.1. Budget for financial year 1971.

A/8008. First report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on budget estimates for financial year 1971.

A/8008/Add.1-15. Second to sixteenth reports of ACABQ on budget estimates for financial year 1971.

A/8032. Work programme of United Nations in economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8268. Operational activities for development. Budget estimates for administrative and programme support services of UNDP for year 1971. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/1296. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1298. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on work programme of United Nations in economic, social and human rights field. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1301 and Corr.1. Construction of new building for International Court of Justice at The Hague, Netherlands. Report of Secretary-General (withdrawn).

A/C.5/1309. Statement of Secretary-General at 1357th meeting (22 September 1970) of Fifth Committee on budget estimates for financial year 1971.

A/C.5/1310. Statement by Chairman of ACABQ at 1357th meeting of Fifth Committee, 22 September 1970.

A/C.5/1315 and Corr.1. Summary of total potential level currently envisaged. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1317. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 7th session. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1320 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.5. Review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/1329. Revenue-producing activities. Interim report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1333, A/8008/Add.9. Progress made by Administrative Management Service in conducting survey of manpower utilization in Secretariat. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/1336, A/8246. Report of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.



## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

- A/C.5/1311, A/8120. Effects of atomic radiation (Special Political Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1314 and Add.1, A/C.5/L.1044, A/8159. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 22nd session (Sixth Committee). Statements by Secretary-General, draft report and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1324, A/8153. Rationalization of procedures of General Assembly (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1326, A/8167. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1327, A/8170. UNIDO: report of Industrial Development Board (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1334, A/C.5/1338, A/8008/Add.6, A/8211. Question of Namibia (Fourth Committee). Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1337, A/C.5/1340, A/8008/Add.7, A/8200. Policies of apartheid of Government of South Africa: report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa (Special Political Committee). Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1339, A/8239 and Corr.1. Review of role of International Court of Justice (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1341, A/C.5/1343, A/8215. Report of Economic and Social Council: increase in production and use of edible protein; economic and social consequences of disarmament (Second Committee). Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1344, A/8207. Progressive development and codification of rules of international law relating to international watercourses (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1345, A/8008/Add.II, A/8199. Economic and social consequences of armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1346. Fourth International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (Plenary). Report of Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/1347, A/8223. United Nations Programme of Assistance in Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1348, A/8225. Question of establishment of an international university (Second Committee).

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- A/C.5/1350, A/8224. Need to consider suggestions regarding review of Charter of United Nations (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1353, A/8260 and Corr.1. UNCTAD (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1354, A/8229. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (Fourth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1355, A/8263. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1356, A/8249. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Spanish Sahara (Fourth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1357. Question of Oman: report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Fourth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/1359, A/8262. International co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space: report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (First Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1360, A/8247. Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1361, A/8245. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories (Special Political Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

## REVISED ESTIMATES

- A/C.5/1302 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.1. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 48th and 49th sessions. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
- A/C.5/1302/Add.1, A/8008/Add.10, A/8196. United Nations Conference on Human Environment. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 48th and 49th sessions. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.4. Revised estimates under expenditure sections 3 (Salaries and wages), 4 (Common staff costs), 5 (Travel of staff), 8 (Permanent equipment), 9 (Maintenance, operation and rental of premises), 10 (General expenses), 16 (UNIDO) and 18 (UNHCR), and under income sections 1 (Income from staff assessment) and 4 (Revenue-producing activities). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14. Revised estimates under expenditure sections 1 (Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies), 2 (Special meetings and conferences), 3, 4, 7 (Buildings and improvements to premises), 8, 9, 11 (Printing), 12 (Special expenses), 15 (UNCTAD), 16, 17 (Special missions), 18, 19 (ICJ) and income sections 1, 3 (General income) and 4. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

#### DECISIONS ON BUDGET FOR 1971

A/8008/Add.15. Draft resolutions recommended by ACABQ. Report of ACABQ.

A/8008/Add.15, Annex. Draft resolutions on budget for financial year 1971, approved by Fifth Committee on 15 December 1970, meeting 1422, as follows: Part A, by 61 votes to 9, with 6 absten-

tions; Part B, unanimously (78-0); Part C, by 66 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.1041. First reading of 1971 budget estimates. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/L.1042. Section 10 (General expenses). Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/L.1047 and Rev.1. Note by Secretary-General (containing summary table of potential budgetary requirements for 1971).

A/C.5/L.1058. Second reading of 1971 budget estimates. Note by Secretary-General.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2738 A-C (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, as follows: Part A, by 97 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions; Part B, unanimously; Part C, by 101 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

#### A. BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US 192,149,300 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

#### Section

(U.S. dollars)

##### Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies | 1,387,100 |
| 2. Special meetings and conferences  | 3,317,800 |

##### TOTAL, PART I

4,704,900

##### Part II. Staff costs and related expenses

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 3. Salaries and wages  | 86,158,700 |
| 4. Common staff costs  | 19,585,300 |
| 5. Travel of staff   | 2,598,300  |
| 6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality | 159,000    |

##### TOTAL, PART II

108,501,300

##### Part III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 7. Buildings and improvements to premises        | 9,040,900 |
| 8. Permanent equipment                           | 962,700   |
| 9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises | 6,318,000 |
| 10. General expenses                             | 5,349,900 |
| 11. Printing                                     | 3,112,300 |

##### TOTAL, PART III

24,783,800

##### Part IV. Special expenses

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 12. Special expenses | 10,647,500 |
|----------------------|------------|

##### TOTAL, PART IV

10,647,500

##### Part V. Technical programmes

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 13. Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control | 5,408,000 |
| 14. Industrial development   | 1,500,000 |

##### TOTAL, PART V

6,908,000

## BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

853

Section	(U.S. dollars)
Part VI. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	10,072,300
	10,072,300
Part VII. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	12,222,500
TOTAL, PART VII	12,222,500
Part VIII. Special missions	
17. Special missions	8,133,100
TOTAL, PART VIII	8,133,100
Part IX. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,722,000
TOTAL, PART IX	4,722,000
Part X. International Court of Justice	
19. International Court of Justice	1,453,900
TOTAL, PART X	1,453,900
GRANDTOTAL	192,149,300

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under part V shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be in accordance with the procedures and practices established for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 5 and 11, in a total amount of \$281,000 relating to the International Narcotics Control Board, shall be administered as a unit;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

## B. INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US 31,777,000 are approved as follows:

Income section	(U.S. dollars)
Part I. Income from staff assessment	
1. Income from staff assessment	21,663,000
TOTAL, PART I	21,663,000
Part II. Other income	
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,436,400
3. General income	4,755,400
4. Revenue-producing activities	2,922,200
TOTAL, PART II	10,114,000
GRAND TOTAL	31,777,000

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, and the sale of publications shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

### C. FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 192,149,300, together with supplementary appropriations for 1970 totalling \$536,950, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

- (a) As to \$10,114,000, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution B above;
- (b) As to \$1,861,724, by the amount available in surplus account for the financial year 1969;
- (c) As to \$1,991,710, by the revised income other than staff assessment for 1970;
- (d) As to \$178,718,816, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2654(XXV) of 4 December 1970 on the scale of assessments for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$21,894,529, comprising:

- (a) \$21,663,000, being the estimated staff assessment income for 1971;
- (b) \$206,529, being the excess of actual income over the approved estimates of income from staff assessment for 1969;
- (c) \$25,000, being the increase in the revised income from staff assessment for 1970.

### UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1418, 1423.

Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8008. First report of ACABQ on budget estimates for financial year 1971.

A/8008, Chapter II, Appendix I. Draft resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for financial year 1971, as submitted by Secretary-General, approved by Fifth Committee on 16 December 1970, meeting 1423, by 60 votes to 10.

A/8008/Add.15. Draft resolutions recommended by Advisory Committee. Report of ACABQ, para. 3.

A/C.5/1351, A/8230. Implementation of recommendations of Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine Finances of United Nations and Specialized Agencies: unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. Reports by Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/8266. Report of Fifth Committee (on implementation of recommendations of Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine Finances of United Nations and Specialized Agencies), Section IV, paras. 29-32.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2739(xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 107 votes to 10.

The General Assembly

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the

Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in the financial year 1971, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$37,500;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$25,000;

(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

2. Resolves that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. Decides that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million before the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1971

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Fifth Committee, meeting 1423.  
Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8008. First report of ACABQ on budget estimates for financial year 1971.

A/8008, Chapter II, Appendix II. Draft resolution on Working Capital Fund for financial year 1971, as submitted by Secretary-General, approved by Fifth Committee on 16 December 1970, meeting 1423, by 61 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/8008/Add.15. Draft resolutions recommended by Advisory Committee. Report of ACABQ, para. 4.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2740(xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 105 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

## The General Assembly

## Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1971 in the amount of \$US 40 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the budget for the financial year 1971;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in a total amount of \$1,079,158;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1970 under General Assembly resolution 2615(XXIV) of 17 December 1969;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for 1970 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contribution payable by the Member State in respect of the financial year 1971;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 2739(XXV) of 17 December 1970 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make

provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$150,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$150,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year;

(0) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in 1971, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

## LONG-TERM PLANNING ESTIMATES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1356, 1387, 1388, 1390, 1401.

Plenary Meeting 1917.

A/8190. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly at its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 120.

[See also p. 867, under FORM OF BUDGET.]

## UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1400, 1410, 1411.

A/C.5/1320 and Corr.1. Review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities, Report of Secretary-General.

A/8008/Add.5. Review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities. Report of ACABQ.

A/8099 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971) paras. 89-92, 101-107.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970

On 17 December 1969, at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in adopting the United Nations budget for 1970, approved: gross appropriations amounting to \$168,420,000; an estimate of income from staff assessment of \$19,180,000; and an estimate of income from other sources of \$9,944,125.<sup>9</sup> On 16 December 1970, at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved revised appropriations for 1970 in the amount of \$168,956,950, representing an increase of \$536,950 over the original appropriations voted in 1969. Income from staff assessment was increased by \$25,000 for a revised estimate of \$19,205,000, and income from other sources was increased by \$1,991,710 for a revised estimate of \$11,935,835.

The revised appropriations and income estimates were approved by the Assembly on the basis of a recommendation by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, following consideration of reports by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

In his report, the Secretary-General requested an additional provision of \$985,350 and proposed an increase in income of \$1,235,100. In determining his request for additional credits, he took into account commitments of \$72,900 which had been initially entered into under the terms of a General Assembly resolution of 17 December 1969 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1970,<sup>10</sup> or within the provisions of previous General Assembly decisions relating to United Nations assistance in cases of natural disaster. In addition, the Secretary-General requested further increases of an unavoidable nature which had since become apparent, offset by unexpended balances which were anticipated under a number of other budget headings.

The Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in a

related report, recommended a reduction of \$250,000 in the additional appropriations requested by the Secretary-General, bringing the total revised appropriations to \$169,155,350. The Advisory Committee recommended no adjustment in the Secretary-General's income estimates.

On 12 October 1970, the Fifth Committee approved the revised appropriations, as recommended by the Advisory Committee, by 67 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions. The Committee also adopted unanimously the revised income estimates.

On 9 December 1970, the Secretary-General submitted to the Fifth Committee a revision to the approved supplementary estimates which, compared with the amounts approved earlier, involved a reduction of \$198,400 under the expenditure sections, to bring the total for expenditures to \$168,956,950. The revision also involved an increase of \$781,610 in the estimates of income, for a total of \$31,140,835. The Advisory Committee concurred in the Secretary-General's recommended revisions. On 12 December 1970, the Fifth Committee approved the revised supplementary expenditure estimates and the revised income estimates.

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly approved the revised appropriations for 1970 at a plenary meeting on 16 December 1970 in adopting resolution 2729 A (XXV) by 86 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions. The income estimates for 1970 were unanimously approved by the Assembly with the adoption of resolution 2729 B (XXV). (For texts of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, 815-17, text of resolution 2613(XXIV).

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 818, text of resolution 2614(XXIV).

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1359-1361, 1419, 1420. Plenary Meeting 1932.

A/8083. Report of Secretary-General (annexing draft

resolutions on supplementary estimates for financial year 1970).

A/8083/Add.1. Addendum to report of Secretary-General.

A/8090 and Add.1. Reports of Advisory Commit-

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tee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.  
A/C.5/1342. Revised estimates for Section 17 (Special missions): special mission to Republic of Guinea. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/L.1039. Note by Secretariat, annexing revised draft resolution, to supersede that in A/8083, approved by Fifth Committee on 12 October 1970, meeting 1360, as follows: Part A, by 67 votes to 5,

with 5 abstentions; Part B, unanimously (77-0).  
A/8267. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTIONS 2729 A and B (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8267, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932, as follows: Part A, by 86 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions; Part B, unanimously.

## A. BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1970:

1. The amount of \$US 168,420,000 appropriated by its resolution 2613 A (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 shall be increased by \$US 536,950 as follows:

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 2613 A (XXIV)	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appropriation
		(U.S. dollars)	
Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences			
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,496,500	(94,150)	1,402,350
2. Special meetings and conferences	2,091,000	(349,200)	1,741,800
TOTAL, PART I	3,587,500	(443,350)	3,144,150
Part H. Staff costs and related expenses			
3. Salaries and wages	75,546,325	1,123,675	76,670,000
4. Common staff costs	17,549,275	(66,275)	17,483,000
5. Travel of staff	2,314,400	208,500	2,522,900
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	145,000		145,000
TOTAL, PART II	95,555,000	1,265,900	96,820,900
Part III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services			
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	5,202,600	(250,000)	4,952,600
8. Permanent equipment	820,000	20,000	840,000
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	5,584,950	98,050	5,683,000
10. General expenses	5,699,600	160,700	5,860,300
11. Printing	2,856,450	(32,150)	2,824,300
TOTAL, PART III	20,163,600	(3,400)	20,160,200
Part IV. Special expenses			
12. Special expenses	9,502,700	110,600	9,613,300
TOTAL, PART IV	9,502,700	110,600	9,613,300
Part V. Technical programmes			
13. Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control	5,408,600		5,408,600
14. Industrial development	1,500,000		1,500,000
TOTAL, PART V	6,908,600		6,908,600
Part VI. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development			
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	8,911,200	(88,000)	8,823,200
TOTAL, PART VI	8,911,200	(88,000)	8,823,200

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 2613 A (XXIV)	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appro- priation
	(U.S. dollars)		
Part VII. United Nations Industrial Development Organization			
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	10,433,000	(323,000)	10,110,000
TOTAL, PART VII	10,433,000	(323,000)	10,110,000
Part VIII. Special missions			
17. Special missions	7,618,300	50,200	7,668,500
TOTAL, PART VIII	7,618,300	50,200	7,668,500
Part IX. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees			
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,270,100		4,270,100
TOTAL, PART IX	4,270,100		4,270,100
Part X. International Court of Justice			
19. International Court of Justice	1,470,000	(32,000)	1,438,000
TOTAL, PART X	1,470,000	(32,000)	1,438,000
GRAND TOTAL	168,420,000	536,950	168,956,950

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under part V shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be in accordance with the procedures and practices established for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 5 and 11, in a total amount of \$249,460 relating to the International Narcotics Control Board, shall be administered as a unit;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

#### B. INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1970:

1. The estimates of income approved by its resolution 2613 B (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 shall be revised as follows:

Income section	Estimate approved by resolution 2613 B (XXIV)	Increase or (decrease)	Revised estimate
	(U.S. dollars)		
Part I. Income from staff assessment			
1. Income from staff assessment	19,180,000	25,000	19,205,000
TOTAL, PART I	19,180,000	25,000	19,205,000
Part II. Other income			
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,451,400	4,200	2,455,600



	Estimate approved by resolution 2613 B (XXIV)	Increase or (decrease)	Revised estimate
Income section		(U.S. dollars)	
3. General income	4,173,500	589,610	4,763,110
4. Revenue-producing activities	3,319,225	1,397,900	4,717,125
TOTAL, PART II	9,944,125	1,991,710	11,935,835
GRAND TOTAL	29,124,125	2,016,710	31,140,835

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, and the sale of publications shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

### SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF UNITED NATIONS EXPENSES

On 4 December 1970, the General Assembly established a new percentage scale of assessments for contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973, as well as that for non-member States contributing to specific activities or sections of the United Nations budget. The Assembly did so on the basis of a report by its Committee on Contributions, which had met earlier in the year to review the scale of assessments.

In introducing the report of the Committee on Contributions to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions said that, in the absence of new directives from the Assembly, the criteria and guidelines used by the Committee and the methods followed for the establishment of the scale were basically the same as in the past. The Committee had based its review of the scale on the net national products at market prices of the Member States for the three-year period 1966-1968, adjusted by deductions for low per capita income by application of the existing allowance formula.

In compliance with previous Assembly directives, he added, the Committee had observed the "ceiling," the "per capita ceiling" and the "floor" principles, and had paid particular attention to the special problems of developing countries. Throughout its review, the Committee had taken account of the economic and financial problems of the developing

countries. As a result the Committee had ensured that, in the proposed scale, the developing countries with per capita income below \$300 showed no increases in assessment and many showed reductions, and, with only a few exceptions, the same applied to developing countries with per capita income above that level and below \$1,000. No systematic allowance had been devised for the ability of Members to secure foreign currency, but through the use of available data on the servicing and amortization of external debts, the Committee had taken into account payments difficulties of Member States and made corresponding downward adjustments in individual assessments. In order to facilitate the payment of contributions, the Committee had also recommended that the Secretary-General's authority to accept a portion of the contributions in currencies other than United States dollars should be extended to the years 1971-1973.

In the ensuing discussions in the Assembly's Fifth Committee, some Members—among them Japan, Libya, the Netherlands and Spain—considered the proposed increases in their assessment rates to be excessive, particularly when compared to the decreases that had been recommended for some highly industrialized countries.

Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Sudan expressed concern over having the "subsistence income" of the rural population included in the net national product. The sector of population living on a "subsistence income," it was pointed out,

remained outside the monetary system; that concept could not therefore be included in the national product figures.

A number of delegations welcomed the decision of the Committee on Contributions to exercise wider discretion for the concession of relief to developing countries with low per capita incomes.

Several delegations expressed satisfaction that the Committee on Contributions had taken more systematic account of the payments difficulties of Member States through the use of data on the servicing and amortization of external debts. It was hoped that the Committee would pursue this new approach and that further practical steps would result from its continued study of the problem of securing foreign currency. They supported the Committee's recommendations that the Secretary-General's authority to accept payment of a portion of Member States' contributions in currencies other than United States dollars be extended to the years 1971-1973, and that the arrangements be made as comprehensive as feasible.

In this connexion, on the suggestion of the United Arab Republic, the Fifth Committee decided unanimously to include a paragraph to the following effect in its report to the Assembly:

In the context of the factor regarding the ability of Member States to secure foreign currency . . . the Committee recommends that the needs of the Organization in currencies other than the United States dollar should be met by giving priority for payments in non-United States currencies to the countries whose currencies they may be.

Concern was also expressed by some Members

at the tendency to regard it as a principle that contributions of the industrialized countries must not be reduced, while those of the developing countries must not be increased. The scale, it was stated, should reflect changes in the economic realities of all Member States.

Maintaining that the fundamental principle for the establishment of an equitable scale was the capacity to pay of Member States, some delegations pointed out that it was difficult to justify the "ceiling" and "per capita ceiling" limitations on assessments. In this regard the United States observed that, although the "ceiling," "per capita ceiling" and "floor" principles were not deduced from the concept of capacity to pay, they were nevertheless valid principles in an organization of sovereign equals with correlative equal responsibilities.

Japan considered that, because of their prerogatives and powers, the permanent members of the Security Council should be expected to bear a correspondingly larger financial responsibility than the non-permanent members of the Council.

On 2 November 1970, the Fifth Committee approved the scale of assessments and draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Contributions. It did so by 86 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. On 4 December, the General Assembly endorsed this action establishing the scale of assessments in adopting resolution 2654(XXV) without objection. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The following table shows the percentage scales of assessments for the financial year 1970 and for the year 1971—which also applies to 1972 and 1973—and the net contributions payable for 1970 and 1971 based on those scales.

PERCENTAGE SCALES OF ASSESSMENTS FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGETS FOR 1970 AND 1971<sup>a</sup> AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE BY MEMBER STATES FOR 1970 AND 1971

(Contribution amounts in U.S. dollars)

MEMBER STATE	FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1970		FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1971	
	Percentage Scale of Assessments <sup>b</sup>	Net Contribution to United Nations Regular Budget <sup>c</sup>	Percentage Scale of Assessments <sup>d</sup>	Net Contribution to United Nations Regular Budget <sup>e</sup>
Afghanistan	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Albania	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Algeria	0.10	140,641	0.09	137,141
Argentina	0.93	1,307,961	0.85	1,301,006
Australia	1.52	2,137,742	1.47	2,285,317

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MEMBER STATE	FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1970		FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1971	
	Percentage Scale of Assessments <sup>b</sup>	Net Contribution to United Nations Regular Budget	Percentage Scale of Assessments <sup>d</sup>	Net Contribution to United Nations Regular Budget <sup>e</sup>
Austria	0.57	801,653	0.55	854,533
Barbados	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Belgium	1.10	1,547,050	1.05	1,626,655
Bolivia	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Botswana	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Brazil	0.89	1,251,705	0.80	1,218,594
Bulgaria	0.18	253,154	0.18	282,283
Burma	0.06	84,385	0.05	74,412
Burundi	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Byelorussian SSR	0.51	717,269	0.50	780,122
Cameroon	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Canada	3.02	4,248,075 <sup>f</sup>	3.08	4,854,188
Central African Republic	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Ceylon	0.06	84,385	0.05	74,412
Chad	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Chile	0.23	323,475	0.20	301,648
China	4.00	5,625,637	4.00	6,272,971
Colombia	0.20	281,282	0.19	294,111
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.05	70,321	0.04	59,096
Costa Rica	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Cuba	0.19	267,218	0.16	238,919
Cyprus	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Czechoslovakia	0.92	1,293,897	0.90	1,403,418
Dahomey	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Denmark	0.62	871,974	0.62	972,310
Dominican Republic	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Ecuador	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
El Salvador	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Equatorial Guinea	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Ethiopia	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Fiji <sup>g</sup>				
Finland	0.49	689,141	0.45	689,709
France	6.00	8,438,456	6.00	9,409,456
Gabon	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Gambia	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Ghana	0.08	112,513	0.07	105,777
Greece	0.29	407,859	0.29	454,790
Guatemala	0.05	70,321	0.05	78,412
Guinea	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Guyana	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Haiti	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Honduras	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Hungary	0.52	731,333	0.48	736,756
Iceland	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
India	1.74	2,447,152	1.55	2,354,776
Indonesia	0.34	478,179	0.28	415,107
Iran	0.22	309,410	0.22	345,013
Iraq	0.07	98,449	0.07	109,777
Ireland	0.17	239,090	0.15	227,236
Israel	0.20	281,282	0.20	313,648

MEMBER STATE	FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1970		FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1971	
	Percentage Scale of Assessments <sup>b</sup>	Net Contribution to United Nations Regular Budget <sup>c</sup>	Percentage Scale of Assessments <sup>d</sup>	Net Contribution to United Nations Regular Budget <sup>e</sup>
Italy	3.24	4,556,767	3.54	5,671,580
Ivory Coast	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Jamaica	0.05	70,321	0.04	58,730
Japan	3.78	5,316,227	5.40	9,116,512
Jordan	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Kenya	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Khmer Republic <sup>b</sup>	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Kuwait	0.07	98,449	0.08	129,460
Laos	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Lebanon	0.05	70,321	0.05	78,412
Lesotho	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Liberia	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Libya	0.04	56,256	0.07	121,777
Luxembourg	0.05	70,321	0.05	78,412
Madagascar	0.04	56,256	0.04	63,337
Malawi	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Malaysia	0.11	154,705	0.10	152,824
Maldives	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Mali	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Malta	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Mauritania	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Mauritius	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Mexico	0.87	1,223,577	0.88	1,384,053
Mongolia	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Morocco	0.10	140,641	0.09	137,141
Nepal	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Netherlands	1.16	1,631,435	1.18	1,858,527
New Zealand	0.36	506,307	0.32	485,838
Nicaragua	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Niger	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Nigeria	0.14	196,898	0.12	180,189
Norway	0.43	604,756	0.43	674,344
Pakistan	0.37	520,372	0.34	521,203
Panama	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Paraguay	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen <sup>i</sup>	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
People's Republic of the Congo <sup>i</sup>	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Peru	0.10	140,641	0.10	156,824
Philippines	0.34	478,180	0.31	474,155
Poland	1.47	2,067,422	1.41	2,187,222
Portugal	0.16	225,026	0.16	250,919
Romania	0.36	506,307	0.36	564,567
Rwanda	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Saudi Arabia	0.05	70,321	0.07	117,777
Senegal	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Sierra Leone	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Singapore	0.05	70,321	0.05	78,412
Somalia	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730

MEMBER STATE	FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1970		FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1971	
	Percentage Scale of Assessments <sup>b</sup>	Net Contribution to United Nations Regular Budget <sup>c</sup>	Percentage Scale of Assessments <sup>d</sup>	Net Contribution to United Nations Regular Budget <sup>e</sup>
South Africa	0.52	731,333	0.54	854,851
Spain	0.92	1,293,897	1.04	1,678,972
Sudan	0.05	70,321	0.04	58,730
Swaziland	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Sweden	1.25	1,758,012	1.25	1,960,304
Syria	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Thailand	0.13	182,834	0.13	203,871
Togo	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Tunisia	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Turkey	0.35	492,488 <sup>f</sup>	0.35	549,595
Uganda	0.04	56,272 <sup>f</sup>	0.04	63,027
Ukrainian SSR	1.93	2,714,370	1.87	2,908,613
USSR	14.61	20,547,639	14.18	22,065,684
United Arab Republic	0.20	281,282	0.18	274,283
United Kingdom	6.62	9,310,430	5.90	8,964,633
United Republic of Tanzania	0.04	57,141 <sup>f</sup>	0.04	63,816
United States	31.57	50,378,797 <sup>g</sup>	31.52	56,312,170
Upper Volta	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Uruguay	0.09	126,578	0.07	101,777
Venezuela	0.45	632,885	0.41	626,979
Yemen	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
Yugoslavia	0.40	562,565	0.38	587,932
Zambia	0.04	56,256	0.04	62,730
	100.16	146,846,272	100.00	163,664,655

<sup>a</sup> Percentage scales of assessments for 1971 also apply to contributions to the United Nations regular budget for 1972 and 1973.

<sup>b</sup> As approved by the General Assembly on 8 December 1967 (resolution 2291 (XXII)), and as amended by the Assembly on 21 December 1968 (resolutions 2472 A and B (XXIII)).

<sup>c</sup> The amounts listed are the net contributions for 1970 after allowing for credits from the Tax Equalization Fund, derived from staff assessment, and other revenues.

<sup>d</sup> As approved by the General Assembly on 4 December 1970 (resolution 2654 (XXV)).

<sup>e</sup> The amounts listed are the net contributions for 1971 after allowing for credits from the Tax Equalization Fund and other revenues and after an adjustment to take into account advances to the Working Capital Fund.

<sup>f</sup> Amounts charged against the credits of the following Member States: Canada, \$719; Turkey, \$244; Uganda, \$16; United Republic of Tanzania, \$885; United States, \$5,978,456.

<sup>g</sup> Assessment for Fiji, which became a United Nations Member on 13 October 1970, was to be determined by the General Assembly in 1971.

<sup>h</sup> On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

<sup>i</sup> On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

<sup>j</sup> On 8 January 1970, the Congo (Brazzaville) notified the Secretary-General that it had changed its name to the People's Republic of the Congo.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Fifth Committee, meetings 1370-1375, 1398, 1399.  
Plenary Meeting 1917.

A/8011 and Add.1 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Contributions.

A/8011, Chapter VII. Draft resolution recommended

by Committee on Contributions, approved by Fifth Committee on 2 November 1970, meeting 1375, by 86 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.  
A/8183 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2654 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8183, adopted without objection by

General Assembly on 4 December 1970, meeting 1917.

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

(a) The scale of assessments for Member States' contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973 shall be as follows:

[See table above, PERCENTAGE SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1971.]

(b) Subject to rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments given in sub-paragraph (a) above shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1973, when a report shall be submitted for the consideration of the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

(c) Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973 in currencies other than United States dollars;

(d) Subject to rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1971, 1972 and 1973 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates:

Non-member State	Per cent
Federal Republic of Germany	6.80
Holy See	0.04
Liechtenstein	0.04
Monaco	0.04
Republic of Korea	0.11
Republic of Viet-Nam	0.07
San Marino	0.04
Switzerland	0.84

the following countries being called upon to contribute:

(i) To the International Court of Justice:

Liechtenstein,  
San Marino,  
Switzerland;

(ii) To the international control of narcotic drugs:

Federal Republic of Germany,  
Liechtenstein,  
Monaco,  
Republic of Korea,  
Republic of Viet-Nam,  
Switzerland;

(iii) To the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:

Republic of Korea,  
Republic of Viet-Nam;

(iv) To the Economic Commission for Europe:

Federal Republic of Germany;

(v) To the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

Federal Republic of Germany,  
Holy See,  
Liechtenstein,  
Monaco,  
Republic of Korea,  
Republic of Viet-Nam,  
San Marino,  
Switzerland;

(vi) To the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

Federal Republic of Germany,  
Holy See,  
Liechtenstein,  
Monaco,  
Republic of Korea,  
Republic of Viet-Nam,  
Switzerland.

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON FINANCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### CONTINUATION OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit on the existing experimental basis for a further period of two years beyond 31 December 1971 and to review the question of the Unit at the end of that period. [The Joint Inspection Unit had originally been set up for an initial period of four years on the basis of recommendations by the Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.<sup>11</sup>]

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 2735 A (XXV) which was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 17 December 1970, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved the text by 89 votes to 0 on 5 November 1970, on the basis of a proposal by Argentina, Austria, France, India, the United Republic of Tan-

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 952, text of resolution 2150 (XXI), and Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 806-7, text of resolution 2360 A (XXII).

zania, and Upper Volta. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 10 November 1970, the Fifth Committee also decided, on the proposal of Barbados, Ghana, Guyana, India, Mexico and the United Republic of Tanzania, to include the following text in its report on the subject to the Assembly:

In the interest of improving the operations of the Joint Inspection Unit, while at the same time bearing in mind its terms of reference and independent status, the Fifth Committee recommends that:

(a) The Joint Inspection Unit should, through the Secretary-General, publish details of its works programme at the beginning of each year and should intensify its consultations with external bodies of an investigative and co-ordinating nature. It is hoped that in this way overlap and duplication of work carried out by the various bodies in this field may be minimized. The Joint Inspection Unit will, of course, be able to adjust its work programme as it sees fit and will continue to make use of the device of unscheduled, on-the-spot inspections.

(b) The Joint Inspection Unit should give priority attention to requests from legislative bodies for inspection reports in fields within its terms of reference. In this connexion, the Committee suggests to the appropriate legislative bodies that they fully utilize the expertise of the Joint Inspection Unit. Furthermore, the Committee is of the view that the Joint Inspection Unit should take into account the comments made in the Committee concerning rationalization of its field activities.

(c) Legislative bodies should continue to arrange their work programmes in such a way that sufficient time is allocated for full consideration of the Unit's reports and recommendations.

(d) The procedures for the handling of the Joint Inspection Unit reports should in future allow for the reports to be made available to Member States as soon as practicable after issue.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF AD HOC COMMITTEE

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly, in taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, endorsed the observations and recommendations of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, particularly those on the need for a continuing critical

review, in the future, of the implementation of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations.

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 2735 B (XXV), adopted, without a formal vote, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee where it was approved, also without a formal vote, on 17 November 1970. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### REACTIVATION OF AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

In the course of the discussion which took place in 1970 in the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States proposed a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would, inter alia: (1) decide to reactivate the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; and (2) request the Ad Hoc Committee, with the assistance of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and in liaison with the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to direct its attention to the following matters:

(a) the development of programme budgeting in the United Nations system, including the interconnected questions of medium- and long-term planning, the budget cycle, the harmonization of programming and budgetary policies, and the determination of priorities;

(b) the machinery already in existence in the United Nations system for the purposes of programme review, administrative and budgetary control, audit, inspection and co-ordination, with a view to avoiding overlapping of activities;

(c) arrangements and procedures for effective evaluation of the activities of the United Nations system; and

(d) financial, budgetary and programme arrangements of the United Nations with the specialized agencies arising out of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Following a brief discussion on the proposal,

in the course of which some Members felt that no decision should be taken on such a complex and important matter inasmuch as the proposal had been presented rather late in the Assembly's session, the sponsors informed the Fifth Committee that they decided not to press the draft resolution to a vote since there was not enough time for a full discussion of the matter, on the understanding that the Fifth Committee would give it priority consideration at the next Assembly session (due to open in September 1971). The Fifth Committee thereupon decided to defer further consideration of the proposal to the Assembly's 1971 session.

#### FORM OF UNITED NATIONS BUDGET AND DURATION OF BUDGET CYCLE

During its discussion in 1970 on the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee considered a report by the Secretary-General, and related comments by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on proposals to change the form of presentation of the United Nations budget—from an object-of-expenditure basis to a programme basis where feasible, and from an annual to a biennial budget cycle.

The Secretary-General's report was prepared in connexion with his comments on a report by Maurice Bertrand, a member of the Joint Inspection Unit, who had analysed current

United Nations budget practices and had advanced proposals for change.

Several Members of the Fifth Committee felt that more time was needed before a final decision could be reached on changing the form of the budget and the budget cycle.

Eventually, the Fifth Committee decided, by 65 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, to include a paragraph to the following effect in its report to the Assembly on the Fifth Committee's discussion of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee:

Noting the Secretary-General's report to the 1970 Assembly with appreciation, the Fifth Committee asked him to report to the next General Assembly session (due to open in September 1971) through the Economic and Social Council on the progress of the studies necessary to enable the Assembly to be in a position to take a final decision on the question of the form of the United Nations budget and the duration of the budget cycle. The Fifth Committee noted various suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report, as endorsed by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and asked the Secretary-General to base the report requested of him on those suggestions. In particular, the Secretary-General's report should include a mock-up of the 1972 budget estimates in a new form and an assessment of the possible technical difficulties and means to overcome them and a suggested detailed time-table for the preparation and review of a medium-term programme and budget presented in the new format.

In its report, the Fifth Committee also stated that it was conscious of the need to benefit from the best possible advice on the technical questions involved, and asked the Secretary-General to secure, as necessary, the services of qualified outside consultants.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1356, 1357, 1369, 1375-1379, 1381, 1384-1386, 1413, 1415, 1417-1420, 1423.

Plenary Meeting 1933.

##### CONTINUATION OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

A/8128. Report on activities of Joint Inspection Unit during period 1 July 1969-30 June 1970. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/C.5/1299. United Nations Joint Inspection Unit. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1304 and Corr.1. Report on activities of Joint Inspection Unit during period 1 July 1969-30 June 1970. Report by Secretary-General.

A/G.5/L. 1043 and Rev.1. Argentina, Austria, France, India, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution and revision, approved by Fifth Committee on 5 November 1970, meeting 1378, unanimously (89-0).

A/8266. Report of Fifth Committee, Section I, and draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 2735 A (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8266, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966 and 2360 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 relating to the establishment and the setting up of a Joint Inspection Unit,



Taking note with appreciation of the work of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Noting the related reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Decides to continue the Joint Inspection Unit on the existing experimental basis for a further period of two years beyond 31 December 1971;

2. Recommends to the other participating organizations in the United Nations system to take appropriate measures for the continuation of the Joint Inspection Unit on the same basis;

3. Decides to review the question of the Joint Inspection Unit at its twenty-seventh session and, for this purpose, requests the views of the Secretary-General as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the governing bodies of the specialized agencies concerned, the Economic and Social Council, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Joint Inspection Unit itself.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF AD HOC COMMITTEE

A/7999 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8139. Report of ACABQ.

A/8266. Report of Fifth Committee, Section II, and draft resolution B, prepared by Rapporteur on suggestions of Chairman and Brazil, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 17 November 1970, meeting 1386.

RESOLUTION 2735 B (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8266, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933.

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;

2. Endorses the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as set forth in its related report, particularly those contained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of that report concerning the need for a continuing critical review, in the future, of the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

#### REACTIVATION OF AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

A/8266. Report of Fifth Committee, Section V.

#### FORM OF UNITED NATIONS BUDGET AND DURATION OF BUDGET CYCLE

A/7968, A/7987 and Add.1, A/8033. Programming and budgets in United Nations family of organizations: report by Maurice Bertrand (member of Joint Inspection Unit). Notes by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/1310. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Statement by Chairman of ACABQ at 1357th meeting of Fifth Committee on 22 September 1970.

A/C.5/1335, A/8217. Form of presentation of United Nations budget and duration of budget cycle. Report by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), paras. 31-38.

A/8266. Report of Fifth Committee, Section III.

### CHAPTER III

## OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

### ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION AND HARMONIZATION OF BUDGETS AND PROGRAMMES IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION

Among the background documents for the General Assembly to consider in 1970 in taking up the question of administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the inter-governmental bodies related to it was a report prepared by the Secretary-General, requested by the Assembly on 11 December 1969<sup>1</sup> in view of the need to strengthen

and improve the whole machinery of the United Nations system for control and investigation of administrative and financial activities in the interest of economy and greater efficiency and to avoid duplication of efforts. The report was to list all bodies and organs established for such purposes, their terms of reference and the

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 822, text of resolution 2537 B (XXIV).

annual expenditures for the financial years 1965 to 1969, as well as give the estimated outlay of manpower for the preparation of data for the testimony before or consultation with each such body and organ.

This study and a related report by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were discussed mainly in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

On 13 November 1970, the Fifth Committee, acting on a proposal by Austria, Brazil, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, decided to include a paragraph to the following effect in its report on the subject to the Assembly: The Committee was of the opinion that the Secretary-General's report on bodies and organs established for purposes of administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination, and the comments of the Advisory Committee thereon, could be used by the competent organs of the United Nations system in their consideration of matters related to administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination, particularly with a view to the avoidance of duplication and to the efficient and economical use of resources. The Fifth Committee therefore asked the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Joint Inspection Unit to take these reports into account when appropriate. It also asked the Secretary-General to transmit the reports to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the same purpose.

On the proposal of Canada, the Fifth Committee, on 11 December 1970, also included a paragraph in its report to the Assembly whereby it expressed the hope that, in view of the increased interest in and the growing importance of administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies would explore, with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, ways and means to ensure that the Advisory

Committee's annual report on the administrative budgets of these agencies would be made available to United Nations Member States earlier than heretofore. The Fifth Committee felt that more time was required by delegations to study the report and receive instructions from their Governments before debating the report in the Committee.

Also on 11 December, acting on a proposal by the United States related to the need to achieve economy in the reproduction of documentation through better co-ordination among organizations, the Fifth Committee included another paragraph in its report to the Assembly whereby it noted that there was apparently some degree of unutilized internal reproduction capacity currently in Geneva, and agreed that the Secretary-General should explore, with the heads of the specialized agencies in Geneva, the formation of an inter-organizational working-level group to co-ordinate publication schedules with a view to more efficient utilization of existing publication facilities in Geneva.

On 16 December, acting on a recommendation made by the Fifth Committee without objection on 11 December, the Assembly, *inter alia*, asked the Secretary-General (1) to refer the report on general co-ordination matters, for comment, to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA and to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; and also to refer it to the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; (2) to refer the reports before it on the administrative and management procedures for the programme and budget of the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization to the executive heads of those agencies so that they could be brought to the attention of their respective legislative organs.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 2731 (XXV), adopted by the Assembly without vote. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### HARMONIZATION AND GROWTH OF BUDGETS AND PROGRAMMES

Also before the General Assembly in 1970 was a report by the Secretary-General, who had been requested by the Assembly on 17 Decem-

ber 1969<sup>2</sup> to submit an "economic and financial analysis of the nature of the increases in the activities, staff and budget of the United Nations, clearly distinguishing between the increase in money terms and that in real terms," taking into account, to the extent possible, such factors as the rise in contributions to the regular budget of the specialized agencies.

The report was discussed mainly in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

On 17 December 1970, acting on a recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly—convinced that, in the year of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and on the threshold of the Second United Nations Development Decade, it would be appropriate for United Nations Member States to reaffirm their financial commitment to the Organization—asked the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of preparing in due course additional data relevant to the Assembly's resolution of 17 December 1969.

The Assembly recognized that a large share of the growth in money terms had been applied for additional expenses in connexion with increases in the membership of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, increases in the number of working languages, a general rise in the cost of goods and services and the maintenance of existing establishments.

As a result of the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (see above, pp. 319-29, text of resolution 2626 (XXV)), the Assembly considered it desirable that there should be a suitable growth in the activities undertaken by the United Nations system. It was therefore important to achieve a better harmonization of the programming and budgetary policies in the United Nations system through the establishment of closer links between the action of bodies dealing with substantive issues and those dealing with financial and budgetary questions, inter alia, with a view to achieving a more rational and more effective use of the resources that Member States put at the disposal of the United Nations system.

Accordingly, the Assembly urged the Governments of all Member States, in accordance

with their relative capacity to pay, to consider devoting an increasing level of resources to the budgets and voluntary programmes of the United Nations system, on the basis of established programme requirements, in order to enable the organizations of that system to continue their present activities in a more effective way and to undertake new activities for the benefit of the world community as a whole.

It also urged the Governments of all Member States, in a spirit of renewed dedication to the United Nations and the principles embodied in the Charter, to maintain continuity in their contributions to the regular budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, without detriment to increasing contributions to the various voluntary programmes and funds.

The Assembly's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 2748 (XXV), adopted by 107 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions. The Fifth Committee had approved the text on 9 December 1970 by a roll-call vote of 60 to 10, with 4 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Guyana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### ELECTRONIC DATA-PROCESSING IN UNITED NATIONS FAMILY

Considered both by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly in 1970 were recommendations arising out of a study of the electronic data-processing facilities and needs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in Geneva or within technically and economically feasible computer-linking distance. (See also pp. 615-16.) The primary recommendation in the study was the creation of a separate facility in Europe for the United Nations system of organizations which would provide data-processing, systems and information services on an inter-governmental basis.

The inter-agency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (which had commis-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 819-20, text of resolution 2617 (XXIV).

sioned the study carried out by the Auditor-General of Canada) accepted that recommendation and agreed on a number of specific points enumerated by the Secretary-General in a report on the subject, including the creation of an inter-organization board for information systems on which all organizations in the United Nations system would be represented.

By the adoption of resolution 1551 (XLIX) on 30 July 1970, the Economic and Social Council endorsed in principle the idea of establishing a common centre in Geneva and took various decisions on the co-ordination aspects of the matter. (See pp. 618-19.)

On 6 November 1970, the Council commended the proposal of the Secretary-General for establishment of the International Computing Centre and recommended that all organizations represented on ACC review their electronic data-processing work with a view to co-ordinating it with the Centre, and that they consider the desirability of participating in the Centre. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it regularly on the work carried out by the Centre on behalf of each organization.

The matter was also discussed in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

On the basis of a USSR proposal, as amended by Canada and the United Republic of Tanzania, the Fifth Committee, on 13 November 1970, recommended in its report to the Assembly that, bearing in mind the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, the staff

of the International Computing Centre should be recruited with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

The Fifth Committee also recommended a resolution for adoption by the General Assembly on the establishment of the International Computing Centre.

By the adoption of this resolution, on 17 December 1970, the Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Auditor-General of Canada on electronic data-processing in the United Nations family of organizations and noted as well the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on this subject.

The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the proposals for the Centre, subject to appropriate action by the legislative bodies of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization. It invited all other agencies in the United Nations system to join as partners in the International Computing Centre, and it asked the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of ACC., to seek final agreement on the arrangements for the proposed inter-organization board for information systems and related activities.

The Assembly's decisions were set forth in resolution 2741 (XXV), adopted without vote. In the Fifth Committee, the text, suggested by the Committee's Chairman, was approved without vote on 13 November 1970. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1356, 1377, 1381, 1384, 1401, 1404, 1408, 1409, 1417, 1422.  
Plenary Meeting 1932.

A/7938. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8031. Review of administrative and management procedures concerning programme and budget of World Health Organization. Report of Advisory

Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/8131. Bodies and organs established for purposes of administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination. Report of ACABQ.

A/8140. Review of administrative and management procedures concerning programme and budget of International Labour Organisation. Report of ACABQ.

A/8155. Administrative budgets of agencies. Report of ACABQ.

A/8158 and Corr.1. General co-ordination matters. Report of ACABQ.

A/8265. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution as proposed by Committee members and

as amended by Pakistan, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 11 December 1970, meeting 1417.

RESOLUTION 2731(xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8265, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932.

#### The General Assembly

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on general co-ordination matters, on the administrative budgets for 1971 of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as on the review of the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and budget of the International Labour Organisation and of the World Health Organization;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to refer the report on general co-ordination matters to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency through the consultative machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as well as to the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for their information and comment, and to the members of the Board of Auditors and of the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency the observations of the Advisory Committee contained in chapter III of its report on their administrative budgets for 1971, together with the views expressed by members of the Fifth Committee;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the reports on the review of the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and budget of the International Labour Organisation and of the World Health Organization to the executive heads of those organizations so that the reports, together with the views expressed by members of the Fifth Committee, may be brought to the attention of the respective legislative organs.

A/8028. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 25th session, 15 September-17 December 1970. Other decisions, p. 120.

### HARMONIZATION AND GROWTH OF BUDGETS AND PROGRAMMES

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1357, 1387, 1391, 1395 1400, 1406, 1411, 1413.

Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8001/Add.1. Introduction to report of Secretary-General, September 1970, Chapter IX.

A/C.5/1307. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Study of nature of increases in level of expendi-

ture in United Nations regular budget. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1309. Statement by Secretary-General at 1357th meeting of Fifth Committee on budget estimates for financial year 1971.

A/C.5/L.1055. Brazil, Chile, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.1055/Rev.1. Brazil, Guyana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 9 December 1970, meeting 1413, by roll-call vote of 60 to 10, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic,\* Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

Abstaining: China, Romania, South Africa, United Kingdom.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), paras. 12-22 and 153-158, and draft resolution XI.

RESOLUTION 2748(xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 107 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2617(XXIV) of 17 December 1969, in which the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session an economic and financial analysis of the nature of the increase in the activities, staff and budget of the United Nations, clearly distinguishing between the increase in money terms and that in real terms, and also taking into account, inter alia, the rise in the contributions to the regular budgets of the specialized agencies,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the subject,

Convinced that, in the year of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and on the threshold of the Second United Nations

Development Decade, it would be appropriate for Member States to reaffirm their financial commitment to the Organization,

1. Takes note of the study prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of preparing in due course additional data relevant to General Assembly resolution 2617(XXIV);

3. Recognizes, on the basis of the present study, that a large share of the growth in money terms has been applied for additional expenses in connexion with increases in the membership of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, increases in the number of working languages, a general rise in the costs of goods and services and the maintenance of existing establishments;

4. Considers that, as a consequence of the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, it is desirable that there should be a suitable growth in the activities undertaken by the United Nations system;

5. Considers it therefore important to achieve a better harmonization of the programming and budgetary policies in the United Nations system through the establishment of closer links between the action of bodies dealing with substantive issues and those dealing with financial and budgetary questions, inter alia, with a view to achieving a more rational and more effective use of the resources that Member States put at the disposal of the United Nations system;

6. Urges the Governments of all Member States, in accordance with their relative capacity to pay, to consider devoting an increasing level of resources to the budgets and voluntary programmes of the United Nations system, on the basis of established programme requirements, in order to enable the organizations of that system to continue their present activities in a more effective way and to undertake new activities for the benefit of the world community as a whole;

7. Also urges the Governments of all Member States, in a spirit of renewed dedication to the United Nations and the principles embodied in the Charter, to maintain continuity in their contributions to the regular budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, without detriment to increasing contributions to the various voluntary programmes and funds.

#### ELECTRONIC DATA-PROCESSING IN UNITED NATIONS FAMILY

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 390-393, 404, 408, 409.

Plenary Meetings 1721, 1725.

RESOLUTION 1551 (XLIX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, (E/4921, draft resolution V), adopted by Council on 30 July 1970, meeting 1721, by 20 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

[For text of resolution and supporting documentation, see pp. 618-619.]

E/4933, E/L.1361. Inter-agency co-operation relating to computers. Notes by Secretary-General.

E/4904/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 49th session. Decision, pp. 2-3.

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1362, 1381-1384, 1420.

Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIII A, paras. 639-645.

A/8003/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter IV B.

A/8008/Add.2. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Electronic data-processing in United Nations family of organizations. Report of ACABQ, paras. 37-41.

A/8072. Report of Economic and Social Council. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Electronic data-processing in United Nations family of organizations. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Auditor-General of Canada entitled: "Electronic Data-Processing in the United Nations Family of Organizations. Vol. I: A Concept for Effective Growth and Utilization").

A/C.5/1305. Budget estimates for financial year 1971. Electronic data-processing in United Nations family of organizations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), paras. 45-53, and draft resolution IV, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved by Fifth Committee without vote on 13 November 1970, meeting 1384.

RESOLUTION 2741 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933.

#### The General Assembly

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report by the Auditor-General of Canada on electronic data-processing in the United Nations family of organizations;

2. Takes note of the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions set forth in its related report;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General, subject to appropriate action by the legislative bodies of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to proceed with the implementation of the proposals as set forth in paragraph 5 of the Advisory Committee's report;

4. Invites all other agencies in the United Nations system to consider seriously the possibility of joining with the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme as partners in the International Computing Centre at Geneva;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on

Co-ordination, to enter into consultations with a view to reaching final agreement at the secretariat level on the terms of reference and administrative arrangements for the proposed Inter-Organization Board for information systems and related activities;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on all aspects of the implementation of the aforementioned proposals.

## EXTENSIONS TO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AND OFFICE FACILITIES

### UNITED NATIONS ACCOMMODATION IN BANGKOK AND ADDIS ABABA

Reporting to the General Assembly in 1970 on architectural and engineering surveys for the possible construction of United Nations accommodation facilities in Bangkok, Thailand, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Secretary-General stated he was satisfied they were well-conceived and would meet the needs of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Africa, respectively. He recommended that the Assembly approve them in principle at a total cost of \$7.6 million and \$6.2 million, respectively. In addition, the Secretary-General recommended acceptance of the offer from the Government of Thailand for the use of a plot of land on which to construct new buildings, subject to certain agreements outlined in his report, as well as the offer from the Government of Ethiopia to transfer to the United Nations the title to Africa Hall, to the land on which it stands and to the additional land on which new buildings would be constructed by the United Nations, subject to negotiation of mutually agreed terms and conditions for transfer of title and related matters.

In its report on the matter, the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended to the Assembly approval in principle of the building projects and of the offers from Thailand and Ethiopia as set out in the Secretary-General's report.

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly, in adopting resolution 2745 (XXV), by 108 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, concurred in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and authorized the Secretary-General to proceed in accordance with the recommendations in his report.

The Assembly acted on the proposal of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Com-

mittee, which approved the text on 9 December 1970 by 60 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

### UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

Reporting to the General Assembly in 1970 that United Nations premises in Santiago, Chile would, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, be completed during the first half of 1971, the Secretary-General asked for authority to carry forward to 1971 a credit of \$250,000, approved for this purpose for 1970 and remaining unspent at the end of 1970, to meet commitments in 1971. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its related report, concurred in the Secretary-General's request.

As regarded the proposed construction of an additional office building, the Secretary-General, after a preliminary examination of two architectural plans, proposed two alternatives. The first was that he be authorized to obtain revised preliminary plans and cost estimates for the project and submit detailed plans and cost estimates to the 1971 session of the Assembly; if these were accepted, construction would commence at the beginning of 1972. The second alternative was that he be authorized to obtain preliminary plans and cost estimates only, and submit those for approval to the Assembly in 1971. Under the latter alternative, construction could not begin before the autumn of 1972. The Advisory Committee, in its related report, recommended the second alternative.

On 12 December 1970, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee recommended without vote that the Assembly concur in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and that it authorize the Secretary-General to carry forward into 1971 the unspent portion of the funds provided in 1970 for the

programme of alterations and improvements to the United Nations building in Santiago.

These proposals were endorsed by the Assembly at a plenary meeting on 17 December 1970 with the adoption of resolution 2746 (XXV), by 109 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

On 17 December 1969, the General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, that the budgetary appropriations for the United Nations Headquarters construction project should not in any circumstances exceed \$25 million, to be spread over a period of 10 years beginning in 1971. Among other things, it requested the Secretary-General to undertake a further study, to be submitted in 1971, of the optimum distribution of Secretariat functions between Headquarters in New York, the United Nations Office at Geneva and any other location that might be appropriate, bearing in mind the construction projects envisaged. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a systematic inquiry into the possibility and desirability of relocating all or part of certain units of the United Nations.<sup>3</sup>

In submitting his revised estimates for 1971, the Secretary-General proposed that an amount of \$2 million be appropriated for new construction and major alterations to existing premises at Headquarters, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of 17 December 1969.

On 15 December 1970, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, without proposing adoption of a formal resolution, approved the recommendation for including an appropriation of \$2 million in the 1971 budget, for major alterations and new construction at Headquarters, by 56 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions. The Assembly endorsed this action on 17 December 1970 when it approved the United Nations budget for the financial year 1971.

#### PALAIS DES NATIONS

Also before the General Assembly in 1970 were two reports by the Secretary-General, and a related report by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary

Questions, on the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations—headquarters of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Switzerland—and on the programme for extension of the Palais.

One of the Secretary-General's reports updated previous annual reports on the progress of work on the extension to the Palais which the Assembly had authorized on 20 December 1966<sup>4</sup> and subsequently modified on 21 December 1968.<sup>5</sup>

The report indicated that delays—caused mainly by material and manpower shortages coupled with bad weather—and modifications resulting from recommendations of the architects had led to the advancement of the estimated date of occupancy and had substantially increased costs, from the \$22 million initially approved by the Assembly to \$24.5 million. As a result of the \$2.5 million increase in the estimated construction costs, the schedule of appropriations covering the annual instalments on the interest of a \$14,120,000 loan would have to be revised. However, since final costs could not yet be estimated, the terms of repayment of the loan agreement would be reviewed in his next annual report, the Secretary-General stated, and he did not propose an immediate change in the currently approved series of budgetary appropriations.

In a related report, the Advisory Committee suggested that the Assembly might wish to approve the course of action outlined by the Secretary-General to the effect that he proceed as expeditiously as possible with work on the extension to the Palais and that, in his next annual report, he review the existing financing arrangements.

The Secretary-General also submitted an annual progress report on the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations to be undertaken during the period 1966-1974. The report indicated that: the Secretary-General had been able to double the amount of work originally scheduled for

<sup>3</sup> For further details, see Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 839-40, text of resolution 2618(XXIV).

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 937, text of resolution 2246 (XXI).

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 924-25, text of resolution 2488 (XXIII).



execution in 1970; the estimated cost of the programme, excluding new projects, had increased by a further \$472,300; and that reduction of the estimated cost of projects requiring integration with the Palais extension had not proved possible. Also, eight new projects of improvement and major maintenance were proposed at a cost of \$845,000, raising the total cost of this programme to \$6,353,847.

The programme was financed by appropriations of \$2,448,000 (\$612,000 for each of the years 1967 to 1970) and by an interest-free loan of \$1,967,000 to be repaid in five equal instalments from 1970 to 1974. Having regard to the pace and scheduling of the programme and the fact that the last part of the loan was drawn only in 1970, the Swiss authorities, who had granted the loan, agreed to repayment in four equal instalments of \$491,750 during the period 1971-1974.

In a related report, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Assembly approve the

revised programme proposed by the Secretary-General, as well as the provisions relating to repayment of the loan.

On 4 December 1970, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee recommended without vote that the Assembly approve the programme of major maintenance and improvements to the Palais des Nations set out in the Secretary-General's report, as well as the provisions relating to the repayment of the loan which appeared in that report. It also recommended approval of the measures concerning the extension of the Palais as set out in the Advisory Committee's report approving the course of action outlined by the Secretary-General.

These proposals were endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 17 December 1970 with the adoption of resolution 2744 (XXV), by 108 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### UNITED NATIONS ACCOMMODATION IN BANGKOK AND ADDIS ABABA

###### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1412, 1414, 1415.  
Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8008/Add.12. United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/C.5/1325 and Add.1. United Nations accommodation in Bangkok, Thailand. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1328 and Add.1. United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), paras. 115-120, and draft resolution VIII, as proposed by Committee Chairman and as amended by Committee members and by United Republic of Tanzania, approved by Fifth Committee on 9 December 1970, meeting 1414, by 60 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 2745 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 108 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

##### The General Assembly

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General dealing with United Nations

accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Accepts with gratitude the generous offers of the Governments of the host countries;

3. Concur in the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee;

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General, bearing in mind those observations and recommendations to proceed in accordance with the proposals contained in his reports;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly annually on the progress made in the construction of the two projects.

##### UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

###### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.  
Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8008/Add.13. United Nations building in Santiago, Chile. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/1349. United Nations building in Santiago, Chile. Report by Secretary-General.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), paras. 121-125, and draft resolution IX, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1970, meeting 1419.

RESOLUTION 2746 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth

Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 109 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the programme of modification and improvement of existing premises and the proposed construction of an additional office building in Santiago, Chile, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Concurs in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as set out in its report;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry forward into 1971 the unencumbered balance of the funds provided in 1970 for the programme of modification and improvement of the existing United Nations building in Santiago, and for the preparation of preliminary plans and cost estimates for the proposed additional office building.

#### UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1400, 1421, 1422.

A/8008/Add.14, A/C.5/1358. Revised estimates under expenditure sections 1, 2-4, 7-9, 11, 12, 15-19 and income sections 1, 3, 4. Reports of ACABQ and Secretary-General.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee, paras. 139-152.

#### PALAIS DES NATIONS

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1405, 1407.  
Plenary Meeting 1933.

A/8008/Add.8 and Corr.1. Budget estimates for financial year 1971: (a) Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to Palais des Nations, Geneva; (b) Extension of Palais des Nations. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/1331. Extension of Palais des Nations. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1332. Programme of major maintenance of and improvement to Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. Report by Secretary-General.

A/8099. Report of Fifth Committee (on budget estimates for financial year 1971), paras. 108-114, and draft resolution VII, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 4 December 1970, meeting 1407.

RESOLUTION 2744(xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8099, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1970, meeting 1933, by 108 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations, Geneva, as well as his report on the extension of the Palais des Nations;

2. Approves the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations as set out in the Secretary-General's report and the provisions relating to the repayment of the loan appearing in that report, as well as the measures concerning the extension of the Palais des Nations provided in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

## PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

Following up requests made by the Economic and Social Council on 8 August 1969<sup>6</sup> and by the General Assembly on 16 December 1969,<sup>7</sup> the Secretary-General prepared a study in 1970 on trends in the number and length of conferences and meetings held in the economic, social and human rights fields on the resulting changes in the number of interpretation, translation and servicing personnel for the conferences and on the costs of temporary assistance services related to the conferences. His study also contained proposals on the calendar of conferences for 1971 and the following years, to allow for the most rational and economic use possible of the administrative premises and staff assigned, to conference and meeting services

both at Headquarters in New York and at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

The study showed that the total number of meetings and conferences held by United Nations bodies at Headquarters and at Geneva—excluding meetings of the specialized agencies—increased from 4,652 in 1965 to 5,959 in 1969.

The Secretary-General also reported that there was a trend towards an increase in the number and length of meetings by the subsidiary

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 833, text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1460(XLVII).

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 834, text of Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV), operative paras. 6 and 7.

organs of the General Assembly at New York and Geneva, primarily as a result of the creation of new subsidiary organs. Thus, the number of meetings of such organs held in 1969 totalled 1,010, compared with 465 in 1965, and the sum total of length of sessions in 1969 was 728 days, compared with 337 days in 1965.

The number and length of meetings in the economic, social and human rights fields, which took place at Geneva, also showed an increase between 1965 and 1969, while those held at New York had decreased, owing to the transfer of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) from New York to Geneva in 1966 and the transfer of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) from New York to Vienna in 1967.

#### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

After considering the Secretary-General's study and related reports, including a report from the Joint Inspection Unit on issuing minutes instead of summary records, the Economic and Social Council, on 30 July 1970, decided on a number of measures to improve the organization of its work. Among these were measures to enable the Council to receive reports from its subsidiary organs and other sources sufficiently in advance to avoid the proliferation of meetings at the end of Council sessions arising from the late submission of documents relating to its agenda.

On 31 July 1970, the Council decided that its Commission on the Status of Women should meet once every two years, starting in 1971, instead of annually.

It also took a number of decisions on the calendar of conferences and meetings in 1971 of the Council and some of its subsidiary organs.

These decisions were taken without the adoption of a formal resolution.

On 12 November 1970, the Council reaffirmed that the question of the choice of venue for the regular sessions of its regional economic commissions was primarily a matter falling within the competence of those commissions, which met as inter-governmental bodies.

In taking this decision, the Council recalled that it was "established and consistent practice"

which entitled all countries members of regional economic commissions to be venues for commission sessions. It was, moreover, highly-beneficial to the commissions and their member States for some regular commission sessions to be held at venues other than the headquarters of these bodies, despite possible limitations in conference facilities. The Council further recalled in this regard that membership of the regional commissions was limited mainly by geographical considerations and that not all United Nations Members were eligible for membership in these regional organs.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1561 (XLIX), adopted by 14 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Ceylon, Chad, Indonesia, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Tunisia and Upper Volta. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DECISION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of the pattern of conferences was also considered by the General Assembly at its 1970 session held from 15 September to 17 December.

On 11 December, the Assembly approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971, as submitted by the Secretary-General. It asked the Secretary-General to report to it in 1971 on his study, requested the previous year, on proposals for future calendars of conferences which would allow for the most rational and economic use possible of administrative premises and staff assigned to conference and meeting services both at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

In addition, the Assembly requested that the Joint Inspection Unit report to it in 1971 on possible improvements in the system used by the United Nations in handling and processing documents before, during and after meetings, including Assembly sessions, and in organizing proceedings at such meetings.

The Assembly's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 2693 (XXV), adopted without objection. The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its Fifth (Admin-

istrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved the text without vote on 5 December, on the basis of a proposal by Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Japan and New Zealand. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 406, 407, 410, 411.

Plenary Meetings 1722, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN ORGANIZATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL'S WORK

A/7576 and Corr.1. Budget estimates for financial year 1970. Note by Secretary-General (attaching report dated 13 November 1968 on documentation, by 3 members of Joint Inspection Unit).

E/4787. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 4th session, 26 January—6 February 1970, Chapter IV.

E/4802 and Add.1,2. Reports of Joint Inspection Unit. Use of minutes instead of summary records. Report by Lucio Garcia del Solar (member of Joint Inspection Unit), December 1969; observations by Secretary-General; and observations of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

E/4877. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 6th session, 27 May-5 June 1970, Chapter X C.

E/L.1322. Measures to improve organization of work of Council. Note by Secretariat.

E/4923 and Add.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee (Part I).

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, pp. 28-29.

## CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES

E/4887. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4900. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971 and tentative programme for 1972. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

E/L.1328. Letter of 2 June 1970 from Austria.

E/4924. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

E/4925. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971 and tentative programme for 1972.

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 49th session. Other decisions, pp. 29-30.

E/L.1360. Ceylon, Chad, Indonesia, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1561 (XLIX), as proposed by 8 powers, E/L.1360, as orally revised, adopted by Council on 12 November 1970, meeting 1729, by 14 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the established and consistent practice which entitles all countries members of regional economic commissions to be the venue of meetings of the said commissions,

Considering that it is highly beneficial to these commissions and their member States to have some of their regular sessions held elsewhere than at the headquarters of these organs, despite the limitations in terms of conference facilities that may exist,

Recalling also that the membership of the regional economic commissions, unlike that of the principal organs of the United Nations, is limited primarily by geographical considerations and that not all Members of the United Nations are eligible for membership in these regional organs,

1. Reaffirms that the question of the appropriateness of the choice of venue for the regular sessions of the regional economic commissions is primarily within the competence of the said commissions meeting as intergovernmental bodies, as provided in their rules of procedure;

2. Recalls that the participation of States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the regional organs is governed by the terms of reference and rules of procedure of those regional organs, in accordance with Article 69 of the Charter of the United Nations and the interpretation thereof in rule 75 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, and that this question is accordingly subject to the decisions of the above-mentioned organs.

E/4904/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its resumed 49th session. Other decisions, p. 5.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISION

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1396, 1409.

Plenary Meeting 1926.

A/8001. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1969-15 June 1970, Part Five, Chapter III B.

A/8003 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIV D and Annex III.

A/8138 and Add.1,2. Pattern of conferences. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8172. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/1300. Report of Secretary-General (concerning communication from Chairman of Joint Inspection Unit).

A/G.5/L.1054. Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Japan, New Zealand: draft resolution, as amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 5 December 1970, meeting 1409.

A/8222. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2693 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8222, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 December 1970, meeting 1926.

#### The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report and the observations thereon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present the study called for under the terms of paragraph 6 of its resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

3. Decides to continue in force for 1971 the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2609 (XXIV) relating to the pattern of conferences;

4. Approves the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1971, as submitted by the Secretary-General in his report;

5. Requests the Joint Inspection Unit to submit its report called for by paragraph 15 of resolution 2609 (XXIV), through the appropriate channels, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

## PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Following a decision taken by the General Assembly on 11 December 1969<sup>8</sup> with a view to cutting down on the growing volume of United Nations documentation, a number of measures to this end were taken by various United Nations bodies in 1970. Other steps for reducing documentation still further were also the subject of additional decisions taken in 1970 by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

On 31 July 1970, for instance, the Council, in deciding on a number of measures to improve the organization of its work (see also page 877), also advocated ways of reducing the number and size of various documents and publications, as well as ways of speeding up the submission of Council documents needed for discussion of items of its agenda.

When, later in the year, the General Assembly took up the question of United Nations publications and documentation, it had before it not only the decision of the Council but also a report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 11 December 1969. Also before the Assembly was a related report by its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Discussion took place first in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which had before it a proposal submitted by Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Liberia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Poland.

The purpose of this draft resolution was to defer consideration of the item to the General Assembly's 1971 session, in the meantime (a)

requesting the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce documentation in those areas within his competence and authority, (6) inviting the Joint Inspection Unit to examine and report on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations and (c) reiterating the Assembly's appeal of 11 December 1969 to all organs, bodies and committees to consider ways of reducing documentation.

The United States proposed amending the draft resolution so that instead of asking the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce documentation, the Assembly would request that he continue those efforts with the specific objective of achieving a reduction of \$1 million during 1971, and that an itemized report of the savings be submitted to the Assembly in 1971.

The United States amendment was approved by the Fifth Committee on 10 December 1970 by 17 votes to 12, with 42 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as thus amended by the United States, was then approved by 58 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

When the Fifth Committee's text came up for final approval at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 16 December 1970, Brazil, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania proposed an amendment the effect of which would be to delete the reference to the stipulation, as proposed in the Fifth Committee by the United

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 830-831, text of resolution 2538 (XXIV).

States, that the Secretary-General reduce documentation costs by \$1 million during 1971.

The Assembly adopted the seven-power amendment by 78 votes to 17, with 19 abstentions. The Assembly then approved the text as a whole, as thus amended, by 118 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, with the adoption of resolution 2732 (XXV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Before taking this decision, the Assembly also had before it a United States proposal (introduced as a compromise to the seven-power

amendment) to revise the Fifth Committee's text so that the Assembly would ask the Secretary-General to continue trying to reduce documentation costs "in the areas within his competence and authority with the target of reducing documentation costs by \$1 million in 1971." The amendment to this effect, however, was not put to the vote because the seven-power text, which had already been approved, according to the Assembly's rules of procedure, implied the rejection of the United States proposal.

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—49TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 406, 407, 410, 411.

Plenary Meeting 1722.

A/7576 and Corr.1. Budget estimates for financial year 1970. Note by Secretary-General (attaching report dated 13 November 1968 on documentation, by 3 members of Joint Inspection Unit).

E/4787. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 4th session, Chapter IV.

E/4802 and Add.1,2. Reports of Joint Inspection Unit. Use of minutes instead of summary records. Report by Lucio Garcia del Solar (member of Joint Inspection Unit), December 1969; observations by Secretary-General; and observations of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

E/4877. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its 6th session, Chapter X C.

E/L.1332. Measures to improve organization of work of Council. Note by Secretariat.

E/4923 and Add.1. Report of Co-ordination Committee (parts I and II).

E/4904. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council, during its 49th session, 6-31 July 1970. Other decisions, pp. 28-29 (Part I, recommendations 1-8 and Part II).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1413, 1415, 1420.

Plenary Meeting 1932.

A/8003. Report of Economic and Social Council, 9 August 1969-31 July 1970, Chapter XIV B.

A/8126 and Corr.1,2. Publications and documentation of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8212. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/1300. Pattern of conferences. Report of Secretary-General.

A/8226. Report of Fifth Committee containing draft resolution proposed by Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Liberia, New Zealand, Philippines and Poland, as amended by United States, approved

by Fifth Committee on 10 December 1970, meeting 1415, by 58 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

A/L.623 and Rev.1. Brazil, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania: amendment and revised amendment to draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee in A/8226.

A/L.624. United States: amendment to draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee in A/8226.

RESOLUTION 2732 (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8226, and as amended by 7 powers, A/L.623/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932, by 118 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on publications and documentation of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that its resolutions 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2632 (XXV) of 9 November 1970, as well as the appointment by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination of two special rapporteurs to carry out a survey of certain reports and studies in the economic and social field, provide concurrently for a closely related examination of the whole field of documentation, meetings and procedures of the General Assembly,

1. Decides to defer to the twenty-sixth session its consideration of the item entitled "Publications and documentation of the United Nations";

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session any additional information relating to the implementation of resolution 2538 (XXIV) which he deems appropriate;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, without detriment to the work programmes of the United Nations, his efforts to reduce expenditures on documentation in areas within his competence and authority, keeping in mind the suggestions specifically made in the Fifth Committee for greater economy in this regard;

4. Invites the Joint Inspection Unit, with reference to paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of its report on documentation and further to paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2609(XXIV), to examine and report on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations with a view to drawing attention to those which appear to have lost their usefulness or have become redundant or whose value may not measure up to the cost involved in continuing them, and

to submit its findings and recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session along with the report referred to by the Secretary-General in his report on the pattern of conferences dated 22 September 1970;

5. Reiterates its appeal, in paragraph 1 of resolution 2538(XXIV), to all United Nations organs, bodies and committees to consider ways of reducing documentation.

## THE UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

In 1970, gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and at overseas offices was over \$6 million. (Revenue derived from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes accrues to the United Nations; revenue from stamps used for postage purposes from United Nations Headquarters in New York is retained by the United States Postal Service, in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and the United States Government. Similarly, revenue from the United Nations stamps in Swiss denominations used for postage from the Palais des Nations, Geneva, is retained by the Swiss Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Enterprise (PTT) according to the agreement between the United Nations and the Swiss Government.)

One of the first commemorative issues for 1970 was the Peace Bell stamp, in denominations of 60 and 250. This fourth stamp in the "Art at the United Nations" series showed the Japanese peace bell that was presented to the United Nations by the United Nations Association of Japan in 1954. Another commemorative issue, in denominations of 60 and 130, paid tribute to the Lower Mekong Basin Development Project and reproduced a map of the area being developed under United Nations auspices. Both stamps were issued on 13 March.

Two stamps in the United Nations/Geneva definitive series were issued on 17 April in compliance with the terms of the United Nations/Swiss agreement. The 60-centime stamp was the same design as the 11¢ definitive issued in New York in 1962; the 10-franc stamp was similar to the \$1.00 definitive issued in New York in 1951. However, both stamps were changed in colour.

The third commemorative stamp for the year

was issued on 22 May, on the theme "Fight Cancer," in 60 and 130 denominations which showed a man wrestling with a giant crab.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter was commemorated with a "Peace and Progress" issue on 26 June. Special permission was given by the United States Postal Service to cancel these stamps in San Francisco on the one day of 26 June, as well as in New York. The 6¢, 13¢ and 250 denominations were issued individually, as well as collectively, on an imperforate, 440 souvenir sheet.

In conformity with the agreement between the United Nations and the Swiss PTT, four more definitive stamps were issued, on 22 September, in Swiss denominations as follows: 70 centimes, a copy of the New York 130 definitive of 1969; 80 centimes, copied from the 1965 200 definitive; 90 centimes, similar to the 300 definitive issued in New York in 1961; and a 2-franc issue, a replica of the 500 definitive of 1964. The Geneva issues were different in colour from the New York originals.

The fifth and final commemorative for 1970 was issued in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 17 December 1969 on the theme "Peace, Justice and Progress." The 6¢ and 130 stamps, issued on 20 November, showed a pair of scales superimposed on an olive branch and a chart.

By the end of 1970, United Nations stamps were available in local currency to collectors in 79 countries outside the United States.

The number of first-day covers serviced for the various issues in 1970 was as follows:

Peace Bell	502,384
Lower Mekong Basin Development	522,218
United Nations/Geneva definitives	148,055

Fight Cancer	444,449	United Nations/Geneva definitives	226,000
Peace and Progress	1,317,489	Peace, Justice and Progress	521,419

## FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS FOR 1969

On 4 December 1970, the General Assembly approved the financial reports and accounts for the year ending 31 December 1969 and the relevant reports of the Board of Auditors for the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Assembly did so in adopting resolutions 2653 A-F (XXV), on the basis of recommendations by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a note by the Secretary-General with a consolidated statement of the accounts. (For texts of resolutions and

voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the discussion of the reports and accounts in the Fifth Committee, the USSR, while concurring in the approval of the financial reports and accounts for 1969 submitted by the Board of Auditors, reiterated its objection to the inclusion in the budget for 1969 of expenditures related to the financing and repayment of amortization and interest charges on United Nations bonds, to the maintenance of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), to the United Nations Cemetery in Korea and to the financing, from the regular budget, of technical co-operation programmes for economic, social and industrial development. The inclusion of such items of expenditure in the budget, it considered, were in contravention of the United Nations Charter.

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION**  
Fifth Committee, meeting 1385.  
Plenary Meeting 1917.

- A/7937. Budget performance of United Nations for financial year 1969. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/1323. Note by Secretary-General (annexing combined statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1969 and of income, expenditure and surplus for 1969 covering all funds in custody of Secretary-General).
- A/8189. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution A-F, as suggested by Committee Chairman, and as approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 16 November 1970, meeting 1385.

#### UNITED NATIONS

- A/8007. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1969 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/8150. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), paras. 1-9.
- A/8189. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 2653 A (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8189, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 December 1970, meeting 1917.

#### The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;
2. Concurs in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.

#### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- A/8007/Add.1. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1969 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/8150. Report of ACABQ, paras. 10-12.
- A/8189. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 2653 B (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8189, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 December 1970, meeting 1917.



## The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Development Programme for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.

## UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

A/8007/Add.2. Financial report and accounts for year 1969 and reports of Board of Auditors.

A/8150. Report of ACABQ, paras. 13-15.

A/8189. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 2653 c (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8189, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 December 1970, meeting 1917.

## The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.

## UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A/8007/Add.3. Accounts for the year ended December 1969 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/8150. Report of ACABQ, paras. 16-20.

A/8189. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 2653D(xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8189, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 December 1970, meeting 1917.

## The General Assembly

1. Accepts the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.

## UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

A/8007/Add.4. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1969 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/8150. Report of ACABQ, paras. 21-23.

A/8189. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 2653 E. (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8189, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 December 1970, meeting 1917.

## The General Assembly

1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.

## VOLUNTARY FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

A/8007/Add.5. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1969 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/8150. Report of ACABQ, paras. 24-26.

A/8189. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 2653 F (xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8189, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 December 1970, meeting 1917.

## The General Assembly

1. Accepts the accounts of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.

## AUDIT REPORTS RELATING TO CONSOLIDATED STATUS OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FUNDS

On 16 December 1970, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation, taken without vote, of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, took note of the audit reports on the consolidated status of funds of the United Nations Development Programme Account as at 31 December 1969, and of the audit reports on the status of funds allocated to the participating and executing agencies under the Special

Fund component and the Technical Assistance component of the Programme. Note was also taken of observations on the audit reports made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Assembly took these actions in adopting, without objection, resolution 2730 (XXV). (For the text of resolution 2730 (XXV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—25TH SESSION  
Fifth Committee, meeting 1419.  
Plenary Meeting 1932.

A/8025. Consolidated status of funds of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Account and its subsidiary accounts, as at 31 December 1969, and report of Board of Auditors.

A/8236. Consolidated status of funds of UNDP Account as at 31 December 1969. Report of ACABQ.

A/8261. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution, as suggested by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1970, meeting 1419.

RESOLUTION 2730(xxv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/8261, adopted without objection by Assembly on 16 December 1970, meeting 1932.

The General Assembly

Takes note of the audit report on the consolidated status of funds of the United Nations Development Programme Account as at 31 December 1969 and of the audit reports on the status of funds allocated to the participating and executing agencies under the Special Fund component and the Technical Assistance component of the Programme, and of the observations thereon made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

## **PART TWO**

### **The Inter-Governmental Organizations Related to the United Nations**

## CHAPTER I

# THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

At the end of 1970, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)<sup>1</sup> had 102 member States, the same number as the previous year. Ireland became a member State on 6 January 1970, while Nicaragua withdrew from the Agency on 14 December 1970.

The Agency accepted some new tasks during the year: carrying out safeguards responsibilities under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; assembling information on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; studying the effects of nuclear power stations on the human environment; and preparing for the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 1971. These new activities did not, however, overshadow other Agency activities, which were carried on as usual.

### AGENCY SAFEGUARDS RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>2</sup> which entered into force on 5 March 1970, entailed a growth of Agency safeguards activities. The Treaty called upon each non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty to accept safeguards controls as set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA. A Safeguards Committee, open to all member States, was established to advise the Agency on its safeguards responsibilities under the Treaty.

By the end of 1970, IAEA had concluded 44 safeguards agreements with 32 States. These agreements involved 10 nuclear power stations, 68 other reactors, 4 conversion plants, fabrication plants and fuel-reprocessing plants and 74 other separate accountability areas. This amounted to a control of about 12 per cent of the total world capacity of 24,000 megawatts (electrical).

The Agency's programme of systems analysis—the study of the nuclear power programmes of member States—was nearly completed and

had been agreed to by most specialists involved. (See also pp. 58-59.)

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Under IAEA'S regular programme and the United Nations Development Programme, about \$3 million worth of technical assistance was provided to some 60 countries in 1970. During the first 11 months of the year, 138 experts and 11 visiting professors carried out assignments, and equipment valued at \$629,300 was delivered. As in previous years, training was offered at IAEA'S International Centre for Theoretical Physics, at Trieste, Italy. In addition, 354 fellowships were awarded for individual study.

During the year, 11 regional and inter-regional training courses were organized by IAEA. The Agency also sponsored an advanced summer school on reactor physics; two visiting seminars, in Asia and the Far East; and three study tours: on in vivo radioisotope measurement techniques in medicine, in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden and the USSR; on the use of isotopes and radiation in agricultural research, in the USSR; and on industrial applications of radioisotopes and radiation, in Canada and the United States.

In 1970, more IAEA assistance was provided to projects in agriculture than to any other sector. Considerable assistance was given to the industrial application of radioisotopes and radiation, and the number of projects in prospecting, mining and the processing of nuclear materials also increased.

### ENVIRONMENT

Three symposia on radioactive pollution caused by peaceful uses of atomic energy were organized during the year: one in New York,

<sup>1</sup>For further information about IAEA, see Y.U.N., for years 1953-1969.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 17-19, text of Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

on environmental aspects of nuclear power stations; another in Aix-en-Provence, France, on developments in the management of low and intermediate level radioactive wastes; and a third in Salzburg, Austria, on the use of nuclear techniques in the measurement and control of environmental pollution.

Isotopic tracer techniques for the study of pesticide residues were being investigated in order to reduce pollution from chemical pesticides. The programme was being carried out in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

Radioactive fall-out data was being collected in collaboration with FAO. In co-operation with WHO, the Agency made siting evaluations for power plants to be built in various countries and published basic safety standards for radiation protection.

#### NUCLEAR POWER

By the end of 1970, 24,000 MW(C) of nuclear electrical capacity were expected to have been installed throughout the world. By 1980, this figure was expected to rise to 330,000 MW(e), or about 15 per cent of all electric power generated. During the year, IAEA continued to supply practical services in assisting member countries in the development of nuclear power; the Agency advised on economic studies, reactor siting and safety and evaluated bids for supplying reactor facilities.

Several conferences and meetings were convened to assess progress in technical aspects of nuclear power. Design criteria and safety of concrete pressure vessels were discussed by an expert panel. An international working group on fast reactors and a symposium on progress in sodium-cooled fast reactors were convened. In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe, IAEA organized a symposium on the economic integration of nuclear power stations in electric power systems.

The Agency has acted as a clearing-house for data on nuclear raw materials. An IAEA panel reviewed the geology of uranium occurrences and defined areas of exploration, and a symposium, held in Latin America, discussed the recovery of uranium from its ores.

The peaceful use of nuclear explosions was the subject of two international expert meetings held in Vienna, Austria. A bibliography on the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions was issued, and a comprehensive review of the subject was being prepared.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Nuclear applications in food and agriculture continued to be studied by a Joint Division of FAO and IAEA, which concentrated on co-ordinated research programmes on soil fertility and crop production, plant breeding and genetics, animal production and health, insect eradication and pest control, pesticide residues and pollution, and food preservation.

A new international programme on food irradiation was launched under the joint auspices of IAEA and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Agency also prepared a training manual on food irradiation technology.

The use of the radiation-induced sterile-male technique in controlling the Mediterranean fruit fly obtained conclusive results. The project was carried out in Central America under the United Nations Development Programme; smaller experiments took place in Murcia, Spain, and on the island of Procida, Italy. The Agency's laboratory in Seibersdorf, Austria, supported all experiments, provided training in mass-rearing techniques and continued radiation sterilization studies on the tsetse fly and codling moth.

#### NUCLEAR MEDICINE, PHYSICS, INDUSTRY

A number of research contracts and agreements on radiation biology, radioisotope application in medicine, and dosimetry were concluded or renewed. A scientific meeting between representatives of IAEA and WHO reviewed recent research on biochemical indicators of radiation injury in man. Assistance to laboratories and hospitals in many countries to improve dosimetry in radiotherapy centres proved successful, and 180 dosimeters had been posted to institutions in 41 developing countries. Absolute radiation dose determination was discussed by a joint IAEA/WHO panel, which also made recommendations for international action.

The Agency's physical science programme concentrated on the physics of fission, fusion and neutron physics. A meeting of the Joint ENEA/IAEA Liaison Group dealt with thermionic electrical power generation. Increased international co-operation in fusion research was agreed upon at a consultants' meeting, which was followed by a panel on this topic.

The collection and publication of data from all over the world on environmental isotopes in precipitation continued. A symposium on the use of isotopes in hydrology was held in Vienna, and the Agency provided courses and lectures in hydrology, organized within the framework of the International Hydrological Decade.

Increasing interest was shown in industrial nuclear techniques, notably in radiation processing, mining and mineral surveys, and pollution control.

#### NUCLEAR INFORMATION

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) started operations in May 1970; by the end of the year, 36 countries and eight international organizations were participating in the scheme. The aim of INIS was to compile a complete file of references to published scientific literature, to be collected and stored by computer and made available to all member States on magnetic tapes, prints or microfiches.

A second international conference on nu-

clear data for reactors was organized by IAEA during the year. The conference assessed the current status of measurement and evaluation in important areas of neutron physics data.

#### GENERAL CONFERENCE

The fourteenth session of the IAEA General Conference was held in Vienna from 22 to 28 September 1970. Vikram A. Sarabhai, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India, was elected President. The General Conference voted (subject to ratification) to increase the membership of the Board of Governors from 25 to 34. The Board elected Vishnu Trivedi (India) as Chairman.

#### SECRETARIAT

As at the end of 1970, there were 1,082 staff members employed by IAEA under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments, drawn from 61 nationalities. Of these, 357 were in the professional and higher categories and 725 in the general service and maintenance and operative categories.

#### BUDGET

The IAEA General Conference set the regular budget of the Agency for 1971 at \$13,778,000. The target for voluntary contributions to finance technical assistance projects was increased to \$2.5 million, as of 1971.

### ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1970; contributions as set for 1970)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage 1970	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)		Percentage 1970	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.04	4,741	Ceylon	0.05	5,926
Albania	0.04	4,741	Chile	0.21	24,891
Algeria	0.09	10,668	China	3.63	430,264
Argentina	0.84	99,565	Colombia	0.18	21,335
Australia	1.38	163,571	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.05	5,926
Austria	0.52	61,635	Costa Rica	0.04	4,741
Belgium	1.00	118,530	Cuba	0.17	20,150
Bolivia	0.04	4,741	Cyprus	0.04	4,741
Brazil	0.81	96,009	Czechoslovakia	0.83	98,380
Bulgaria	0.16	18,964	Denmark	0.56	66,376
Burma	0.05	5,926	Dominican Republic	0.04	4,741
Byelorussian SSR	0.46	54,523	Ecuador	0.04	4,741
Cameroon	0.04	4,741	El Salvador	0.04	4,741..
Canada	2.74	324,772			

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount
	1970	(in U.S. dollars)		1970	(in U.S. dollars)
Ethiopia	0.04	4,741	Nigeria	0.13	15,409
Federal Republic of Germany	6.36	753,850	Norway	0.39	46,226
Finland	0.44	52,153	Pakistan	0.33	39,115
France	5.44	644,803	Panama	0.04	4,741
Gabon	0.04	4,741	Paraguay	0.04	4,741
Ghana	0.07	8,297	Peru	0.09	10,667
Greece	0.26	30,817	Philippines	0.31	36,744
Guatemala	0.05	5,926	Poland	1.33	157,645
Haiti	0.04	4,741	Portugal	0.14	16,594
Holy Sec	0.04	4,741	Republic of Korea	0.11	13,038
Hungary	0.47	55,709	Republic of Viet-Nam	0.06	7,111
Iceland	0.04	4,741	Romania	0.33	39,115
India	1.58	187,277	Saudi Arabia	0.05	5,926
Indonesia	0.31	36,774	Senegal	0.04	4,741
Iran	0.20	23,706	Sierra Leone	0.04	4,741
Iraq	0.06	7,111	Singapore	0.05	5,926
Ireland	0.15	17,780	South Africa	0.47	55,709
Israel	0.18	21,335	Spain	0.83	98,380
Italy	2.94	348,478	Sudan	0.05	5,926
Ivory Coast	0.04	4,741	Sweden	1.13	133,939
Jamaica	0.05	5,926	Switzerland	0.78	92,453
Japan	3.43	406,558	Syria	0.04	4,741
Jordan	0.04	4,741	Thailand	0.12	14,223
Kenya	0.04	4,741	Tunisia	0.04	4,741
Khmer Republic*	0.04	54,523	Turkey	0.32	37,929
Kuwait	0.06	7,111	Uganda	0.04	4,741
Lebanon	0.05	5,926	Ukrainian SSR	1.75	207,427
Liberia	0.04	4,741	USSR	13.25	1,570,522
Libya	0.04	4,741	United Arab Republic	0.18	21,335
Liechtenstein	0.04	4,741	United Kingdom	6.00	711,180
Luxembourg	0.05	5,926	United States	31.50	3,733,695
Madagascar	0.04	4,741	Uruguay	0.08	9,482
Malaysia	0.10	11,853	Venezuela	0.41	48,597
Mali	0.04	4,741	Yugoslavia	0.36	42,670
Mexico	0.79	93,638	Zambia	0.04	4,741
Monaco	0.04	4,741			
Morocco	0.09	10,667	Total		11,870,780
Netherlands	1.05	124,456			
New Zealand	0.33	39,115			
Nicaragua†	0.04	4,741			
Niger	0.04	4,741			

\*On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 14 December 1970, Nicaragua withdrew from IAEA.

## ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
(For period October 1970-September 1971)

Chairman: Vishnu Trivedi (India)

Vice-Chairmen: G. W. van Boetzelaer van Asperen (Netherlands); S. Andrzejewski (Poland)

MEMBER	GOVERNOR
Argentina	O. A. Quihillalt
Australia	P. Baxter
Belgium	J. Errera
Brazil	H. G. de Carvalho
Canada	N. F. H. Berlis

Chile  
Denmark  
France  
Hungary  
India  
Japan  
Morocco  
Netherlands

## GOVERNOR

M. Serrano Fernández  
H. H. Koch  
B. Goldschmidt  
B. F. Straub  
V. C. Trivedi  
K. Niiseki  
N. El Fassi  
C. W. van Boetzelaer van Asperen

MEMBER	GOVERNOR	MEMBER	GOVERNOR
Nigeria	—	Syria	A. Kaddoura
Pakistan	I. H. Usmani	Thailand	C. Isarangkun na Ayuthaya
Poland	S. Andrzejewski	USSR	I. D. Morokhov
Republic of Viet-Nam	Le Van Thoi	United Kingdom	M. I. Michaels
South Africa	D. B. Sole	United States	T. K. Glennan
Spain	J. M. Otero Navascues	Uruguay	A. G. Frangella

## MAIN COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY  
COMMITTEE

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of

Viet-Nam, South Africa, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

## SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

M. A. El-Guebeily (United Arab Republic); B. Goldschmidt (France); W. B. Lewis (Canada); I. Malek (Czechoslovakia); S. Mitsui (Japan); L. C. Prado (Brazil); I. I. Rabi (United States); Homi N. Sethna (India); V. I. Spitsyn (USSR).

## SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director-General: Sigvard Eklund

Deputy Director-General for Administration: John A. Hall

Deputy Director-General for Research and Isotopes: André Finkelstein

Deputy Director-General for Technical Assistance and Publications: Upendra Goswami

Deputy Director-General for Technical Operations: Ivan Zheludev

Inspector General for Safeguards and Inspection: Rudolf Rometsch

## HEADQUARTERS

International Atomic Energy Agency  
Kärntnering 11-13  
A-1010 Vienna, Austria  
Cable Address: INATOM VIENNA  
Telephone: 52 45 11  
Telex: 12645

## CHAPTER II

## THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

At the end of 1970, the International Labour Organisation (ILO)<sup>1</sup> had 21 member States, the same number as the previous year.

Following the resignation of David A. Morse from the post of Director-General of the International Labour Office, the ILO Governing Body appointed Wilfred Jenks (United Kingdom) to succeed him for a five-year term beginning 1 June 1970. Mr. Jenks was previously Principal Deputy Director-General of ILO.

Two sessions of the International Labour Conference were held in 1970. The fifty-fourth session was devoted to the improvement of working and living conditions in general, the

fifty-fifth session to the special problems of seafarers.

The fifty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 3 to 25 June 1970. The Conference was addressed by President V. V. Giri of India and by more than 200 other speakers who took part in the general debate on the theme of world

<sup>1</sup> For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of ILO and its activities prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., reports of the Director-General to the ILO Conference and the proceedings of the Conference.



poverty and ILO's role in helping to raise minimum living standards.

The Conference adopted: a Convention and a Recommendation on minimum wage-fixing with special reference to developing countries; a new Convention, revising former standards, concerning annual holidays with pay; and a Recommendation concerning special youth employment and training schemes for development purposes. It also discussed a proposed Recommendation concerning protection and facilities to be afforded to workers' representatives in the undertaking, and decided to include this item on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session in 1971 with a view to setting new international labour standards.

The Conference also approved a number of resolutions. It called for ILO action on trade union rights and their relation to civil liberties necessary for their exercise; affirmed that non-governmental delegates attending ILO meetings should be free to express their views and those of their organizations and to report back to their membership; and requested the inclusion in the schedule of occupational diseases listed in the Employment Injury Benefits Convention (No. 121), 1964, of deafness and other noise-induced disorders, illnesses resulting from the performance of work under compression, and infectious diseases contracted by the staff of medical services and laboratories.

By further resolutions the Conference: called on ILO to strengthen its workers' education activities, particularly in developing countries, with a view to training workers for active participation in national development; invited ILO to co-ordinate current projects and experiments relating to the employment of older workers, with a view to avoiding discriminatory practices, to study methods of continuous vocational training or retraining enabling such workers to adapt to technological change and to examine the effects of certain pension schemes on the employment of older workers; and asked for ILO participation in the Conference on the Human Environment, to be convened by the United Nations in 1972, particularly as regards the working environment.

Finally, the Conference approved a resolution requesting the updating and periodic review of the Model Code of Safety Regulations

for Industrial Establishments drawn up in 1949 for the guidance of Governments and industry.

In accordance with usual practice, the Conference set up a tripartite committee to examine the application by member States of ILO Conventions and Recommendations. The committee examined replies from 65 Governments to the comments made by an independent committee of experts which meets annually to consider difficulties of application. It also considered reports from Governments on the effect given to four Recommendations, dealing, respectively, with protection of workers' health, welfare facilities, occupational health services and workers' housing.

The Conference took note of the sixth special report presented by the Director-General of ILO on the application of the Declaration adopted by the ILO Conference in 1964, concerning the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa.<sup>2</sup>

The fifty-fifth (maritime) session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva from 14 to 30 October 1970, was the eighth session since ILO's founding in 1919 to be devoted specifically to labour and social conditions in the shipping industry. Sixty-five speakers took part in the general debate on developments in shipping, seafarers' living and working conditions and the activities of ILO in this field.

The international standards adopted during this session were: a Recommendation on employment problems arising from technical developments and modernization on board ship; a Recommendation on the vocational training of seafarers; a Convention and a Recommendation on accident prevention on board ship, at sea and in port; a Convention and two Recommendations on crew accommodation, the two latter dealing with air conditioning and the control of harmful noise, respectively; and a Recommendation on seafarers' welfare at sea and in port.

This brought the total number of international standards adopted by the International Labour Conference since 1919 to 134 Conventions and 142 Recommendations. The total

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 492-93.

number of ratifications of Conventions by member States reached 3,695, an increase of 130 over the previous year.

At its fifty-fifth session the Conference also passed a resolution on the subject of minimum wages of seafarers. In view of the general decrease in the value of money since the adoption in 1958 of a Recommendation on seafarers' minimum wages, the Conference stated that the figures of £42 or \$100 could be regarded as the present equivalent of the previously recommended minimum monthly wage, and requested that these figures be periodically reviewed by ILO'S Joint Maritime Commission. Fourteen other resolutions were approved, calling for ILO studies on a broad range of questions relating to maritime work.

The ninth Conference of the American States Members of the International Labour Organisation met in Caracas, Venezuela, from 12 to 24 April 1970, with Government, employer and worker representatives from 19 countries attending. Among the questions discussed were social security in the western hemisphere, participation of employers' and workers' organizations in economic and social development, and remuneration and conditions of work in relation to economic development. The Conference adopted resolutions on a variety of social problems affecting Latin America and the Caribbean, including employment promotion, voluntary participation by the population in development and freedom of association.

The fourteenth session of ILO'S Asian Advisory Committee was held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 14 to 25 September 1970. The Committee considered such matters as employment promotion, population policies, the use of labour-intensive techniques in industry, vocational training, rural development, implementation of ILO standards and technical co-operation.

#### THE WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Launched in 1969 as a major ILO contribution to the Second United Nations Development Decade, the World Employment Programme was intended to stimulate and co-ordinate national and international efforts to stem the rising tide of unemployment and underemployment which accompanied the rapid population growth in the developing regions of the world.

During 1970, ILO took a number of steps to make the promotion of productive employment a mainspring of its activities. Employment aspects were emphasized in the organization's technical co-operation programmes, in such fields as industrialization, rural development, vocational training and productivity. Research was initiated on various factors affecting employment, including trade policies, the rural exodus, the "green revolution" in agriculture, education, progressive technology for developing countries, labour-intensive techniques in public works and the role of the service sector in expanding employment. Contacts with the Governments of developing countries were also strengthened through ILO regional teams and offices.

The first study of an individual country to be made under the World Employment Programme was carried out in Colombia, at Government invitation, by a 27-man team of development specialists made available by ILO and 11 other international and regional organizations. In its report to the Colombian Government, the mission submitted proposals for integrated policies dealing with such matters as agrarian reform, industrial advance, income distribution, the use of labour-intensive techniques, labour legislation, health and education and international trade and aid policies. After examination by a presidential committee, the recommendations were to be acted upon under a three-year development plan adopted by the Colombian Congress in November 1970. A similar inter-agency team was invited by the national authorities to study the employment situation in Ceylon, and plans were under way for missions of the same type to Africa.

An educational programme aimed at high-level policy planners was also conducted. A seminar held in Dakar, Senegal, in December 1970, enabled senior officials from eight French-speaking African countries to study employment promotion in relation to human resources planning.

#### FIELD ACTIVITIES

In 1970, there was further growth in ILO technical co-operation activities for the development of human resources and social institutions and the improvement of living and working conditions.

During the year, the agency spent more than \$29.9 million on technical assistance, compared with \$24.5 million in 1969 and \$20.8 million in 1968.

These funds came from the following sources: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Special Fund component, \$19.9 million; UNDP-Technical Assistance component, \$5.5 million; funds in trust (special financial contributions from Governments), \$2 million; and the ILO regular budget, \$2.5 million.

The expenditure was allocated by region as follows: Africa, \$13 million; Asia, \$7 million; Europe, \$2.7 million; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$5 million; the Near and Middle East, \$1.6 million; and inter-regional projects, \$0.6 million.

A major part of ILO's technical aid went to human resources development, including manpower organization, vocational training, small-scale industry, productivity, and management development.

Assistance continued in the following fields: organization of co-operatives, social security, occupational safety and health, workers' education, vocational rehabilitation, rural development, labour relations and labour administration. The Agency continued to co-ordinate the Andean Indian Programme, a multi-agency

project to assist the indigenous populations of South American countries, including new activities financed under the UNDP Special Fund component.

The World Employment Programme, comprising regional plans for Latin America, Asia and Africa, was financed during 1970 mainly under the ILO regular programme (\$516,000).

#### TRAINING CENTRES AND INSTITUTES

The International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, established by ILO in 1965 at Turin, Italy, continued to provide training in the latest techniques in management, technology and teaching methodology for key personnel, including managers, instructors, technicians, and directors of training services, primarily from the developing regions of the world. A multinational staff of instructors and visiting lecturers had trained people from more than 120 countries and territories since the Centre's opening.

The International Institute for Labour Studies, Geneva, an ILO centre for advanced study in the labour and social fields, continued to bring together government administrators, trade union officials, industrial experts and management, university and other specialists from all parts of the world. The activities of the Insti-

#### ILO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1970

(Number of expert assignments by region and by field of activity)

	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Middle East	Inter-Regional	Total
Over-all economic and social development							
Statistics	2		6	—	—	—	10
International labour standards							
Economic planning		2	—	1			
Human resources development							
Manpower planning and organization	56	29	36	1			133
Management development	109	31	46	56			250
Small industries and handicrafts	33	19	21	7	15		95
Vocational training	238	86	140	17	39		522
Conditions of work and life							
Social security	17	7	5	1	4		34
Occupational safety and health	5	2	10	6			23
General conditions of work		4	3		2		17
Social institutions development							
Labour law and labour relations	4	1	2		1		9
Labour administration	16	10	5		3		34
Workers' education	5	2	1		2		10
Co-operative, rural and related institutions development	67	16	8		9		102
Total	562	211	283	91	92		1,244

tute were both regional and international in scope.

#### RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

In 1970, ILO published under the title Towards Full Employment the report of the inter-agency mission which drew up a comprehensive employment promotion plan for Colombia, under the World Employment Programme (see above). Also published were three studies. Development and Rural Tradition in Africa, Agricultural Organisations and Development and Social Security in Agriculture, and, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the first part of a Code of Safety for Fishermen and Fishing Vessels.

Other publications included reports on all agenda items of the 1970 sessions of the International Labour Conference. For the fifty-fourth session, a two-part report by the Director-General was issued. The first part, Poverty and Minimum Living Standards: the Role of the ILO, discussed the inadequate social results of development and suggested ways in which progress might be made towards attaining minimum standards of life for all workers and their families, as well as the contribution that ILO might make towards this goal. The second part of the report reviewed ILO'S activities in 1969. A supplement to the report, The ILO and the United Nations: Twenty-Five Years of a Partnership of Service, traced the development of relations between the two organizations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

Reports published for the ninth Conference of American States Members of ILO included a report by the Director-General outlining major economic and social trends in the Americas and reviewing progress in the implementation of the Ottawa Programme of Social Security Reform, as well as possible ILO contributions to development in the hemisphere.

The International Labour Office also continued its periodical publications: International Labour Review, Official Bulletin, Legislative Series and Year Book of Labour Statistics, as well as its public information magazine, ILO Panorama.

#### SECRETARIAT

As of 31 December 1970, the number of full-time staff under permanent, indefinite, fixed-term and short-term appointments at ILO headquarters and at area, branch and other offices stood at 3,036. Of these, 1,689 were in the professional and higher categories (including 875 technical assistance experts) and 1,347 in the general service and maintenance categories. The total staff employed for one year or more under the regular ILO budget was 1,800, including 600 officials assigned to technical co-operation projects.

#### BUDGET

In June 1969, the fifty-third session of the International Labour Conference approved a budget totalling \$61,500,000 to cover ILO expenses during the 1970-1971 biennium. In June, 1970, at the fifty-fourth session of the Conference, this was increased to \$62,929,849 (including funds from UNDP). The main details of expenditure covered by this budget were:

	1970-1971 Estimates (in U.S. dollars)
Policy-Making Organs	
International Labour Conference	1,339,200
Governing Body	362,410
	1,701,610
General Management	1,655,788
Programmes of Activity	
Major advisory meetings	1,064,420
Central research and planning	4,417,634
Conditions of work and life	4,506,736
Human resources	8,232,823
Social institutions development	4,852,260
International labour standards	1,595,829
Management of field programmes	8,688,720
Relations and conference services	7,033,172
Publications and public information	5,332,511
International Institute for	
Labour Studies	650,000
International Centre for Advanced	
Technical and Vocational Training,	
Turin	700,000
	47,074,105
Service and Support Activities	
Legal services	270,954
Personnel and administrative services	6,534,530
Financial and general services	3,873,840
	10,679,324

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1970-1971 Estimates (in U.S. dollars)			1970-1971 Estimates (in U.S. dollars)	
Other Budgetary Provisions		1,264,066	Unforeseen expenditure	260,000
			Working Capital Fund	929,849
Deduct: Adjustment for staff turnover		—313,493	Total gross expenditure budget	62,929,849
Less: Part of cost of increased salaries and family allowances for General Service category staff in Geneva		-321,400	Miscellaneous income	
			Deduct: Receipts from UNDP Technical Assistance Special Account	—1,829,000
		61,740,000	Total net expenditure budget	61,100,849

## ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1970; contributions as assessed for 1971)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.08	25,012	Guatemala	0.08	25,012
Algeria	0.12	37,519	Guinea	0.08	25,012
Argentina	1.28	400,197	Guyana	0.08	25,012
Australia	1.83	572,156	Haiti	0.08	25,012
Austria	0.42	131,315	Honduras	0.08	25,012
Barbados	0.08	25,012	Hungary	0.42	131,315
Belgium	1.35	422,083	Iceland	0.08	25,012
Bolivia	0.08	25,012	India	2.39	747,242
Brazil	1.23	384,564	Indonesia	0.43	134,441
Bulgaria	0.19	59,405	Iran	0.27	84,416
Burma	0.09	28,139	Iraq	0.09	28,139
Burundi	0.08	25,012	Ireland	0.23	71,911
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	140,694	Israel	0.15	46,899
Cameroon	0.08	25,012	Italy	2.42	756,622
Canada	3.36	1,050,516	Ivory Coast	0.08	25,012
Central African Republic	0.08	25,012	Jamaica	0.08	25,012
Ceylon	0.09	28,139	Japan	2.82	881,683
Chad	0.08	25,012	Jordan	0.08	25,012
Chile	0.31	96,922	Kenya	0.08	25,012
China	2.98	931,707	Khmer Republic*	0.08	25,012
Colombia	0.28	87,543	Kuwait	0.09	28,139
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.08	25,012	Laos	0.08	25,012
Costa Rica	0.08	25,012	Lebanon	0.08	25,012
Cuba	0.26	81,290	Lesotho	0.08	25,012
Cyprus	0.08	25,012	Liberia	0.08	25,012
Czechoslovakia	0.92	287,641	Libya	0.08	25,012
Dahomey	0.08	25,012	Luxembourg	0.08	25,012
Denmark	0.70	218,858	Madagascar	0.08	25,012
Dominican Republic	0.08	25,012	Malawi	0.08	25,012
Ecuador	0.08	25,012	Malaysia	0.15	46,899
El Salvador	0.08	25,012	Mali	0.08	25,012
Ethiopia	0.08	25,012	Malta	0.08	25,012
Federal Republic of Germany	5.01	1,566,394	Mauritania	0.08	25,012
Finland	0.37	115,682	Mauritius	0.08	25,012
France	6.07	1,897,807	Mexico	0.76	237,617
Gabon	0.08	25,012	Mongolia	0.08	25,012
Ghana	0.10	31,266	Morocco	0.13	40,646
Greece	0.22	68,785	Nepal	0.08	25,012
			Netherlands	1.13	353,299
			New Zealand	0.47	146,947

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Nicaragua	0.08	25,012	Thailand	0.18	56,278
Niger	0.08	25,012	Togo	0.08	25,012
Nigeria	0.19	59,405	Trinidad and Tobago	0.08	25,012
Norway	0.51	159,453	Tunisia	0.08	25,012
Pakistan	0.50	156,327	Turkey	0.49	153,200
Panama	0.08	25,012	Uganda	0.08	25,012
Paraguay	0.08	25,012	Ukrainian SSR	1.44	450,222
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen †	0.08	25,012	USSR	10.45	3,267,229
People's Republic of the Congo	0.08	25,012	United Arab Republic	0.28	87,543
Peru	0.13	40,646	United Kingdom	9.12	2,851,400
Philippines	0.37	115,682	United Republic of Tanzania	0.08	25,012
Poland	1.24	387,691	United States	25.00	7,816,337
Portugal	0.22	68,785	Upper Volta	0.08	25,012
Republic of Viet-Nam	0.09	28,139	Uruguay	0.12	37,519
Romania	0.43	134,441	Venezuela	0.50	156,327
Rwanda	0.08	25,012	Yemen	0.08	25,012
Senegal	0.08	25,012	Yugoslavia	0.40	125,061
Sierra Leone	0.08	25,012	Zambia	0.08	25,012
Singapore	0.08	25,012			
Somalia	0.08	25,012	Total		31,265,349
Spain	1.04	325,160			
Sudan	0.08	25,012			
Sweden	1.58	493,992			
Switzerland	1.18	368,931			
Syria	0.08	25,012			

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

## ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

(As at 31 December 1970)

### MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNING BODY OF ILO

Chairman: Simeon Olujimi Koku (Nigeria)  
Vice-Chairmen: Gullmar Bergenstrom (Sweden), Em-  
ployers' Group; Joseph Morris (Canada), Workers'  
Group

#### REGULAR MEMBERS

##### GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

Brazil*	
Canada†	J. Douglas Love
Central African Republic	Jean Wallot
China†	Cheng Pao-nan
Colombia	Antonio Oviedo
Czechoslovakia	P. Tomasek
Ecuador	J. R. Martinez Cobo
Federal Republic of Germany†	H. Knolle
France†	Alexandre Parodi
India*†	
Indonesia	U. Njotowijono
Italy†	Roberto Ago
Japan!	Yukiyoshi Kunogi
Kenya	James I. Othieno

Libya*	
Nigeria	S. O. Koku
Republic of Viet-Nam	Dam Sy Hien
Romania*	
Syria	M. Allaf
USSR!	I. V. Goroshkin
United Kingdom†	C. F. Heron
United States†	George H. Hildebrand
Upper Volta*	
Uruguay	Hector Gros Espiell

\* Regular representative not yet appointed.

† Members holding non-elective seats as States of  
chief industrial importance.

##### EMPLOYERS' MEMBERS

F. Bannerman-Menson (Ghana); Gullmar Bergen-  
strom (Sweden); Ernst-Gerhard Erdmann (Federal  
Republic of Germany); H. Georget (Niger); M.  
Ghayour (Iran); D. Gonzales Blanco (Brazil);  
C. A. G. Henniker-Heaton (United Kingdom); M.  
Nasr (Lebanon); E. P. Neilan (United States); N.  
H. Tata (India); P. Waline (France); F. Yllanes  
Ramos (Mexico).

## WORKERS' MEMBERS

M. Benseddik (Morocco); F. Dachraoui (Tunisia);  
N. De Bock (Belgium); R. Faupl (United States);  
G. B. Fogam (Cameroon); J. Morris (Canada); G.  
Muhr (Federal Republic of Germany); P. T. Pimenov  
(USSR); C. T. H. Plant (United Kingdom); A.  
Sanchez Madariaga (Mexico); I. Shioji (Japan);  
O. Sunde (Norway).

## DEPUTY MEMBERS

## GOVERNMENT DEPUTY MEMBERS

Algeria*	—
Argentina*	—
Belgium*	—
Bulgaria*	—
Chile*	—
Denmark	G. Coln
Iran	D. Farman-Farmaian
Pakistan*	—
People's Republic of Congo*	—
Somalia*	—

Uganda

M. S. Owor

Venezuela

C. Leáñez Sievert

\* Deputy representative not yet appointed.

## EMPLOYERS' DEPUTY MEMBERS

A. Abate (Ethiopia); D. Andriantsitohaina (Mada-  
gascar); A. Bastid (Ivory Coast); Sir Grant Ferrier  
(Australia); M. Ghali (Tunisia); M. Montt Bal-  
maceda (Chile); D. A. R. Phiri (Zambia); F. K.  
Richan (Canada); F. M. Salvi (Italy); A. Ver-  
schueren (Belgium); A. Vitaic Jakasa (Argentina);  
K. F. Yoshimura (Japan).

## WORKERS' DEPUTY MEMBERS

Abid Ali (India); B. Armato (Italy); A. Becker  
(Israel); A. Bo-Boliko (Democratic Republic of Con-  
go); A. Boltyah (United Arab Republic); J. Gon-  
zalez Navarro (Venezuela); R. Louet (France); J. R.  
Mercado (Colombia); S. Shita (Libya); T. E. Skin-  
ner (New Zealand); B. Solomon (Ethiopia); G.  
Weissenberg (Austria).

## SENIOR OFFICIALS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: Wilfred Jenks

Deputy Directors-General: Abbas Ammar; Francis  
BlanchardAssistant Directors-General: Bertil Bolin; Albert  
Tévoédjré; Xavier Caballero Tamayo; Yujiro  
Ohno; Pavel E. Astapenko

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International Labour Organisation Regional Office  
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## CHAPTER III

## THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)<sup>1</sup> celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1970. During its first quarter century, the organization grew from 46 member States to 119 full members and two associate members. Its budget increased from \$2 million in 1945 to more than \$100 million in 1970, including the regular programme of FAO and funds received from the United Nations Development Programme and other programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations ("partnership budgets").

At a special one-day conference held in November 1970, at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, FAO'S Director-General reviewed the organization's development over twenty-five years. He estimated that during that period resources for technical assistance and pre-investment work, including those contributed by Governments on the spot, amounted to approximately \$1,000 million, and that the total investment in development work was around \$2,000 million.

Pope Paul VI, the first Catholic Pontiff to visit FAO headquarters, attended the conference and pledged the continued support of the Roman Catholic Church in the organization's "great and complex work."

In June 1970, FAO held a Second World Food Congress at The Hague, Netherlands, which was attended by 1,800 participants. Conservation, population growth and the role of youth in development were among the topics discussed at the plenary sessions of the Congress. Specialized commissions of the Congress analysed proposals for tackling the major problems of the developing countries as reflected in FAO'S Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development.

A Final Declaration of the Congress called on Governments to increase drastically the supply of resources for development through an improved system of international co-operation.

## ACTIVITIES IN 1970

During 1970, FAO supervised the spending of approximately \$59 million under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Special Fund component allocations, which were spread over 259 operational projects. Under the Technical Assistance component of UNDP, about 600 projects costing approximately \$12 million were carried out by FAO in 1970. During the year, FAO also operated field projects involving approximately \$14 million in trust fund monies.

Some 800 fellowships were awarded during 1970, bringing the total number of fellowships supervised by FAO since 1951 to approximately 8,700. In 1970, there were 37 training centres in existence, and FAO was co-operating with the International Atomic Energy Agency in organizing three new centres.

The joint Inter-Secretariat Committee set up by the Agreement on Co-operation between FAO and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization held four meetings during 1970.

In 1970, FAO representatives participated in more than 1,000 conferences, seminars and specialized discussions held by United Nations

<sup>1</sup> For further information, particularly about FAO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., FAO reports of the Director-General and FAO Catalogue of Publications.

bodies and specialized agencies. The organization was also represented at meetings of the Organization of American States, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Colombo Plan, as well as meetings of non-governmental organizations and other bodies concerned with agricultural and rural development.

#### FOOD STANDARDS

The keystone of the joint FAO/World Health Organization (WHO) Food Standards Programme continued to be the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which developed international food standards aimed at protecting health, harmonizing national food legislations and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. At the end of 1970, 79 developed and developing countries were members of the Commission. More than 50 standards and three codes of hygienic practices had been adopted by the Commission, and some 400 food additive provisions had been toxicologically examined. The Commission's Code of Principles for Milk and Milk Products had been adopted by 71 countries.

#### FAO INVESTMENT CENTRE

The commitment of loans and credits for agricultural development by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliated organizations—the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation—increased from \$369 million in 1968/1969 to \$414 million in 1969/1970. Of the latter amount, \$275 million went to 21 projects which the FAO/International Bank Co-operative Programme helped to prepare. National contributions brought the total expenditures on these projects to more than double that amount. Facilities granted by IDA included a \$26 million credit to help finance the largest tile drainage operation ever undertaken, on nearly 1 million acres of irrigated land in the Nile Delta.

A major undertaking of the FAO/Inter-American Development Bank Co-operative Programme in 1970 was the initiation of assistance to the Peruvian Government in planning projects for land reform.

During the year, assistance was also given to the Asian Development Bank in the preparation of various projects.

#### INDUSTRY CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME

Through the Industry Co-operative Programme (ICP) FAO was providing the machinery for establishing contacts and co-ordinating action between inter-governmental agencies and public and private sectors interested in agricultural development. By the end of 1970, about 90 companies were members of ICP.

Among the projects carried out in 1970 were those involving the production of small farm equipment in Pakistan, testing of high-protein weaning food in West Africa, pulp-milling in Central America and research on production of yeast for animal feed from coffee waste. The Government of Cyprus and UNDP accepted a proposal for pilot-scale production of protein from carob beans, as part of a research project covering the many uses of the bean. Industry also provided experts for FAO field assignments in the Caribbean, India and the Republic of Korea.

#### WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The World Food Programme, a joint operation of the United Nations and FAO, continued to provide food aid to be used both as an investment in social and economic development and for emergency relief.

During 1970, the Programme committed \$270 million to 90 development projects in 45 countries. This included an allocation of 126,000 tons of dried skim-milk powder and 42,000 tons of butter oil to India's \$241 million dairy-improvement and milk-marketing scheme, the largest such project ever undertaken in a developing country.

During the same period, some 20 emergency operations were approved in as many countries. It was estimated that more than 6 million victims of natural or man-made disasters received food aid under the Programme during the year.

Since the inception of the Programme in 1963, nearly 500 projects, for a total commitment of over \$1,150 million, have been approved in 84 countries. (For further information about the World Food Programme, see pp. 369-75.)

#### FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign was launched in 1960 to increase public awareness of the world food problem and to support projects designed to solve it. Under the Campaign, national committees had been set up in 93 de-

veloped and developing countries by the end of 1970. During the year, FAO supervised 137 field projects sponsored by the Campaign, mainly in the areas of farmer training, rural communications, nutrition, education and rural youth.

Six East African Freedom from Hunger Committees participated in a study tour of nutrition-education and social-communications work in Zambia as a preliminary to the establishment of national programmes in their own countries. Five West African committees were helped to launch a regional grouping for the exchange of staff members and information.

The Young World Promotion Group was formally admitted to the FAO structure as the Advisory Group on FAO programmes. By the end of 1970, there were Young World Programme Committees (or corresponding bodies) in 47 countries. During the year, publicity "walks" were organized for the first time in Guatemala, India, Italy, Kenya and Zambia; they raised nearly \$4 million.

#### COMMODITIES AND TRADE

During 1970, FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems was primarily concerned with promoting commodity export earnings and import savings in the developing countries. An FAO central information service on food aid operations was set up during the year to assemble data on trade transactions subject to the new consultative and reporting procedures accepted by the principal trading countries. This information was presented in a new FAO quarterly, Food Aid Bulletin.

A Study Group on Meat was established in October 1970, bringing the total number of commodity study groups to 11.

In its first year of operation, the Consultative Committee on Tea was instrumental in achieving acceptance of an informal arrangement whereby exporters agreed to withhold 90 million pounds of tea during 1970 with a view to stabilizing the international market. The Consultative Committee on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres reached an agreement on an indicative price range for Thai kenaf, continued its recommendations for Pakistan jute and maintained a close watch on the growing threat to jute from synthetics. The Consultative Sub-Committee on Hard Fibres failed to reach agreement on extension of the informal international quota and

price arrangements for this group of fibres which had been successfully operated in 1968 and 1969.

#### ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Further progress was made in applying a more highly integrated approach to country planning assistance, appraisal and economic intelligence. The country-evaluation method, by which all FAO-administered programmes were assessed as a whole, was adopted in 1970.

A survey of the Comahue region in Argentina, one of the largest under-developed temperate regions in the world, was successfully concluded in 1970. The Lerma (Mexico) project to assist the Mexican Government in the social and economic development of a region inhabited by 8 million people became operational at the end of 1970. The Brazilian Government was given assistance in drawing up plans for a four-year, \$3-million project designed to set up a co-ordinated policy-making structure in agrarian development.

#### STATISTICS

In support of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture and its concurrent promotional campaign, FAO organized training centres at international, regional and national levels. For the first time, an integrated project was set up, comprising five African countries and aimed at linking current census-taking operations with the establishment of a permanent structure retaining the personnel and equipment assembled for the 1970 census.

The first volume of FAO's Review of Consumption Surveys 1970 was issued, and further progress was made towards the standardization of production and agricultural producer price statistics.

Forty-six field projects were carried out during the year, and technical supervision was provided for some 40 fellowships.

#### FISHERIES

The safeguarding of the living resources of oceans and inland waters against pollution and other dangers continued to be a major concern of FAO. In December 1970, an FAO Conference on Marine Pollution was attended by some 300 marine biologists, ecologists and pollution experts, who recommended guidelines for international control of marine pollution.

During 1970, FAO participated in more than 130 fishery development projects. Among them were the International Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme, which embraced the largest number of countries ever involved in an FAO fishery project, and the \$13.4 million UNDP/FAO fishery development project in the Atlantic Ocean, off Africa.

Revolutionary changes in equipment and techniques were reviewed at FAO's third Conference on Fish Finding, Purse Seining and Aimed Trawling, held at Reykjavik, Iceland, in May 1970 and attended by 350 fishery technologists, engineers, industrialists and managers from 34 countries.

During 1970, Spain and Belgium signed the FAO-sponsored Convention on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the South East Atlantic, bringing the total number of signatories to eight. Japan and the Republic of South Africa became the first two countries to ratify the Convention.

#### FORESTRY

During 1970, FAO prepared a revised version of Forest Policy, Law and Administration., which provided guidance for national forest services and education centres. A Handbook on Forest Concessions, intended to assist member Governments in keeping their forests under sound economic management, was also published.

The International Labour Office, the United Nations regional economic commissions and Swedish authorities joined forces with FAO in organizing training courses and seminars in forestry techniques in Europe and Africa. Programmes in the operation of national parks and wildlife reserves in Latin America were made possible through Rockefeller Foundation support. Programmes in forestry training were carried out in co-operation with the Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

Pre-investment forestry surveys were made in Colombia and Guyana.

#### NUTRITION

In line with the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, FAO intensified its efforts at orienting national development plans towards nutritional needs. Governments were helped to formulate comprehensive

policies and programmes, to carry out food consumption surveys and to wage the "war on waste" through food-control services and legislation.

Efforts to bridge the protein gap continued in 1970 with further studies on the measurement of under-nutrition, particularly in children, and with the development of high-lysine wheat, high-protein rice and other improved varieties of cereals and legumes. Co-operation continued with WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on several projects in this area.

#### PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION

During 1970, more than 700 FAO specialists were assigned to field projects in plant production and protection, including development of pasture production and better grazing control.

New high-yielding varieties of rust-resistant wheat were identified through a project covering 23 countries in the Near East, Africa and Southern Europe. Soybean cultivation was introduced and tested in various Asian, African and Latin American countries. Seeds of protein-rich crops were supplied to educational and research programmes in developing countries.

In the search for safer and more effective use of pesticides, FAO joined forces with WHO. More than 250 pesticide residue levels had been recommended as being internationally acceptable in crops.

Desert locust surveys in strategic areas and local concentration of effort prevented the formation of swarms in 1970.

In co-operation with various governmental and non-governmental authorities, FAO developed a world-wide programme for conservation of plant genetic resources for use in future plant breeding programmes. Over 200 field projects were in operation during 1970. Among these were projects in Thailand (rubber), Iraq (cereal seed), Ceylon (pasture) and Turkey and the United Arab Republic (tomatoes).

#### AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Advancing technology, the growing commercialization of agriculture and the implications of agrarian reform called for sweeping changes and heavy investment in the agricultural sector. By introducing new techniques in farm management and mechanization, food processing, storage and agricultural engineering, FAO sought to

contribute to a smooth transition in agriculture.

Among the 130 field projects administered in 1970 was a UNDP-financed project assisting Iran in the development of a hides, skins and leather industry. Assistance was given to the diversification of agriculture in El Salvador, where an FAO team introduced limes and cashew nuts and improved the production of livestock and basic food crops. In Turkey, FAO aided a project in the processing and marketing of fruits and vegetables.

#### LAND AND WATER

##### DEVELOPMENT

Land reclamation and soil development figured prominently among the field projects supervised by FAO in 1970.

During the year, a Soil Data Bank was set up for the computerized storage, retrieval and interpretation of information on soils.

Large-scale projects in soil fertility and fertilizer use were given FAO aid during 1970. Under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Fertilizer Programme, FAO provided 25 countries with 48 experts who worked on field experiments, demonstrations and pilot schemes for fertilizer distribution to farmers. The Fertilizer Programme continued to be carried out in co-operation with private industry.

Stress was also laid on the need for realistic planning in irrigation and water development projects. The Merim Lagoon Basin Project, an investigation undertaken at the request of Brazil and Uruguay, was completed in 1970, and a pre-investment survey of groundwater resources in Jordan was continued.

#### ANIMAL PRODUCTION

##### AND HEALTH

In the promotion of animal production and the improvement of animal health, increased emphasis was put on investment opportunities for the developing countries and on field projects designed to fit into the countries' development programmes.

Specialists were sent to India to co-operate with that country's dairy-improvement and milk-marketing scheme, one of the largest nutritional

undertakings in the world (see above). The Milk Technology Institute in Valdivia, Chile, and three FAO/UNICEF-assisted milk plants in Malawi, Mali, and Nigeria became operational during 1970.

Supplies of vaccine were sent to Lebanon, where rinderpest disease reappeared in 1970 for the first time in 50 years. The Near East Animal Health Institute, an FAO/UNDP-assisted project with headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, co-operated in establishing facilities for diagnosis and vaccine production. Countries north and south of the Sahara were helped in combating contagious bovine pleuropneumonia. In Mexico, research was progressing on methods of protecting livestock against bat-transmitted rabies, a growing economic threat in a number of Latin American countries.

Seventeen training courses with a total of 273 trainees were organized during the first six months of 1970. Four permanent regional training programmes were established in Latin America, Africa and the Near East, and two-year certificate training courses for middle-grade technicians were set up in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

#### RURAL INSTITUTIONS

Efforts were continued to widen the range of knowledge, incentives and opportunities available to the rural community. At the FAO World Conference on Agricultural Education and Training, organized in Copenhagen, Denmark (July-August 1970), with the co-operation of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 350 delegates from 95 countries urged a more comprehensive approach to problems of rural development through more efficient planning. New forms of co-operation in agricultural development, enabling farmers to participate in planning programmes devised for their benefit, were discussed at FAO-sponsored meetings in Brazil, Denmark and Poland.

Co-operation in agricultural research on an ecological rather than a geo-political basis was advanced with the appointment of a consultant to assist Governments in the Sudanian, or semi-

arid, zone of Africa. Three types of research zone were being set up: semi-arid, humid tropical and high altitude. The new approach was based on the similarity of environmental factors, such as climate and soils, which cut across national boundaries and lent themselves to concerted action on problems with common characteristics.

An integrated approach to the development of rural institutions was also applied in Afghanistan, where a project financed by UNDP and the Swedish International Development Authority helped to set up a training centre and two pilot areas for the development of sugar beet and other crops.

#### DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

The organization continued to maintain the leading international library on food and agriculture.

Communication media were increasingly used to assist development projects. Communications experts were being recruited to work in the field, producing audio-visual aids to interest local populations in development projects and to assist in the training of extension workers.

A pilot German-language edition of FAO'S bi-monthly review of development, *Ceres*, was published in November-December.

Publications and documents issued in 1970 included the following:

**ANNUALS:** The State of Food and Agriculture 1970; Commodity Review and Outlook 1969-70; Yearbook of Forest Products 1969; Animal Health Yearbook 1969; Trade Yearbook 1969; Production Yearbook 1969; Fertilizers: An Annual Review of World Production, Consumption, Trade and Prices 1969; Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1968 (Fishery Commodities); Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1969 (Catches and Landings); World Grain Trade Statistics 1968-1969; FAO Rice Report 1969; National Grain Policies 1969.

**PERIODICALS:** *Ceres* (bi-monthly); Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics; Plant Protection Bulletin (bi-monthly); *Unasylva* (quarterly).

**OTHERS:** Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, Vols. I and II; Land and Water Resources Survey in the Jebel Marra Area; Man-Made Lakes: Planning and Development; Report of the Second World Food Congress 1970, Vol. I; Basic Texts of FAO, Vols. I and II (1970 ed.); Practical Parasitology; 1960 Report on the World Census of Agriculture, Vol. I, part C; Poultry Husbandry; Limits and Status of the Territorial Sea; Pesticide Residues in Food; Marketing: A Dynamic Force in Agricultural Development; A Strategy for Plenty; Nuclear Techniques for Increased Food Production; Wheat in Human Nutrition; Amino Acid Content of Foods and Biological Data on Proteins; Conquest of Deficiency Diseases; Fertilizers and Their Use (2d ed., rev.); Farm Implements for Arid Area Tropical Regions; Marketing Fruit and Vegetables.

#### SECRETARIAT

As at mid-December 1970, the total number of staff employed by FAO at all offices stood at 6,072, including 253 World Food Programme staff. Of the regular FAO staff, 1,145 were in the professional and higher categories and 1,998 in the general service category. There were also 134 professional and 266 general service staff working in the regional offices and outposts. Of the World Food Programme staff, 63 were professional staff at FAO headquarters, 90 were project officers in the field and 100 were general service staff. An additional 2,040 staff in the professional and higher categories were field experts and an additional 236 in the general service category were employed by FAO in the field on UNDP and various technical assistance assignments.

#### BUDGET

The fifteenth session of the FAO Conference, in November 1969, voted a gross budget of \$70,568,000 for the 1970-1971 biennium, of which \$63,910,662 was to be assessed to member Governments and associate members. The operating budget for 1970 was expected to amount to approximately \$36 million.

## ACTIVITIES OF FAO IN THE FIELD, 1970

	Land and Water Development	Animal Production and Health	Plant Production and Protection	Multi-disciplinary Projects	Farm Mechanization, Farm Management and Agricultural Industries	Forestry and Forest Industries	Fisheries	Economic Analysis	Statistics	Nutrition	Rural Institutions	Project Support Communication	TOTAL UNDP	TRUST FUNDS	OTHER AID PROGRAMMES (FFHC)
Afghanistan	x	x		x	x	x				x	x		870,157	532,081	—
Algeria	x		x	x		x	x			x	x		1,624,241		
Argentina	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		1,496,826		
Barbados	x						x			x			18,505		
Bolivia	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x		542,034		
Botswana	x	x	x		x	x			x		x		451,268	17,275	—
Brazil	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		1,399,512	—	19,847
British Honduras		x					x						30,134		
Bulgaria	x	x											218,234		
Burma	x	x	x		x		x			x	x		253,397	—	19,056
Burundi	x	x	x	x			x			x	x		1,037,545	—	22,497
Cameroon	x	x	x			x				x	x		461,409	—	5,983
Caribbean Territories		x	x							x	x		61,089		
Central African Republic		x		x	x	x	x			x	x		659,390		
Chad		x	x			x	x	x	x		x		205,737	—	17,283
Ceylon		x	x		x		x		x	x	x		186,968	—	1,375
Chile	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x		703,411	423,148	—
China		x	x		x	x				x	x		345,148		
Colombia	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	1,224,817	—	30,600
Comoro Islands	x								x				25,658		
Congo, Democratic Republic of		x	x		x		x		x		x		457,399	30,079	210
Cook Islands							x						816		
Costa Rica	x		x			x				x	x		70,881		
Cuba		x	x			x	x			x			334,532	2,866	
Cyprus	x	x											533,617	10,158	
Czechoslovakia								x	x				10,594		
Dahomey	x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	730,315	8,016	171,568
Dominican Republic		x	x			x	x		x	x			814,563	—	801
East African Community						x							23,818		

Ecuador	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	276,730	—	17,169
El Salvador	x			x					x		x	291,827	5,842	—
Equatorial Guinea			x									17,827		
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	1,209,042	61,011	6,162
Fiji	x			x		x	x				x	309,138		
Gabon			x			x			x	x		579,592		185
Gambia										x	x	10,848		
Ghana	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	1,540,140	4,373	1,190
Greece	x		x			x						621,984		
Guatemala	x		x	x				x	x		x	147,473		
Guinea	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	1,006,910		
Guyana			x	x		x			x	x		396,076		
Haiti	x	x		x		x		x		x		1,077,729		
Honduras			x			x		x	x	x		421,856		
Hungary				x	x							165,553		
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	2,261,358	48,331	109,401
Indonesia	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	545,720	1,759	70,253
Iran	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	3,301,664	—	90,204
Iraq	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	1,233,039	10,825	25,856
Israel			x		x							94,801		
Ivory Coast	x	x	x			x	x			x	x	769,437	21,826	22,914
Jamaica	x		x			x	x	x		x		516,653	575	—
Jordan	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	936,129		
Kenya	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	1,632,570	203,685	47,074
Khmer Republic*	x	x	x					x	x	x		371,890	—	5,627
Kuwait	x						x					19,188	31,868	—
Laos		x	x								x	25,721		
Lebanon	x	x	x		x				x	x		724,725	1,642	—
Lesotho	x			x				x		x	x	110,980	171,623	—
Liberia	x		x	x		x			x	x	x	673,988	—	29,400
Libya			x				x	x	x		x	67,619	50,964	—
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	1,741,031	—	46,021
Malawi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	561,045	113,815	443
Malaysia		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	1,234,860	—	40,330
Maldives			x								x	19,279		
Mali	x	x					x			x	x	258,854	—	28,301
Malta	x	x	x		x		x	x				131,106		
Mauritania	x	x	x				x		x	x	x	441,811		
Mauritius	x	x			x		x	x		x	x	425,712	—	3,216
Mexico		x	x				x	x			x	977,882	—	3,160



ACTIVITIES OF FAO IN THE FIELD, 1970 (continued)

	Land and Water Development	Animal Production and Health	Plant Production and Protection	Multi-disciplinary Projects	Farm Mechanization, Farm Management and Agricultural Industries	Forestry and Forest Industries	Fisheries	Economic Analysis	Statistics	Nutrition	Rural Institutions	Project Support Communication	TOTAL UNDP	TRUST FUNDS	OTHER AID PROGRAMMES (FFHC)
Mongolia		x				x							72,480		
Morocco	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,360,678		
Nepal	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x		1,013,294	—	10,252
Nicaragua	x	x	x			x			x	x			255,025		
Niger	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x		571,481	—	27,518
Nigeria	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			874,213	—	37,119
Pakistan	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,301,365	7,846	59,733
Panama	x		x			x		x			x	x	427,485		
Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea									x	x	x		8 1 4		
Paraguay	x					x							395,288	—	4,057
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen†	x						x	x	x		x		457,427		
People's Republic of Congo		x				x	x		x	x	x		436,415		
Peru		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		1,227,028		
Philippines	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	996,673	—	41,497
Poland							x					x	210,500		
Qatar	x												12,695		
Republic of Korea	x	x				x	x		x	x	x		1,588,452	48,834	7,274
Romania	x	x	x										1,402,912		
Rwanda					x		x		x	x			157,642		
Saudi Arabia	x	x	x		x					x	x		276,419	607,651	—
Senegal		x	x	x		x			x				739,709	—	6,321
Sierra Leone	x					x	x			x	x		339,907		
Singapore		x						x	x				627,948		
Solomon Islands	x												3,444		
Somalia	x	x	x		x		x				x	x	804,934		
Spain	x	x	x			x					x		453,665	240	—
Sudan	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		736,863	—	3 9 1
Surinam			x		x								13,545		
Swaziland	x			x					x	x	x		245,182	3,418	—

Syria		x	x	x		x			x		x	713,169		
Thailand	x			x			x	x	x		x	1,130,357	27,629	675
Togo	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	557,356		
Tonga				x								20,791		
Trinidad and Tobago			x								x	151,114	26,452	—
Tunisia	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	1,643,441	6,967	—
Turkey	x	x	x			x		x	x		x	1,622,625	1,953	—
Uganda			x			x	x	x		x	x	452,409	21,892	4,113
United Arab Republic	x	x	x			x			x	x		1,190,128	—	1,653
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	1,076,515	24,113	193,288
Upper Volta											x	287,652	—	9,946
Uruguay	x	x	x	x				x				144,633		
Venezuela			x				x	x	x		x	492,195	5,268	—
Western Samoa					x	x	x					376,828		
West Irian								x		x			1,607,095	
Yemen	x			x	x	x					x	904,095		
Yugoslavia	x	x	x			x					x	680,652		
Zambia				x	x	x	x	x		x	x	1,205,288	137,202	—
Regional:														
Africa	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	2,663,027	101,075	10,074
Regional:														
The Americas	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	2,981,498		
Regional:														
Asia and Far East	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	562,290	39,668	8,196
Inter-Regional	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	694,810		
Global				x								41,853		
Middle East	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	195,895	15,554	350
Danish restricted Kroner			x									635,027		
USSR Roubles			x	x			x	x	x	x		143,647		
United Kingdom												6,195		
Niue							x					1,796		
South Pacific				x					x		x		—	22,686
International														
(associate experts, etc.)													4,137,647	632,012
Total												79,743,797	8,572,275	2,564,903,

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1970; contributions as assessed for 1971)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)		Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.04	12,776	Ivory Coast	0.04	12,776
Algeria	0.13	41,522	Jamaica	0.06	19,164
Argentina	1.17	373,698	Japan	4.76	1,570,344
Australia	1.91	610,054	Jordan	0.04	12,776
Austria	0.72	229,968	Kenya	0.04	12,776
Barbados	0.04	12,776	Khmer Republic*	0.04	12,776
Belgium	1.38	440,772	Kuwait	0.09	28,746
Bolivia	0.04	12,776	Laos	0.04	12,776
Botswana	0.04	12,776	Lebanon	0.06	19,168
Brazil	1.12	357,728	Lesotho	0.04	12,776
Bulgaria	0.23	73,462	Liberia	0.04	12,776
Burma	0.08	25,552	Libya	0.04	12,776
Burundi	0.04	12,776	Luxembourg	0.06	19,164
Cameroon	0.04	12,776	Madagascar	0.04	12,776
Canada	3.80	1,213,720	Malawi	0.04	12,776
Central African Republic	0.04	12,776	Malaysia	0.14	44,716
Ceylon	0.08	25,552	Mali	0.04	12,776
Chad	0.04	12,776	Malta	0.04	12,776
Chile	0.29	92,626	Mauritania	0.04	12,776
Colombia	0.25	79,850	Mauritius	0.04	12,776
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.06	19,164	Mexico	1.10	351,340
Costa Rica	0.04	12,776	Morocco	0.13	41,522
Cuba	0.24	76,656	Nepal	0.04	12,776
Cyprus	0.04	12,776	Netherlands	1.46	466,324
Czechoslovakia	1.16	370,504	New Zealand	0.45	143,730
Dahomey	0.04	12,776	Nicaragua	0.04	12,776
Denmark	0.78	249,132	Niger	0.04	12,776
Dominican Republic	0.04	12,776	Nigeria	0.18	57,492
Ecuador	0.04	12,776	Norway	0.54	172,476
El Salvador	0.04	12,776	Pakistan	0.47	150,118
Ethiopia	0.04	12,776	Panama	0.04	12,776
Federal Republic of Germany	8.82	2,817,108	Paraguay	0.04	12,776
Finland	0.62	198,028	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen†	0.04	12,776
France	7.55	2,411,470	People's Republic of Congo	0.04	12,776
Gabon	0.04	12,776	Peru	0.13	41,522
Gambia	0.04	12,776	Philippines	0.43	137,342
Ghana	0.10	31,940	Poland	1.85	590,890
Greece	0.37	118,178	Portugal	0.20	63,880
Guatemala	0.06	19,164	Republic of Korea	0.15	47,910
Guinea	0.04	12,776	Republic of Viet-Nam	0.09	28,746
Guyana	0.04	12,776	Romania	0.45	143,730
Haiti	0.04	12,776	Rwanda	0.04	12,776
Honduras	0.04	12,776	Saudi Arabia	0.06	19,164
Hungary	0.65	207,610	Senegal	0.04	12,776
Iceland	0.04	12,776	Sierra Leone	0.04	12,776
India	2.12	699,486	Somalia	0.04	12,776
Indonesia	0.43	137,342	Spain	1.16	370,504
Iran	0.28	89,432	Sudan	0.06	19,164
Iraq	0.09	28,746	Sweden	1.57	501,458
Ireland	0.21	67,074	Switzerland	1.08	344,952
Israel	0.25	79,850	Syria	0.04	12,776
Italy	4.08	1,303,152	Thailand	0.16	51,104

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Togo	0.04	12,776	Zambia	0.04	12,776
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	12,776			
Tunisia	0.04	12,776	Total		31,940,000
Turkey	0.44	140,536			
Uganda	0.04	12,776	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
United Arab Republic	0.25	79,850	Bahrain	0.024	7,665.60
United Kingdom	8.33	2,660,602	Qatar	0.024	7,665.60
United Republic of Tanzania	0.04	12,776	Total		15,331.20
United States	31.57	10,083,458			
Upper Volta	0.04	12,776			
Uruguay	0.11	35,134			
Venezuela	0.57	182,058			
Yemen	0.04	12,776			
Yugoslavia	0.50	159,700			

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

f On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

## ANNEX II. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Holding office until 31 December 1970	Holding office until conclusion of sixteenth session of the Conference, November 1971	Holding office until 31 December 1972
Central African Republic	Afghanistan	Chile
Ethiopia	Algeria	France
Federal Republic of Germany	Belgium	India
Indonesia	Brazil	New Zealand
Japan	Canada	Norway
Nepal	Colombia	Pakistan
Peru	Costa Rica	Saudi Arabia
Philippines	Iraq	United Arab Republic
Romania	Nigeria	United Republic of Tanzania
Turkey	Poland	United Kingdom
Uruguay	United States	Upper Volta
	Zambia	

Independent Chairman: Michel Cépède

## ANNEX III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
 Director-General: Addeke H. Boerma  
 Deputy Director-General: Oris V. Wells  
 Executive Director, World Food Programme:  
 Francisco Aquino

DEPARTMENTS  
 Assistant Director-General, Development Department:  
 P. Terver  
 Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department:  
 O. E. Fischnich  
 Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department:  
 B. K. Steenberg  
 Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department:  
 R. I. Jackson  
 Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social De-  
 partment: E. M. Ojala

Assistant Director-General, Administration and Fi-  
 nance Department: C. F. Pennison

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
 Director of the FAO Liaison Office for North  
 America: Howard R. Cottam  
 Regional Representative of the Director-General, for  
 the Near East: M. A. Nour  
 Regional Representative of the Director-General, for  
 the Far East: Ahsan-ud-Din  
 Regional Representative of the Director-General, for  
 Latin America: J. F. Yriart  
 Regional Representative of the Director-General, for  
 Africa: M. C. Mensah  
 Director, FAO Liaison Office with the United  
 Nations: D. W. Woodward

## HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

Food and Agriculture Organization  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome, Italy  
Cable Address: FOODAGRI ROME

## REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office  
for Africa  
North Maxwell Road  
P.O. Box 1628  
Accra, Ghana

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office  
for Asia and the Far East  
Maliwan Mansion  
Phra Atit Road  
Bangkok 2, Thailand

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office  
for Latin America  
Oficina Regional de la FAO  
Casilla 10095  
Avenida Providencia 871  
Santiago, Chile

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office  
for the Near East  
P.O. Box 2223  
110 Shuria Kasr El Aini Street  
Cairo, United Arab Republic

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office  
for North America  
1325 C Street, S.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20437, U.S.A.

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison Office  
with the United Nations  
United Nations Headquarters, Room 2258  
42nd Street and 1st Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10017, U.S.A.

## CHAPTER IV

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

In 1970, the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)<sup>1</sup> centred on efforts of the organization and its 125 Member States to bring about a radical renewal in education, in observance of International Education Year.

Stress was also laid on the application of science to development, the protection of the cultural heritage (including sites and monuments) and the diffusion of knowledge and ideas through the media of mass communication.

Operational activities absorbed most of the resources of the organization during 1970. About 1,000 UNESCO experts were working on projects in the field, more than 1,000 grants were made and equipment worth about \$6 million was supplied.

## EDUCATION

The activities of UNESCO in the educational sector continued to be governed by the belief

that qualitative improvement should accompany quantitative expansion. Projects in teacher training, instructional methods and educational content were accordingly carried out at the same time that the organization continued its work of helping developing countries to plan and build up their educational systems in accordance with national priorities.

Planning work increased as a result of co-operation between UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. During 1970, 37 survey missions were dispatched and \$98,500,000 in loans and

<sup>1</sup> For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of UNESCO and its activities prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., reports of UNESCO to the United Nations, and reports of the Director-General to the General Conference.

credits were granted to educational projects. This work, led by UNESCO'S International Institute for Educational Planning, in Paris, France, was assisted by the organization's research and training centres for administrators at Santiago, Chile; New Delhi, India; Beirut, Lebanon; and Dakar, Senegal (where a UNESCO regional office was set up in March).

During the year, UNESCO acted as executing agency for 31 primary, secondary, higher and technical teacher-training projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund, it was involved in 92 teacher-training projects in primary and rural education. Teacher training was also promoted by the various regional centres.

New techniques in education were promoted through assistance to such projects as a workshop on school broadcasting in Nairobi, Kenya; a mission to India to study the possibility of establishing a training centre for educational television personnel; and a mission to Spain to prepare a scheme on the use of computers in education.

The 20 years of collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) were continued when UNESCO helped organize a school-leaving examination for 8,000 children from the joint UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the Gaza strip.

In 12 projects of the Experimental World Literacy Programme, UNESCO experts continued training and testing activities in which adults involved in development schemes were made "functionally literate" as part of their job instruction. By the end of the year, 5,000 instructors had been trained and 175,000 adults had received instruction.

Life-long education—the democratization of education and the relationship between education and development—was a major theme of the organization's education programme. The relationship between school and life-long education was studied in Czechoslovakia, France, the Republic of Viet-Nam and the United States, and the results were considered by an expert meeting held in Paris in October. An introduction to life-long education was also published during the year.

In pursuance of its policy of convening regional meetings to assess problems and progress

in education, UNESCO organized a conference of Arab ministers of education and ministers responsible for economic planning. The conference, held at Marrakesh, Morocco, in January 1970, was attended by some 75 delegates from 16 of UNESCO'S Arab member States.

Special attention was paid to the problems of youth in a rapidly changing society, and efforts were made to encourage youth to participate in the organization's activities. In 1970, as part of its work to help member States with their youth problems, UNESCO further developed its network of national institutions for out-of-school education in experimental programmes in Ceylon, Chile, France and Nigeria.

In observance of International Education Year (IEY),<sup>2</sup> which was aimed at focusing attention on the world-wide crisis in education, a special unit for IEY was created at organization headquarters. During the year, it issued 17 copies of an IEY Bulletin, which circulated information on the activities of some 110 of the member States as well as of nearly 100 international non-governmental organizations. The activities included special television and radio programmes, films, publications, exhibitions, training courses, the issuance of commemorative postage stamps, and fund-raising campaigns for education improvement in developing countries.

In 1970, the gradual absorption of the International Bureau of Education (IBE) in Geneva, Switzerland, into UNESCO was completed with the appointment of a Director of IBE; at the same time, a number of activities relating to educational information and documentation, previously carried on at UNESCO headquarters, were transferred to IBE.

The annual \$5,000 Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Prize for work in adult literacy was awarded to Acción Cultural Popular, Colombia. The first award of the 5,000 rouble Nadezhda Krupskaya Prize, named for the wife of V. I. Lenin, was made to the Institute of Language and Literature of Mongolia.

#### NATURAL SCIENCES

During 1970, UNESCO'S principal projects in the natural sciences underlined the increased

<sup>2</sup> For information on International Education Year, see Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 656-58, and Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 588-90.

emphasis being placed upon the development of national and regional science policies. The organization convened a number of regional meetings to deal with the strengthening of fundamental research, the exchange of scientific information, and science teaching. In June, 30 European member States sent delegations to the first conference of ministers responsible for science policy, held at UNESCO headquarters. The conference adopted several resolutions which, inter alia, urged the European countries to put their intellectual resources and their scientific experience and potential at the service of the less advanced regions.

Preliminary plans were completed for the launching of a campaign on man and the biosphere, an international multidisciplinary exercise aimed at the reduction of pollution in the air, land and sea and at the more careful utilization of the world's natural resources.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) completed its study of the Indian Ocean and published its findings in several atlases. During the year, Kenya, Malta, Portugal and Syria joined IOC, bringing that organization's membership to 71.

In accordance with decisions of the co-ordinating council of the International Hydrological Decade (IHD), UNESCO continued to provide the technical secretariat for the permanent working groups of IHD. Emphasis was placed on the problems of water pollution, floods and their computation and the training of hydrologists. In the Khmer Republic (formerly called Cambodia), for example, UNESCO assisted the Government in establishing a flood-warning system for that section of the Mekong River in Khmer territory.

Three earthquake reconnaissance missions were sent out during the course of the year: to Turkey, following the Gediz earthquake of 28 March; to the Philippines, after the Luzon earthquake of 7 April; and to Peru, in response to the seismic disaster of 31 May. A second mission was sent to Peru to survey the possibility of future avalanches and landslides in the Callejón de Huaylas.

A reconnaissance mission of experts was sent to the Philippines in December 1970 to study the damage caused by the typhoons which struck Manila and southern Luzon in October and November. This was the first mission of its kind; it was hoped that in future such missions would prove as valuable in the case of wind storms as they had in the case of earthquakes.

Through its regional science offices, UNESCO continued to assist Governments in strengthening their basic science teaching and improving research facilities. The regional offices were located in New Delhi, India (for South Asia); Cairo, United Arab Republic (Arab States); Nairobi, Kenya (Africa); Montevideo, Uruguay (Latin America); and Djakarta, Indonesia (South East Asia).

The 1970 Kalinga Prize for the popularization of science was awarded to the Austrian ethnologist and writer Konrad Lorenz. The \$3,000 UNESCO Science Prize, awarded for an outstanding contribution to the technological development of a developing member State or region, went jointly to the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines, and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, Mexico, for their development of improved cereal strains.

PROJECTS APPROVED FOR 1969-1970 UNDER  
THE PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME OF UNESCO  
(By region and by main field of aid)

	Africa	Asia	Arab States	Europe	Latin America	Others	Total Number of Projects
Education	40	29	20	47	30	4	170
Natural sciences	15	8	2	17	14	2	58
Social sciences, human sciences and culture	81	77	42	94	60	12	366
Communication	27	23	9	18	23	5	105
National commissions	30	29	19	26	20	2	126
Total	193	166	92	202	147	25	825

SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMAN  
SCIENCES AND CULTURE

The major event of the year in the cultural field was the inter-governmental conference organized by UNESCO in Venice, Italy, from 24 August to 2 September, and attended by 450 delegates from 88 countries. The conference reached a large measure of agreement on the institutional, administrative and financial aspects of culture which it was convened to examine. Nine publications in the UNESCO series *Studies and Documents on Cultural Policies* were available to conference participants.

In response to an appeal launched in 1968 to save the temples of Philae, threatened by the rising waters behind the Aswan Dam, the United Arab Republic and UNESCO signed an agreement in Cairo in December 1970. Under the terms of the agreement, the Government of the United Arab Republic was to dismantle the temples and reconstruct them on an island near their original site. The cost of the operation was estimated at \$13,300,000, of which the Government of the United Arab Republic was to provide one third.

The sixteenth General Conference of UNESCO (held at the organization's headquarters in Paris from 12 October to 14 November 1970) adopted a convention on prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property. In the Middle East and the Khmer Republic, UNESCO continued the implementation of the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

Co-operation also continued with the Italian Government on the protection of Venice, the preservation of the city's cultural treasures and the stimulation of its cultural life. As part of its programme for the conservation and restoration of cultural sites and monuments, where possible with the aid of credits arising from tourism, UNESCO organized two training courses during the year: one on the conservation of monuments in stone, held in Venice, and the other on the education of architects, held in Zurich, Switzerland.

Three expert meetings were organized in Africa: on African musical traditions, held at Yaounde, Cameroon, in February; on the preparation of a general history of Africa, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in June; and on the

contribution of African languages to cultural activities and to literacy programmes, held at Yaounde in August. The first rostrum of African music, organized by the International Music Council, was held at UNESCO headquarters in May, coinciding with the seventeenth International Rostrum of Composers.

To mark the centenary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, UNESCO organized an international symposium on Lenin's contribution to science, education and culture. The symposium, held in April at Tampere, Finland, with the collaboration of the UNESCO National Commissions of Finland and the USSR, was attended by specialists from 20 countries.

During 1970, UNESCO continued to work for the elimination of racial prejudice and the promotion of human rights. In January, an expert meeting was organized on the right to privacy; the participants examined the social, cultural, legal, technological and other aspects of this right and investigated the problems posed by the mass media, bureaucracy and Government.

In May, UNESCO organized an interdisciplinary expert meeting on the implications of recent scientific research for the understanding of human aggressiveness. Eighteen social scientists and biologists discussed the fundamental biological, psychological and social aspects of aggression; assessed the state of present knowledge; suggested ways of improving research; and considered how human aggressiveness might be controlled and redirected towards constructive purposes.

Studies of problems arising from population increase and from the "brain drain" of trained specialists from developing to developed countries also continued during the year.

At the end of June, a week-long international symposium on the role of the social sciences in development was held at UNESCO headquarters, attended by 16 participants from 14 countries.

Publications of the organization during the year included the first volume of a survey on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences; three international catalogues of films of archaeological, ethnographic and folklore interest; and a Field Manual for Museums.

## COMMUNICATION

During 1970, a mission was dispatched to the Arab States to explore the possibilities of using



a regional satellite for educational television transmissions to all Arabic-speaking countries. A feasibility study for an eight-country educational television satellite system in Latin America was also begun.

A six-month consultant mission on book development was sent to 13 countries in Latin America, and the region's first book development centre was opened at Bogota, Colombia. The UNESCO regional centre in Karachi, Pakistan, organized a four-week course in publishing for publishers from 12 countries, held in New Delhi; a course in publishing techniques for printing specialists from French-speaking African countries was held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Missions to explore book production facilities were sent to a number of African countries.

Work continued on the development of the communication media and the training of specialists in the field of information. The year saw the opening of a school of journalism in the University of Nairobi, which was set up with the help of a UNESCO expert. Other UNESCO experts assisted in the training of radio and television personnel in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and in organizing a first regional training course at the Institute of Communication in the University of Lagos, Nigeria. A technical adviser was appointed to set up a Special Fund project to establish a training centre for television personnel in India, aimed at permitting the Government to expand its educational television facilities.

A regional course on documentary film production for economic and social development was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in May. Other courses included two symposia at the International Centre for Advanced Training in Journalism at Strasbourg, France; a course for 44 professors of journalism at the Latin American centre in Quito, Ecuador; and a course on the rural press held at Dakar and attended by participants from 11 African countries.

A regional course on the use of the mass

media in family planning was held at Seoul, Republic of Korea, in September. Expert research missions in the same field went to El Salvador and Costa Rica, and an advisory mission was sent to the United Arab Republic.

Among the titles published in the UNESCO series Reports and Papers on Mass Communications were the volumes Broadcasting from Space, International Cultural Co-operation and The Application of Radio and Television to Functional Literacy Teaching, as well as the report on the 1969 Montreal meeting on the mass media in society. The UNESCO information services published The UNESCO Chronicle (monthly), UNESCO Features (twice monthly), and the illustrated magazine UNESCO Courier (monthly) which appeared in 12 languages and 13 editions.

Aid continued to the East African School of Librarianship in Kampala, Uganda, and in Algeria, Nepal, Sierra Leone and the Sudan, UNESCO'S microfilm unit worked at reproducing 1,250,000 pages of rare and historical documents.

#### SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1970, the total number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO on permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 3,268. Of these, 1,671 were in the professional and higher categories, of whom some 964 were experts serving in the field. There were 1,597 staff members in the general service and maintenance worker category, of whom 395 were employed in the field.

#### BUDGET

The sixteenth General Conference of UNESCO, held in October-November 1970, voted a budget of \$89,898,560 for the 1971-1972 biennium, compared with the \$77,413,500 regular budget for the 1969-1970 biennium. Extra-budgetary sources from UNDP Special Fund projects and Technical Assistance were expected to add another \$69,422,000 to this sum.

## ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1970; contributions as assessed for 1971)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Gross Amount (in U.S. dollars)		Percentage	Gross Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.04	16,260	Italy	3.35	1,361,775
Albania	0.04	16,260	Ivory Coast	0.04	16,260
Algeria	0.08	32,520	Jamaica	0.04	16,260
Argentina	0.80	325,200	Japan	5.10	2,073,150
Australia	1.39	565,035	Jordan	0.04	16,260
Austria	0.52	211,380	Kenya	0.04	16,260
Barbados	0.04	16,260	Khmer Republic*	0.04	16,260
Belgium	0.99	402,435	Kuwait	0.07	28,455
Bolivia	0.04	16,260	Laos	0.04	16,260
Brazil	0.75	304,875	Lebanon	0.05	20,325
Bulgaria	0.17	69,105	Lesotho	0.04	16,260
Burma	0.05	20,325	Liberia	0.04	16,260
Burundi	0.04	16,260	Libya	0.06	24,390
Byelorussian SSR	0.47	191,055	Luxembourg	0.05	20,325
Cameroon	0.04	16,260	Madagascar	0.04	16,260
Canada	2.91	1,182,915	Malawi	0.04	16,260
Central African Republic	0.04	16,260	Malaysia	0.09	36,585
Ceylon	0.05	20,325	Mali	0.04	16,260
Chad	0.04	16,260	Malta	0.04	16,260
Chile	0.19	77,235	Mauritania	0.04	16,260
China	2.50	1,016,250	Mauritius	0.04	16,260
Colombia	0.18	73,170	Mexico	0.83	337,395
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.04	16,260	Monaco	0.04	16,260
Costa Rica	0.04	16,260	Mongolia	0.04	16,260
Cuba	0.15	60,975	Morocco	0.08	32,520
Cyprus	0.04	16,260	Nepal	0.04	16,260
Czechoslovakia	0.85	345,525	Netherlands	1.11	451,215
Dahomey	0.04	16,260	New Zealand	0.30	121,950
Denmark	0.58	235,770	Nicaragua	0.04	16,260
Dominican Republic	0.04	16,260	Niger	0.04	16,260
Ecuador	0.04	16,260	Nigeria	0.11	44,715
El Salvador	0.04	16,260	Norway	0.41	166,665
Ethiopia	0.04	16,260	Pakistan	0.32	130,080
Federal Republic of Germany	6.43	2,613,795	Panama	0.04	16,260
Finland	0.42	170,730	Paraguay	0.04	16,260
France	5.67	2,304,855	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen†	0.04	16,260
Gabon	0.04	16,260	People's Republic of Congo	0.04	16,260
Ghana	0.06	24,390	Peru	0.09	36,585
Greece	0.27	109,755	Philippines	0.29	117,885
Guatemala	0.05	20,325	Poland	1.33	540,645
Guinea	0.04	16,260	Portugal	0.15	60,975
Guyana	0.04	16,260	Republic of Korea	0.10	40,650
Haiti	0.04	16,260	Republic of Viet-Nam	0.06	24,390
Honduras	0.04	16,260	Romania	0.34	138,210
Hungary	0.45	182,925	Rwanda	0.04	16,260
Iceland	0.04	16,260	Saudi Arabia	0.06	24,390
India	1.46	593,490	Senegal	0.04	16,260
Indonesia	0.26	105,690	Sierra Leone	0.04	16,260
Iran	0.21	85,365	Singapore	0.05	20,325
Iraq	0.06	24,390	Somalia	0.04	16,260
Ireland	0.14	56,910	Spain	0.98	398,370
Israel	0.19	77,235	Sudan	0.04	16,260

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Gross Amount (in U.S. dollars)		Percentage	Gross Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Sweden	1.18	479,670	Uruguay	0.06	24,390
Switzerland	0.79	321,135	Venezuela	0.39	158,535
Syria	0.04	16,260	Yemen	0.04	16,260
Thailand	0.12	48,780	Yugoslavia	0.36	146,340
Togo	0.04	16,260	Zambia	0.04	16,260
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	16,260			
Tunisia	0.04	16,260	Total		40,650,000*
Turkey	0.33	134,145			
Uganda	0.04	16,260			
Ukrainian SSR	1.77	719,505			
USSR	13.41	5,451,165			
United Arab Republic	0.17	69,105			
United Kingdom	5.58	2,268,270			
United Republic of Tanzania	0.04	16,260			
United States	29.80	12,113,700			
Upper Volta	0.04	16,260			

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

J This does not include Associate Member States, whose contributions are included in the miscellaneous income. The Associate Member States are: Bahrain; British Eastern Caribbean Group; Qatar.

## ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1970)

### MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Prem Kirpal (India)

Vice-Chairmen: Manuel Alcala (Mexico), Bernard Dadie (Ivory Coast), Bernard de Hoog (Netherlands), Fuad Sarruf (Lebanon)

Members: Gabriel Betancur Mejia (Colombia), Herbert Blankenhorn (Federal Republic of Germany), Andre Bongo (Democratic Republic of Congo), Paulo de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil), Etienne Dennery (France), Frederick De Silva (Ceylon), Ricardo Diez Hochleitner (Spain), Abd Elwahad El-Borolossy (United Arab Republic), Tooryalay Etemadi (Afghanistan), Louise Gore

(United States), Josef Grohman (Czechoslovakia), Aklilu Habte (Ethiopia), Ilmo Hela (Finland), Jeanne Hersch (Switzerland), Magda Joburu (Hungary), Napoleon Leblanc (Canada), Enrique Macaya-Lahmann (Costa Rica), Levy Makany (People's Republic of Congo), William Mathieson (United Kingdom), Daniel Mfinanga (United Republic of Tanzania), Basil Monze (Zambia), Blaise Senghor (Senegal), Quadrat Ullah Shahab (Pakistan), Ahmed Taleb El Ibrahimi (Algeria), Yuki-hisa Tamura (Japan), Sergei Tikhvinsky (USSR), Kankam Twum-Barima (Ghana), Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru), Hector Wynter (Jamaica)

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Rene Maheu (France)

Deputy Director-General: Malcolm S. Adiseshiah (India)

Assistant Directors-General: Adriano Buzzati-Traverso (Italy), Vladimir Erofeev (USSR), Richard Hoggart (United Kingdom), Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal), Alberto Oblgado (Argentina)

### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

#### HEADQUARTERS

UNESCO House  
Place de Fontenoy  
Paris 7<sup>e</sup>, France  
Cable Address: UNESCO PARIS

#### NEW YORK OFFICE

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
c/o United Nations Headquarters. Room 2201  
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.  
Cable Address: UNESCO NEW YORK

## CHAPTER V

## THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

During 1970, membership in the World Health Organization (WHO)<sup>1</sup> remained unchanged at 128 full member and three associate member States.

The twenty-third World Health Assembly, which met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 5 to 22 May 1970, devoted special attention to problems of environmental health. The Assembly requested the Director-General to draw up a long-term programme of measures to combat water, soil, food and air pollution, including the creation of a world-wide system of surveillance and monitoring of pollution and the framing of a code of environmental health.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## MALARIA ERADICATION

The revised strategy of malaria eradication endorsed by the twenty-second World Health Assembly in 1969 began to be applied during 1970. The programme called for diversification of methods, greater adaptation to local conditions and more realistic planning.

Four more countries and territories were entered in the WHO official register of areas where malaria eradication had been achieved, bringing the total to 17. In another 21 countries, eradication was claimed but not yet registered. Assistance was offered by WHO to 44 countries and territories for eradication programmes and to 27 countries for other anti-malaria work, including surveys and control programmes.

Of the estimated 1,802 million people living in the originally malarious areas of the world (excluding mainland China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam), 1.340 million were in areas where malaria had been eradicated or where eradication programmes were in progress. Of these, 710 million were living in areas in the maintenance phase of the programme, 296 million in areas in the consolidation phase, 329 million in areas in the attack phase and 5 million in areas in the preparatory phase. Of the 462 million people living in areas where

malaria eradication programmes were not yet in operation, 113 million were protected by malaria control measures, and Governments were making anti-malaria drugs available to a further 62 million.

Research and training in malaria eradication were actively pursued. From January to December 1970, WHO concluded 43 new or renewed agreements with national institutions for studies on parasitology, chemotherapy, immunology, epidemiology, entomology and methodology of attack in relation to malaria.

In malaria eradication, as in many other fields of activity, WHO continued its close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund.

## SMALLPOX ERADICATION

At the end of 1970, the fourth year of the intensified programme of smallpox eradication, the disease was considered to be endemic in 14 countries, three fewer countries than in 1969 and 13 fewer than in 1967, the first year of the programme; eradication programmes were in operation in all countries where the disease was endemic. Figures on smallpox incidence decreased for the third consecutive year despite substantially more complete reporting in most countries. The number of smallpox cases reported in 1970 in the entire world was about 30,000, the lowest figure ever recorded. The total number of countries experiencing smallpox had been halved in the four years of the intensified programme: from 42 countries in 1967 to 21 in 1970.

In helping to promote the production of adequate quantities of freeze-dried vaccine, WHO provided advice and equipment to more than 25 laboratories in endemic areas. Vaccine pro-

<sup>1</sup> For further information, particularly about WHO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., and also the Official Records of the World Health Organization, containing reports, with relevant documents, of the organization and its governing body.

duction in the affected countries increased; all of the vaccine produced met the standards of potency established by the WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. During 1970, donations of vaccine were received from Belgium, Canada, China, Finland, Hungary, Kenya, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the USSR.

In smallpox research, particular emphasis was put on studies of the epidemiology of smallpox, the nature of monkeypox and experimental studies of smallpox infection in monkeys, the development and application of new techniques of vaccine production, and field techniques for the rapid laboratory identification of smallpox and chickenpox infections.

#### INFLUENZA

Following the occurrence of influenza A2 in Spain and France, in October 1969, several months earlier than usual, infection spread rapidly to Israel, Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland, Norway and Portugal; by the end of January 1970, almost the whole of Europe was heavily attacked. A major epidemic was reported in Mexico, and the infection was also recorded in Algeria, Canada, the Philippines, Sudan and Uganda. The United States, which had suffered a severe epidemic the previous year, escaped very lightly in 1970.

In the southern hemisphere, between March and August 1970, epidemics were reported in Argentina, Australia, Chile, Fiji, New Zealand, Panama, Papua and New Guinea and South Africa.

In both the northern and the southern hemispheres, the epidemics were associated with a virus similar to the A2 Hong Kong strain. The relative inefficiency of current inactivated and live vaccines was carefully considered in the light of the new knowledge that had been gained about that strain; chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis were also studied. The long-run prospects for effective prevention of influenza appeared to be good, but much laboratory and field research was considered necessary before such expectations could be realized. Virus B influenza was rarely reported in 1970.

The WHO world network of influenza centres continued to study and identify virus strains. Reagents for the identification of influenza

viruses and for use in serological studies were distributed to the 87 national influenza centres in 56 countries. The International Influenza Centre for the Americas, in Atlanta (Georgia), United States, and the World Influenza Centre in London, United Kingdom, received some 700 strains of virus A from 63 countries to identify their characteristics.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

In 1970, for the ninth consecutive year, WHO-sponsored inter-regional training courses in the epidemiology and control of tuberculosis were held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Rome, Italy, for directors of national tuberculosis programmes. Modern concepts and methods of tuberculosis control, with special reference to socio-economic conditions in the developing countries, were discussed, and training in the field was provided.

The introduction of direct BCG vaccination without previous tuberculin testing led to a substantial increase in the number of persons vaccinated and also facilitated combined immunization schemes. In Burma, for example, it was possible to double the annual BCG vaccination figure. In 29 countries in all WHO regions, campaigns were conducted for simultaneous BCG and smallpox vaccination.

A WHO-supported study was carried out as part of the preliminary investigations for the tuberculosis prevention trial in south India. The results were expected to be of interest to other health schemes in which self-administration of drugs played an important role, such as family planning.

#### CHOLERA

Cholera was more widespread in 1970 than in any year since 1961, when the seventh pandemic began, and appeared in some countries of north, east and west Africa for the first time in the twentieth century. In certain cases, incomplete reporting made it difficult for WHO to disseminate accurate epidemiological information on the spread of the disease. As far as could be determined, cholera was present in Brunei, Burma, Czechoslovakia, the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia (west),

Mali, Nepal, Pakistan (east), the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Sabah (Malaysia), Sarawak (Malaysia), Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Syria, Togo, Trucial Oman, Tunisia, Turkey and the USSR (Astrakhan, Odessa and Kerch). Imported cases were also reported by France, Japan and the United Kingdom.

The organization provided emergency assistance in the form of expert advice and supplies of rehydrating fluid, antibiotics, vaccine, vaccination equipment, disinfectants, diagnostic media and serums to several countries in the South-East Asia region and to a number of countries in the Eastern Mediterranean and Africa regions. Other countries answered an appeal by WHO for cholera vaccines and vaccination equipment and made experts available at short notice.

Training in various aspects of the control and treatment of cholera was stepped up. Research projects were supported in many countries, including field trials on different types of vaccine. Discussions were held on ways of making better use of available resources; it was noted that from the cost-benefit standpoint, improved sanitation was more effective than immunization in cholera control.

A compilation of the remarkable advances in the knowledge of cholera made during the past decade was published in WHO'S Public Health Papers, together with a supplement outlining practical measures for cholera control.

#### OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

##### CANCER

In view of the steadily rising incidence of many types of cancer, WHO continued to focus attention on clinical cancer control and on the unification of histopathological and cytological nomenclature. The cancer control activities of the organization were concentrated on early detection and diagnosis, treatment and education. The 1970 World Health Day (7 April) developed the theme "Early Detection of Cancer Saves Lives."

During the year, efforts were made to establish central cytology laboratories in many parts of the world where personnel, particularly in family planning programmes, could be trained

in the early detection of cervical and other neoplasms. A fourth international reference centre for the evaluation of methods of diagnosis and treatment was set up at the National Cancer Centre, Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan; the new centre was to deal with stomach cancer.

##### INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

The carcinogenic effects of pollution of air and water and of contamination of food by natural or added substances were studied during the year by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), whose headquarters are in Lyons, France. The Agency continued its work on primary liver cancer in regions of Africa where it was relatively common and where aflatoxin, a fungal contaminant of ground-nut meal, might be a factor.

Forty travel and 25 research training fellowships were awarded by IARC under its training programme, and a training course in the use of epidemiological techniques in cancer research was held in Lyons in March.

##### CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Attention was focused during 1970 on atherosclerosis, ischaemic heart disease, arterial hypertension, cerebrovascular diseases, cardiomyopathies and rheumatic fever. Ischaemic heart disease was given high priority: in addition to analyses carried out by WHO, investigations were promoted or co-ordinated by the organization to test the value of preventive measures, to develop community control programmes for patients with acute myocardial infarction, to investigate the natural history and causation of the disease. An analysis was made by WHO of the mortality from ischaemic heart disease in relation to dietary factors; based on data covering the past 15 to 20 years in 23 countries, the analysis revealed positively and strongly correlated increases over that period in the death rate from ischaemic heart disease and the consumption of total and saturated fats, sucrose and other simple sugars.

##### HUMAN GENETICS

Inherited diseases of the blood cells and allied disorders, chromosome aberrations and serious inborn metabolic disorders headed the list of

diseases of genetic origin investigated by WHO in the attempt to understand their origins and develop methods for prevention and treatment. At the WHO International Reference Centre for the Processing of Human Genetics Data, in Honolulu (Hawaii), United States, training was given to research workers from five countries.

#### HUMAN REPRODUCTION

The main emphasis of WHO in the field of human reproduction continued to be on advisory services, which in 1970 were provided to 40 countries. These services included the planning, implementation and evaluation of family planning services within the framework of general health services; the development of educational programmes and facilities; and the stimulation of research into the physiological and clinical aspects of human reproduction. The organization was able to enlarge its activities in this field with the co-operation of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Swedish International Development Authority.

#### INSECT VECTORS OF DISEASE

The search for new methods of vector control was given fresh impetus by the world-wide concern over the effects of pesticides on the environment. The twenty-third World Health Assembly reflected this concern by endorsing a long-term programme of laboratory research and field experiments on the control of disease vectors by biological, genetic and other non-chemical means.

Increasing attention was paid to the safe use of pesticides. The organization intensified its investigation of compounds used in malaria eradication, began a study of the effects of long-term exposure to pesticides, took steps to deal with possible outbreaks of pesticide poisoning and continued research on DDT. There was little doubt that DDT and certain other pesticides would continue to be used for public health purposes since, on present evidence, their advantages in vector control far outweighed possible hazards. Efforts to establish a firm ecological foundation for vector control were extended, and a computerized system for accumulating information on certain vector species was established. Studies on resistance to insecticides were continued.

#### ZOONOSES AND

#### VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

The number of cases of food-borne infections and of animal diseases transmitted to man continued to increase in most parts of the world from which information was available, due in part to increases in animal production, international trade, tourism and nomadism. In dealing with these problems, WHO worked closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The epidemic of wildlife rabies in central Europe continued to spread slowly westward at a rate of about 40 kilometres a year. The WHO/FAO co-ordinated research programme on wildlife rabies in central Europe was reviewed at a meeting held during the year. Because foxes appeared to be the principal carriers, discussion centred on whether wildlife rabies could be eradicated by controlling the fox population without seriously disturbing the ecological balance.

In the study of animal influenzas, a number of observations made during the year were consistent with the view that human influenza pandemics might have their origin in avian or animal reservoirs. Problems arising in the study of the social and economic effects of the zoonoses in man and animals were explored in a series of consultations held during the year. Research on spontaneous diseases of animals similar to, or identical with, diseases of man was continued, and more attention was paid to problems arising from the use of laboratory animals.

#### COMMUNITY

#### HEALTH SERVICES

Seventy-nine projects designed to strengthen community health services received WHO assistance in 1970. Activities included the planning, development and organization of comprehensive health services; manpower planning and utilization; research; and in-service training of professional and other health personnel.

Of the 118 national plans for economic and social development reported in 1970, 103 included health programmes. Most of these 103 countries were assisted by WHO in the preparation, implementation and periodic review of their health plans.

## NURSING

During 1970, WHO provided assistance in nursing to 102 countries through 223 projects, most of them focused on education and training. In the Africa region, for example, there were 24 projects for the training of nurses at state diploma level: by the end of the year, more than 6,000 nurses had successfully completed training through these programmes. Assistance was continued to educational projects intended to prepare nurses for teaching and administrative posts, public health nursing and specialization in various clinical fields. Special attention was devoted to helping countries plan and revise curricula for teaching staffs.

With the development and expansion of health services, particularly in rural areas, nursing and midwifery personnel were expected to play an increasingly important role. During the year, WHO provided some 90 nurses specializing in public health nursing to assist in over 40 projects involving education of the public, communicable disease control, care of the sick and maternal and child health. Increased emphasis was given to the role of nursing and midwifery personnel in family planning.

## DRUG MONITORING

The WHO drug monitoring centre, set up in 1968 as a pilot research project in Alexandria (Virginia), United States, developed systems for handling case reports of adverse reactions to drugs recorded in national centres. The pilot project demonstrated that an international drug monitoring programme could benefit all countries, not only those in the programme.

In 1970, the project was transferred to WHO headquarters in Geneva and entered a primary operational phase. The organization's provision of technical advice to national monitoring centres was expected to be facilitated by the move.

## DRUG DEPENDENCE

The widespread concern at the self-administration of dependence-producing drugs, particularly among young people, was reflected in a decision of the twenty-third World Health Assembly to encourage and assist both research on drug dependence and the development of improved preventive, treatment and rehabilitation programmes. General principles for improving

the effectiveness of preventive action, treatment and rehabilitation services were outlined by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, which met during the year. The Committee favoured a common policy at national and international levels on control of the production, manufacture and distribution of certain dependence-producing drugs.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

## POLLUTION

By the end of 1970, an international network for the monitoring and study of air pollution had been set up by WHO. The network consisted of two international centres, in London and Washington, D.C.; three regional centres, in Moscow, USSR, Nagpur, India, and Tokyo; and 20 laboratories in various parts of the world. The network was to record monthly averages on levels of air pollution due to sulphur dioxide and dust particles, to compare trends in various countries and to issue warnings when necessary.

During the year, WHO continued to give aid to Governments on many aspects of air, soil and water pollution, including assisting countries in preparing requests for pollution-control projects to be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Pan American Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences Centre, established in Lima, Peru, in 1968, with the assistance of the Pan American Health Organization and WHO, provided advisory services to Governments in specialized fields of sanitary engineering and environmental health, including air, water and land pollution.

Studies of radioactive wastes continued, and the first comparative studies were made of the hazards of nuclear and of conventional power plants.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

During the period 1 December 1969 to 30 November 1970, WHO awarded 5,627 fellowships. Of these, 3,830 were for study (as compared with 3,411 for the period ending 30 November 1969), including 487 for undergraduate study, and 1,797 were for participation in meetings and other educational activities organized by WHO.



As part of the observance of International Education Year, the twenty-third World Health Assembly discussed the question "Education for the Health Professions: Regional Aspects of a Universal Problem." Special issues of the WHO publications Chronicle and World Health were also devoted to International Education Year.

#### SECRETARIAT

As at December 1970, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO came to 3,497. Of these, 1,821 (drawn from 95 countries) were in professional and higher categories; 1,019 were on field assignments. There were 1,676 staff members in the general service category, of whom 80 were employed on field assignments. Of the total number of staff members, 254 were employed on UNDP projects. In addition, there were 213 consultants, of whom 41 were assigned to UNDP projects.

#### BUDGET

The World Health Assembly, meeting in May 1970, adopted an effective working budget for 1971 of \$73,230,000, as follows:

Organizational Meetings	\$541,984
World Health Assembly	235,950
Executive Board and its Committees	126,900
Regional Committees	
	904,834
Operating Programme	
Programme activities	60,856,277
Regional Offices	6,294,976
Expert Committees	216,800
	67,368,053
Administrative Services	
Administrative services	4,448,413
Other Purposes	
Headquarters building: repayment of loans	508,700
Grand Total	\$73,230,000

TABLE I. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF WHO IN 1970  
(Estimated Obligations in U.S. Dollars)

SPHERES OF AID	REGULAR BUDGET	OTHER SOURCES <sup>a</sup>	TOTAL
Malaria	5,382,500	2,572,355	7,954,915
Tuberculosis	1,179,407	953,613	2,133,020
Venereal diseases and treponematoses	370,941	105,850	476,791
Bacterial diseases	533,756	773,643	1,307,399
Parasitic diseases	810,888	857,688	1,668,576
Virus diseases	724,838	316,388	1,041,226
Smallpox	3,038,975	273,560	3,312,535
Leprosy	548,499	163,813	712,312
Veterinary public health	647,851	2,374,693	3,022,514
Communicable diseases-general activities	1,749,804	942,597	2,692,401
Environmental health	3,603,394	10,188,459	13,791,853
Public health administration	11,416,472	7,648,712	19,065,184
Nursing	2,428,718	1,695,811	4,124,529
Health education	478,880	353,900	832,780
Dental health	343,092	209,149	552,911
Social and occupational health	342,091	184,267	526,358
Maternal and child health	811,167	1,319,534	2,130,701
Mental health	481,895	361,310	843,205
Nutrition	1,302,785	2,105,085	3,407,870
Radiation health	589,908	100,173	690,081
Education and training	6,971,332	2,407,150	9,378,482
Biology, pharmacology and toxicology	2,990,618	2,947,366	5,937,984
Chronic and degenerative diseases	965,268	229,925	1,195,193
Vital and health statistics	1,383,925	869,693	2,253,618
Other activities	384,700	214,515	599,215
UNSPECIFIED			
Headquarters	6,243,636	250,714	6,494,350
Regional offices	5,833,966	4,001,883	9,835,849
Total	\$61,559,366	\$44,421,846	\$105,981,212

<sup>a</sup> Including the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion to the extent that funds are available.

TABLE II. SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY WHO, BY REGION, COUNTRY AND TERRITORY

(Estimated Obligations for 1970, in US. Dollars)

	REGULAR BUDGET	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
AFRICA			
<b>Botswana</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>8,513</b>	35,613
<b>Burundi</b>	127,770	92,180	219,950
Cameroon	130,800	536,470	667,270
Central African Republic	38,000	177,600	215,600
Chad	97,096	72,000	169,096
Comoro Archipelago	<b>38,620</b>		38,620
Congo, Democratic Republic of	854,140	445,583	1,299,723
Dahomey	222,860	23,322	246,182
Equatorial Guinea	169,860		169,860
Gabon	142,950	9,000	151,950
Gambia		6,000	6,000
Ghana	163,325	456,983	620,308
Guinea	142,410	41,100	183,510
Ivory Coast	51,780	281,300	<b>333,080</b>
Kenya	<b>361,830</b>	543,777	905,607
Lesotho	68,110		68,110
Liberia	229,760	63,000	292,760
Madagascar	68,950	25,900	94,850
Malawi	157,940	26,377	184,317
Mali	181,740	46,000	227,740
Mauritania	116,000		116,000
Mauritius	89,458	48,000	137,458
Niger	134,850	185,962	320,812
Nigeria	590,150	587,493	1,177,643
People's Republic of the Congo	62,710	14,400	77,110
Reunion	10,000		10,000
Rwanda	124,430	63,700	188,130
Senegal	231,195	768,241	999,436
Seychelles	<b>8,000</b>	41,350	49,350
Sierra Leone	191,995	92,000	283,995
St. Helena	5,200		5,200
Swaziland	35,200	35,400	70,600
Togo	257,080	55,000	312,080
Uganda	186,680	367,290	553,970
United Republic of Tanzania	351,560	94,000	445,560
Upper Volta	140,800	104,600	245,400
Zambia	233,890	32,796	266,686
Inter-country programmes	1,726,192	210,988	1,937,180
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7,770,431</b>	<b>5,556,325</b>	<b>13,326,756</b>
Regional Office	1,360,082	19,244	1,379,326
Regional advisers	1,089,130	32,691	<b>1,121,821</b>
WHO representatives	801,656		801,656
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,021,299</b>	<b>5,608,260</b>	<b>16,629,559</b>
THE AMERICAS			
Argentina	279,456	884,517	1,163,973
Barbados	4,500	48,950	53,450
Bolivia	85,204	322,137	407,341
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>688,192</b>	<b>1,070,394</b>	<b>1,758,586</b>
British Honduras	29,610	37,428	<b>67,038</b>
Canada	15,800		15,800
Chile	113,142	279,933	393,075
Colombia	70,929	1,593,276	1,664,205
Costa Rica	79,910	108,866	188,776

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

	REGULAR BUDGET	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
<b>Cuba</b>	159,800	242,200	402,000
Dominican Republic	85,985	295,227	381,212
Ecuador	190,939	168,847	359,786
El Salvador	132,144	237,678	369,822
French Antilles and Guiana		13,200	13,200
<b>Guatemala</b>	111,371	218,163	329,534
Guyana	76,084	75,102	151,186
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>36,925</b>	251,271	288,196
Honduras	86,877	201,202	288,079
Jamaica	145,613	106,660	252,273
Mexico	165,600	505,068	670,668
Netherlands Antilles	4,200	11,772	15,972
Nicaragua	130,995	100,028	231,023
Panama	59,813	121,574	181,387
Paraguay	67,100	206,030	273,130
Peru	109,749	273,815	383,564
Surinam		432,781	432,781
Trinidad and Tobago	<b>46,800</b>	155,286	202,086
United States	28,400	28,800	57,200
Uruguay	<b>128,511</b>	184,599	313,110
Venezuela	216,782	616,219	833,001
West Indies	83,427	158,896	242,323
Inter-country programmes	1,308,933	7,009,402	8,318,335
Sub-total	4,742,791	15,959,321	20,702,112
Regional Office	1,117,904	3,847,322	4,965,226
Regional advisers	648,127	38,990	687,117
Zone offices	34,448	938,271	972,719
Total	6,543,270	20,783,904	27,327,174
SOUTH EAST ASIA			
Burma	321,497	189,550	511,047
Ceylon	347,006	556,763	903,769
India	1,349,134	480,500	1,829,634
Indonesia	689,976	583,405	1,273,381
Maldives	96,406	38,800	135,206
Mongolia	212,108	139,050	351,158
Nepal	429,844	204,500	634,344
<b>Thailand</b>	602,374	97,650	700,024
Inter-country programmes	929,213	238,966	1,168,179
Sub-total	4,977,558	2,529,184	7,506,742
Regional Office	636,920		636,920
Regional advisers	844,396		844,396
WHO representatives	261,874		261,874
Total	6,720,748	2,529,184	9,249,932
EUROPE			
Albania	<b>12,300</b>	1,000	13,300
Algeria	268,200	197,600	<b>465,800</b>
Austria	11,400		11,400
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>8,300</b>		<b>8,300</b>
Bulgaria	13,700	623,060	<b>636,750</b>
Czechoslovakia	13,100	105,500	118,600
Denmark	8,100		8,100
Federal Republic of Germany	10,300		10,300
Finland	10,300		10,300
France	10,300		<b>10,300</b>
Greece	10,300	<b>20,175</b>	<b>30,475</b>

**THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION**

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	REGULAR BUDGET	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
Hungary	17,600	12,300	29,900
Iceland	4,300		4,300
Ireland	9,400		9,400
Italy	19,800		19,800
Luxembourg	4,400		4,400
Malta	3,300	194,875	198,175
Morocco	229,250	618,370	847,620
Netherlands	9,400		9,400
Norway	7,800		7,800
Poland	18,600	251,121	269,721
Romania	33,000	178,550	211,550
Spain	7,300	3,200	10,500
Sweden	7,800		7,800
Switzerland	6,000		6,000
Turkey	180,500	690,545	871,045
USSR	21,600		21,600
United Kingdom	9,200		9,200
Yugoslavia	9,000	31,450	40,450
Inter-country programmes	603,250	36,328	639,578
Sub-total	1,577,800	2,964,064	4,541,864
Regional Office	1,227,000	27,730	1,254,730
Regional health officers	826,225	69,970	896,195
WHO representatives	128,785		128,785
Total	3,759,810	3,061,764	6,821,574
<b>EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</b>			
Afghanistan	658,057	153,700	811,757
Bahrain	19,000		19,000
Cyprus	79,600	21,300	101,100
Ethiopia	489,547	152,000	641,547
Iran	289,230	453,400	742,630
Iraq	303,204	140,250	443,454
Israel	81,500	11,100	92,600
Jordan	118,470	130,000	248,470
Kuwait	40,600	55,886	96,486
Lebanon	92,760	19,400	112,160
Libya	136,760	658,430	795,190
Pakistan	808,942	322,180	1,131,122
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen*	174,260	104,470	278,730
Qatar	55,070		55,070
Saudi Arabia	280,970	299,620	580,590
Somalia	364,570	111,520	476,090
Sudan	353,080	64,780	417,860
Syria	293,710	172,800	466,510
Tunisia	234,410	177,020	411,430
United Arab Republic	290,210	669,500	959,710
Yemen	329,270	462,240	791,510
Inter-country programmes	694,555	184,988	879,543
Sub-total	6,187,775	4,364,784	10,552,559
Regional Office	713,000		713,000
Regional advisers	613,154	7,114	620,268
WHO representatives	338,880		338,880
Total	7,852,809	4,371,898	12,224,707
<b>WESTERN PACIFIC</b>			
Australia	6,480		6,480
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	38,890	79,700	118,590

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

	REGULAR BUDGET	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
Brunei	10,940		10,940
Cambodia	256,011	386,070	642,081
China	238,767	209,700	448,467
Cook Islands	9,950		<b>9,950</b>
Fiji	10,449		10,449
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	27,947	26,169	54,116
Hong Kong	32,600		32,600
Japan	46,340		46,340
Laos	237,046	171,800	<b>408,846</b>
Malaysia	639,112	69,000	708,112
New Hebrides	44,800	12,000	56,800
Niue	1,820		1,820
Papua and New Guinea	32,450	12,000	44,450
Philippines	295,614	267,367	562,981
Republic of Korea	<b>348,885</b>	60,100	408,985
Republic of Viet-Nam	447,901	81,400	<b>529,301</b>
Ryukyu Islands	44,480		44,480
Singapore	147,406	45,400	192,806
Tonga	28,169		28,169
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	41,790		<b>41,790</b>
Western Samoa	133,622		<b>133,622</b>
Inter-country programmes	608,359	109,319	717,678
	3,729,828	1,530,025	<b>5,259,853</b>
Regional Office	648,640		648,640
Regional advisers	<b>670,568</b>	8,271	<b>678,839</b>
WHO representatives	341,363		<b>341,363</b>
Total	5,390,399	1,538,296	<b>6,928,695</b>
Inter-regional activities	1,290,772	3,269,799	4,560,571
Rotational regional office staff	130,420		130,420
Total	1,421,192	3,269,799	4,690,991
Grand Total	42,709,527	41,163,105	83,872,632

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1970; percentage assessments and contributions for 1971)

	Percentage Assessment	Amount of Contribution* (in U.S. dollars)		Percentage Assessment	Amount of Contribution* (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.04	30,280	Brazil	0.80	605,600
Albania	0.04	30,280	Bulgaria	0.16	121,120
Algeria	0.09	68,130	Burma	0.05	37,850
Argentina	0.84	635,890	Burundi	0.04	30,280
Australia	1.37	1,037,100	Byelorussian SSR	0.46	348,220
Austria	0.51	386,070	Cameroon	0.04	30,280
Barbados	0.04	30,280	Canada	2.72	2,059,199
Belgium	0.99	749,430	Central African Republic	0.04	30,280
Bolivia	0.04	30,280	Ceylon	0.05	37,850

MEMBER	Percentage Assessment	Amount of Contribution* (in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage Assessment	Amount of Contribution* (in U.S. dollars)
Chad	0.04	30,280	Monaco	0.04	30,280
Chile	0.21	158,970	Mongolia	0.04	30,280
China	3.60	2,725,210	Morocco	0.09	68,130
Colombia	0.18	136,260	Nepal	0.04	30,280
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.05	37,850	Netherlands	1.04	787,280
Costa Rica	0.04	30,280	New Zealand	0.32	242,240
Cuba	0.17	128,690	Nicaragua	0.04	30,280
Cyprus	0.04	30,280	Niger	0.04	30,280
Czechoslovakia	0.83	628,320	Nigeria	0.13	98,410
Dahomey	0.04	30,280	Norway	0.39	295,230
Denmark	0.56	423,930	Pakistan	0.33	249,810
Dominican Republic	0.04	30,280	Panama	0.04	30,280
Ecuador	0.04	30,280	Paraguay	0.04	30,280
El Salvador	0.04	30,280	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen†	0.04	30,280
Ethiopia	0.04	30,280	People's Republic of Congo	0.04	43,207
Federal Republic of Germany	6.30	4,769,110	Peru	0.09	68,130
Finland	0.44	333,080	Philippines	0.30	227,100
France	5.39	4,080,240	Poland	1.32	227,100
Gabon	0.04	30,280	Portugal	0.14	105,980
Ghana	0.07	52,990	Republic of Korea	0.11	83,260
Greece	0.26	196,820	Republic of Viet-Nam	0.06	45,420
Guatemala	0.05	37,850	Romania	0.32	242,240
Guinea	0.04	30,280	Rwanda	0.04	30,280
Guyana	0.04	30,280	Saudi Arabia	0.05	37,850
Haiti	0.04	30,280	Senegal	0.04	30,286
Honduras	0.04	30,280	Sierra Leone	0.04	30,280
Hungary	0.47	355,790	Singapore	0.05	37,850
Iceland	0.04	30,280	Somalia	0.04	30,280
India	1.56	1,180,930	South Africa	0.47	355,790
Indonesia	0.30	227,100	Spain	0.83	628,320
Iran	0.20	151,400	Sudan	0.05	37,850
Iraq	0.06	45,420	Sweden	1.12	847,840
Ireland	0.15	113,550	Switzerland	0.77	582,890
Israel	0.18	136,260	Syria	0.04	30,280
Italy	2.91	2,202,880	Thailand	0.12	90,840
Ivory Coast	0.04	30,280	Togo	0.04	30,280
Jamaica	0.05	37,850	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	30,280
Japan	3.40	2,573,810	Tunisia	0.04	30,280
Jordan	0.04	30,280	Turkey	0.31	237,004
Kenya	0.04	30,280	Uganda	0.04	31,130
Khmer Republic†	0.04	30,280	Ukrainian SSR	1.73	1,309,613
Kuwait	0.06	45,420	USSR	13.13	9,939,436
Laos	0.04	30,280	United Arab Republic	0.18	136,260
Lebanon	0.05	37,850	United Kingdom	5.95	4,504,160
Lesotho	0.04	30,280	United Republic of Tanzania	0.04	30,280
Liberia	0.04	30,280	United States	30.87	23,753,450
Libya	0.04	30,280	Upper Volta	0.04	30,280
Luxembourg	0.05	37,850	Uruguay	0.08	60,560
Madagascar	0.04	30,280	Venezuela	0.40	302,800
Malawi	0.04	30,280	Western Samoa	0.04	30,280
Malaysia	0.10	75,700	Yemen	0.04	30,280
Maldives	0.04	30,280	Yugoslavia	0.36	272,520
Mali	0.04	30,280	Zambia	0.04	30,280
Malta	0.04	30,280			
Mauritania	0.04				
Mauritius	0.04	30,280	Total		76,055,849
Mexico	0.78	590,460			

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ASSOCIATE MEMBER	Percentage Assessment	Amount of Contribution* (in U.S. dollars)	* Adjusted to take account of the actual amounts paid to staff in reimbursement for tax levied by Members on the WHO emoluments of their nationals.
Bahrain	0.02	15,140	† On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.
Qatar	0.02	15,140	‡ On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
Southern Rhodesia	0.02	15,140	
Total		45,420	

## ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1970)

## PRESIDENT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Prof. Hippolyte Aye (Ivory Coast)

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

Member	Designated by	Member	Designated by
Dr. B. Juricic, Chairman	Chile	Dr. F. A. Bauhofer	Austria
Dr. B. D. B. Layton, Vice-Chairman	Canada	Dr. A. Benadouda	Algeria
Dr. J. Anouti, Vice-Chairman	Lebanon	Dr. P. Dolgor	Mongolia
Dr. V. Vassilopoulos, Rapporteur	Cyprus	Dr. S. P. Ehrlich	United States
Dr. S. Bedaya-Ngaro, Rapporteur	Central African Republic	Prof. J. F. Goossens	Belgium
Dr. H. Abdul Ghaffar	Saudi Arabia	Dr. G. Wynne Griffith	United Kingdom
Dr. D. Arnaudov	Bulgaria	Dr. Y. R. Joshi	Nepal
Prof. E. V. Aujaleu	France	Dr. I. S. Kadama	Uganda
Dr. O. Aviles	Nicaragua	Dr. Z. Onyango	Kenya
Dr. A. Barraud	Upper Volta	Dr. O. P. Scepina	USSR
		H. Sebessebe	Ethiopia
		Dr. O. Souvannavong	Laos
		Dr. S. P. W. Street	Jamaica
		Prof. K. Yanagisawa	Japan

## SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. M. G. Candau	Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. V. T. H. Gunaratne
Deputy Director-General: Dr. Pierre Dorolle	
Assistant Directors-General: Dr. M. P. Siegel, Dr. L. Bernard, Dr. N. Izmerov, Dr. H. Mahler	Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. L. A. Kaprio
Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. A. A. Quenum	Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. Taba
Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. A. Horwitz	Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. F. J. Dy

## HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

World Health Organization  
Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland  
Cable Address: UNISANTE GENEVE

## REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for Africa  
P.O. Box No. 6  
Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo  
Cable Address: UNISANTE BRAZZAVILLE

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for the Americas/Pan American  
Sanitary Bureau  
525 23rd Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.  
Cable Address: OFSANPAN WASHINGTON

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean  
P.O. Box 1517  
Alexandria, United Arab Republic  
Cable Address: UNISANTE ALEXANDRIA

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for Europe  
8, Scherfigsvej  
Copenhagen 0, Denmark  
Cable Address: UNISANTE COPENHAGEN

World Health Organization  
Liaison Office with the United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.  
Cable Address: UNSANTE NEWYORK

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for South-East Asia  
World Health House  
Indraprastha Estate  
Ring Road  
New Delhi-1, India  
Cable Address: WORLDHELTH NEWDELHI

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for the Western Pacific  
P.O. Box 2932  
Manila, Philippines  
Cable Address: UNISANTE MANILA

## CHAPTER VI

# THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

During 1970, the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development<sup>1</sup> and those of its affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), continued to expand in accordance with the five-year programme (1969-1973) of lending for economic development outlined in 1968. At the 1970 annual meeting, the President of the Bank reported that the programme, entailing the doubling of the lending of the Bank and its affiliates over the 1969-1973 period as compared with the 1964-1968 period, was on schedule and that he was confident that the level of commitments for high-priority development projects envisaged over the 1969-1973 period—\$12,000 million—could be attained.

During 1970, the Bank continued to emphasize not only quantitative increases in lending but also qualitative improvements in its approach to the problems of economic development. A number of new initiatives designed to meet this goal were taken during the year. Some of them were prompted by the recommendations of the Commission on International Development in its report *Partners in Development*, published in October 1969,<sup>2</sup> while others resulted from the Bank's continuing review of its policies and procedures.

Steps were taken during the year to improve the scope and quality of information on the external debt of developing countries and to identify debt problems and help countries solve them; the Bank was to work with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Monetary Fund, respectively, on these matters. The Bank also initiated a series of studies on the debt-servicing problems of its developing member countries whose service payments on external debt had been increasing nearly three times as fast as their exports in recent years.

Further steps in the co-ordination of development assistance were taken by the Bank, which was already the sponsor of two Consortia, 11 Consultative Groups and the Aid Group for Ceylon. During 1970, with the approval of the Governments concerned, the Bank organized new groups for the Democratic Republic of the

<sup>1</sup> For further information, particularly about the Bank's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual reports of the Bank and supplementary reports to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

<sup>2</sup> For information on the report of the Commission on International Development, see Y.U.N., 1969, p. 883.



Congo, Ethiopia and the Philippines and re-activated the groups for Nigeria and Thailand.

In order to help developing member countries in the formulation of their development strategies and donor countries and international agencies in channelling their assistance as productively as possible, the Bank started work in 1970 on a new series of expanded Country Economic Reports. These reports were to contain comprehensive data on social as well as strictly economic factors.

The Bank's increasing concern with the qualitative aspects of development and with the need to view developmental problems in as broad a context as possible led to the establishment of new units in 1970 to consider, respectively, the environmental consequences of development projects and the problems of urbanization.

Following the establishment in 1969 of a department within the Bank concerned with population problems, a number of appraisal missions visited member countries during 1970 to examine the possibility of advising on programmes or financing projects related to population questions. In June 1970, the Bank made its first loan for a family planning project, to Jamaica. (See below.)

During 1970, Cambodia (22 July), Equatorial Guinea (1 July) and Yemen (22 May), became members of the Bank, raising the Bank's membership to 115 countries.

#### LENDING OPERATIONS

The Bank made loans amounting to \$1,615.1 million in the calendar year 1970. This new peak level of lending brought the over-all total of Bank commitments since its inception (net of cancellations, terminations and refundings) to \$14,647 million.

The following tables summarize the Bank's lending during 1970 by area and by purpose:

BANK LOANS BY AREA  
(in millions of U.S. dollars)

Area	Amount
Africa	243.40
Asia	553.70
Europe	208.40
Latin America and Caribbean	609.60
	1,615.10

BANK LOANS BY PURPOSE  
(in millions of U.S. dollars)

Purpose	Amount
Agriculture	84.60
Education	79.80
Transportation	466.90
Electric power	572.10
Telecommunications	86.40
Water supply and sewerage	26.80
Family planning	2.00
Industry	296.50
	1,615.10

#### AGRICULTURE

Bank loan commitments for agricultural projects—financing designed to help raise the quantity and quality of agricultural output in developing member countries and to encourage a shift in their agricultural sectors from subsistence farming to cash crop production—amounted to \$84.6 million in the calendar year 1970. The cumulative total of Bank loans in the agricultural sector, the most important single area of activity in the overwhelming majority of the countries of the developing world, stood at over \$1,300 million by the end of 1970.

Apart from one operation in Ceylon (where \$13.6 million of a \$14.5 million multipurpose loan was allocated to irrigation), all the loans approved during 1970 were provided either for investment credit to support crop or livestock production or for projects in general agricultural development.

Four loans for investment credit, totalling \$36.5 million, were approved during 1970. Three of these commitments—in Iran (\$6.5 million), Israel (\$20 million) and Jamaica (\$3.7 million)—were channelled through specialized financial agencies in the countries concerned, for re-lending for export crop development (in the case of Israel) or for the expansion of crop and livestock production (in the cases of Iran and Jamaica). The fourth investment credit loan, of \$6.3 million to Uruguay, was made directly to the Government to support an ongoing programme of specialized livestock development.

The Bank approved four loans, totalling \$34.5 million, for general agricultural development during 1970. Two loans to Malaysia represented the second phase of Bank support for the coun-

try's largest regional development undertaking, the Jengka Triangle Programme. A loan of \$13 million was to provide funds for the second phase of a land clearance and settlement programme which involved the clearing of 93,000 acres, the planting of oil palms and rubber trees, and the settlement of some 9,000 families on holdings of about 10 acres each. A loan of \$8.5 million was to help finance Malaysia's first integrated forest industries operation, a logging and timber complex which would ultimately employ about 1,200 people. Both loans were designed to increase Malaysia's export earnings as well as to ameliorate problems of unemployment and underemployment. A \$7.5 million commitment was made to the Ivory Coast to assist the expansion of production of cocoa, one of the country's main exports, while a \$5.5 million loan was made to Zambia to encourage the commercial cultivation of maize and tobacco.

Under a co-operative agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Bank, FAO provided assistance in the identification of projects for potential Bank financing. Four of the projects for 1970—those in Iran, Israel, the Ivory Coast and Jamaica—were drawn up after prior FAO assistance.

#### EDUCATION

Educational lending, a relatively new field for the Bank and its affiliates, continued to expand rapidly. In 1970, the Bank made eight loans for education, amounting to \$79.8 million, or almost half of the cumulative total of Bank lending for this purpose (\$177.2 million).

In lending for education, the Bank concentrated its assistance in three areas: secondary schooling, technical and vocational education, and teacher training. It also encouraged member countries to take advantage of advances in educational technology and to develop their national education systems.

A loan of \$11 million made in 1970 to the Ivory Coast was of particular interest in this regard. The loan was to help finance the construction of an instructional television centre, which was expected to start producing pilot programmes for primary school children by 1971, and the construction and equipment of three primary teacher-training colleges, three general secondary schools, two post-secondary technical

schools and one vocational school for adult training; the loan was also to provide funds for various consultancy activities.

Other loans for education in 1970 included commitments to the following: (a) Chile, two loans, totalling \$8.5 million, for teacher-training schools, agricultural secondary schools and industrial and agricultural vocational training; (b) China, \$9 million, for industrial and vocational schools and for feasibility studies in the fields of fisheries and instructional television; (c) Colombia, \$6.5 million, for comprehensive secondary schools; (d) Greece, \$13.8 million, for higher technical education centres; (e) Iran, \$19 million, for primary and secondary education reform, for teacher training, for vocational schools and for secondary agricultural schools; and (f) Spain, \$12 million, for basic general education and teacher-training centres.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Lending for transportation projects (mainly involving funds for roads, railways and ports) has traditionally made up a major share of Bank financing. This trend continued in 1970; the 19 commitments approved during the year totalled \$466.9 million, bringing the cumulative net amount of Bank lending in this sector to \$4,442 million.

Two loans for reconstruction assistance were of special interest. A \$25 million loan was made to Nigeria to help rehabilitate that country's ravaged road, railway and port facilities. Peru received a \$30 million loan to provide road reconstruction funds following the earthquake of May 1970.

Thirteen loans, totalling \$322.6 million, were made for roads during the year (including the loan to Peru but excluding the roads component of the Nigeria reconstruction loan).

In addition to the loan to Peru, six other loans were provided to countries in the western hemisphere: to Brazil (\$100 million), to Chile (\$10.8 million), to Colombia (\$32 million), to Costa Rica (\$15.7 million), to Mexico (\$21.8 million), and to Paraguay (\$6 million).

The Brazilian loan, the year's largest for transportation, was to help finance the construction of new roads, the improvement of existing ones and highway engineering and feasibility studies. Roads had become the dominant mode

of transport in Brazil, accounting for 72 per cent of freight and 92 per cent of passenger traffic. The project assisted by the Bank was designed to help reduce vehicle operating costs, cut travel time (thereby reducing losses of perishable goods), and facilitate the movement of population from the densely populated coastal areas into the interior of the country.

Other road loans approved during 1970 included a \$42 million commitment to Iran for major improvements in the main road network, and a \$40 million loan to Yugoslavia to assist in the construction of four major highways, of particular importance for the country's rapidly growing tourism industry. Loans for roads were also made to Cameroon (\$12 million), Iceland (\$4.1 million), Papua and New Guinea (\$4.5 million) and Sierra Leone (\$3.7 million). The Bank's concessionary lending affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) (see pp. 951-59) provided finance simultaneously with the Bank for the projects in Cameroon, Papua and New Guinea and Sierra Leone.

Another of the year's transportation projects receiving simultaneous assistance from both the Bank and IDA was a railway expansion operation in the Republic of Korea, for which the Bank lent \$40 million and IDA \$15 million. The project was to help the Korean railways, which handled three quarters of the country's freight and half of its passenger traffic, to meet rapidly rising demand.

The Korean project was one of three railway loans approved during 1970. Another loan, of \$42.4 million, was made to the East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) for improved track, rolling stock and signalling and other equipment, and the construction of new marshalling yards and offices. A \$5.2 million loan was made to Cameroon to help finance track rehabilitation, bridge construction and the purchase of rolling stock for the Trans-Cameroon Railway, due to be completed by 1974.

Loans of \$12.5 million for port improvement in Thailand, and of \$19.3 million for the further expansion of the Sui northern pipeline system in Pakistan, were also approved during 1970.

#### ELECTRIC POWER

The largest over-all amount of Bank loans continued to be directed towards the development of electric power, loans for which reached a cumulative total of \$4,793 million by the end of 1970. Loans in 1970 amounted to \$572.1 million; these included 13 loans exclusively for power (to Brazil, China, Colombia, Iran, Honduras, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zambia), totalling \$571.2 million, and the power component of \$0.9 million of a multipurpose loan to Ceylon.

Most of the year's power loans were made to support expansion programmes of existing Bank borrowers in this sector. The year's largest loan, of \$125 million, went to Mexico to help the country's generation, transmission and distribution system expand to meet the 11 per cent annual rate of increase in electricity demand. This was the Bank's eleventh loan to Mexico for power, making that country the Bank's second largest net borrower (following India).

Iran and Liberia each received power loans for the first time. The amount of \$60 million went to Iran to help provide a substantial increase in distribution and transmission facilities in the area in and around Teheran, and to supply funds for engineering services and the training of technical, managerial and supervisory personnel. The loan to Liberia, of \$7.4 million, was to assist a programme which would double the capacity of the electricity system and to provide funds for transmission facilities and a study of distribution requirements.

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Three loans, totalling \$86.4 million, brought the cumulative amount of Bank lending in the relatively new sector of telecommunications to \$280 million by the end of 1970.

A loan of \$10.4 million was made to the East African Community to assist the further expansion of local and long-distance telephone services, and the provision of additional telegraph and telex facilities. A \$40 million loan went to Yugoslavia to help a programme that would almost quadruple the number of long-distance circuits and provide greatly improved

international telecommunication links. Both projects involved the eventual use of earth satellite stations.

Iran received a loan of \$36 million to help relieve the shortage of telecommunication facilities by helping to finance the costs of new telephone, telex and telegraph equipment and of management and engineering services.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The two loans made by the Bank in 1970 for the development of water supplies—one of \$18.5 million to Colombia and one of \$8.3 million to Kenya—brought the cumulative total of Bank lending for this purpose to \$131 million by the end of the year.

The Colombian loan was to help improve the water supply and sewerage services in Cali. The loan to Kenya would nearly double the capacity of the water services supplying the capital, Nairobi, and was expected to provide adequate supplies (despite rapid projected population growth) through 1980.

#### FAMILY PLANNING

The Bank made its first loan in the family planning field in June 1970. The loan, of \$2 million, was to help Jamaica finance improvements in the maternity services offered by the country's main hospital and to construct and equip ten rural maternity centres. The expansion of facilities was intended to improve the conditions under which babies were born and to facilitate the development of a family planning information programme.

#### INDUSTRY

By the end of 1970, the cumulative total of Bank lending for the development of industry amounted to \$2,266 million. The bulk of the \$296.5 million provided in 1970 for this purpose was channelled through development finance companies in member countries; 12 loans, totalling \$278 million, were made to such companies. These included a number of "repeater" loans to companies with which the Bank had co-operated in the past, in China, Finland, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Morocco, Nigeria and Turkey.

Three loans were made to companies with which the Bank had not previously been associated. A \$25 million loan went to the Banco do Nordeste do Brasil to help promote development in the north-east region. A \$10 million commitment to Morocco's Credit Immobilier et Hotelier was designed to encourage the development of tourism in Morocco by providing funds to an institution which specialized in lending for hotel building and equipment. A \$5 million loan was made to the Development Bank of Singapore to help in the work of financing new industries (especially export-oriented concerns) in that country.

A loan of \$18.5 million to Yugoslavia was to provide direct assistance to specific industrial projects in the fields of automotive and specialized steel production.

#### DEVELOPMENT AID CO-ORDINATION

The Bank continued to encourage joint efforts of capital-exporting countries designed to co-ordinate the flow of development assistance through consortia or consultative groups. Ten meetings of such groups took place in 1970 for the following countries: Ceylon, Ghana, India, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Tunisia. The consultative groups for East Africa met twice, reviewing development assistance in Kenya and in the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Bank continued to maintain close relations with other members of the United Nations family. It continued to act as executing agency for pre-investment projects of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and to carry out co-operative arrangements with FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), under which special units in those two agencies provided assistance in the identification and preparation of projects for Bank financing. The arrangement with UNESCO was expanded during 1970 to provide technical support in the fields of educational planning and sector studies. The Bank also continued its frequent contact with other agencies, such as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A growing proportion of Bank loans contained allocations for technical assistance and preparation of future projects. The Bank also continued to assist nations in identifying and preparing projects, through the work of its resident staff in permanent missions in West Africa, East Africa and Indonesia, as well as through missions sent from headquarters.

The Bank continued to encourage Governments to look to UNDP for financing pre-investment and feasibility studies, while being prepared to act as an executing agency for such studies if requested to do so by UNDP.

During 1970, work went forward on the following UNDP studies:

Country	Project	UNDP Allocation (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	Highway maintenance programme	1,760,000
Afghanistan	Agricultural and cottage industries bank	530,500
Ivory Coast	Transport survey (phase II)	930,500
Pakistan	Supplementary assistance to the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority	758,200
Indonesia	Master plan for tourism development in Bali and related feasibility studies	652,200
Pakistan	Feasibility study for the expansion of the port of Karachi	927,000
Panama	Preliminary power development survey and feasibility study	789,200
Philippines	Board of investment	803,000
Regional	Pre-investment unit in the Caribbean Development Bank	1,763,000
	Total	8,913,600

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

The Economic Development Institute was set up by the Bank in 1955 as a staff college for senior officials concerned with economic affairs in developing countries. By the end of 1970, it had graduated 1,165 fellows from courses in development and in project evaluation.

In 1970, 150 individuals attended the Institute's courses. The Bank approved the begin-

ning of a long-range programme providing for yearly increases in enrolment for each of the next six years; by 1976, it was envisaged, the Institute would offer twice as many courses and graduate twice as many fellows as in 1970.

## SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES

At the end of 1970, 66 countries had signed and 59 countries had ratified the Convention setting up the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established in 1966. The Bank continued to act as host for negotiations in the event of disputes arising between foreign investors and participating Governments.

## BANK BORROWING

The Bank sold \$1,040.4 million of its obligations in the international investment market during 1970. This included the first borrowings in Japan of 72,000 million yen (equivalent to \$200 million); a public offering of \$200 million in the United States; borrowings in the Federal Republic of Germany equivalent to \$245.4 million; and in Switzerland equivalent to \$17.5 million. Other borrowings, all outside the United States, amounted to the equivalent of \$377.5 million. The net increase in the Bank's funded debt was about \$620 million, raising the total to about \$4,921 million.

## BANK'S INCOME AND RESERVES

The Bank's gross income for the calendar year 1970 was about \$550 million, compared with \$455 million in 1969. Expenses, which included \$273 million for interest on Bank borrowing, bond issuance and other financial expenses, totalled \$322 million, as compared with \$266 million in 1969. Net income in 1970 amounted to \$228 million, as compared with \$189 million in 1969. Total reserves amounted to about \$1,442 million as at 31 December 1970, made up of \$1,150 million in the Supplemental Reserve and \$292 million in the Special Reserve.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Nigeria, Panama and Uruguay increased their subscriptions to the Bank's capital; as at 31 December 1970, the Bank had a total subscribed capital of \$23,207,200,000,

## SECRETARIAT

The acceleration of financing operations and a widening of activities required a large expansion of the Bank's staff, which numbered 2,800 by the end of 1970. This number was about equally divided between professional and non-professional staff. Efforts to recruit on a fully international basis met with considerable success; there were 95 nationalities represented on the staff at the end of the year.

## INTERNATIONAL BANK LOANS DURING 1970

Area and Country	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
<b>AFRICA</b>		
Cameroon	Roads, railways	17,200,000
Ivory Coast	Education, agriculture	18,500,000
Kenya, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania	Railways, telecommunications	52,800,000
Kenya	Water supply	8,300,000
Liberia	Electric power	7,400,000
Morocco	Development Finance Company	25,000,000
Nigeria	Transportation, reconstruction, Development Finance Company	35,000,000
Sierra Leone	Roads	3,700,000
United Republic of Tanzania	Electric power	30,000,000
Zambia	Agriculture	45,500,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>243,400,000</b>
	Agriculture, electric power	14,500,000
China	Development Finance Company, electric power, education	71,500,000
India	Development Finance Company	40,000,000
Iran	Agriculture, roads, Development Finance Company, electric power, education, telecommunications	213,500,000
Israel	Development Finance Company, agriculture	45,000,000
Malaysia	Agriculture, electric power	41,500,000
Pakistan	Natural gas pipeline	19,200,000
Papua and New Guinea	Roads	4,500,000
Republic of Korea	Railways	40,000,000
Singapore	Development Finance Company	5,000,000

Area and Country	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Thailand	Electric power, port	59,000,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>553,700,000</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>		
Finland	Development Finance Company	20,000,000
Greece	Development Finance Company, education	33,800,000
Iceland	<b>Roads</b>	4,100,000
Spain	Education	12,000,000
Turkey	Development Finance Company	40,000,000
Yugoslavia	Industry, telecommunications, roads	98,500,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>208,400,000</b>
<b>WESTERN HEMISPHERE</b>		
Brazil	Development Finance Company, roads, electric power	205,000,000
Chile	Education, roads	19,300,000
Colombia	Education, roads, electric power, water supply	109,300,000
Costa Rica	Roads	15,700,000
Honduras	Electric power	5,500,000
Jamaica	Family planning programme, agriculture	5,700,000
Mexico	Electric power, roads	146,800,000
Panama	Electric power	42,000,000
Paraguay	<b>Roads</b>	6,000,000
Peru	Road reconstruction	30,000,000
Uruguay	Agriculture, electric power	24,300,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>609,600,000</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,615,100,000</b>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES  
(For fiscal year ending 30 June 1970)  
(in U.S. dollars)

<b>Income</b>	
Income from investments	149,217,323
Income from loans:	
Interest	326,619,819
Commitment charges	17,613,602
Commissions	382,299
Service charges	45,708
Other income	10,788,907
<b>Gross Income</b>	<b>504,667,658</b>
Deduct—amount equivalent to commissions appropriated to Special Reserve—Note C	382,299
<b>Gross Income less Reserve Deduction</b>	<b>504,285,359</b>

## Expenses

Administrative expenses*	
Personal services	31,847,042
Contributions to staff benefits	5,146,089
Fees and compensation	4,284,601
Representation	330,445
Grants to member countries	376,043
FAO and UNESCO co-operative programmes	2,055,973
Travel	8,717,178
Supplies and material	486,901
Office occupancy	3,553,635
Communication services	1,467,054
Furniture and equipment	1,626,857
Books and library services	401,058
Printing	726,309
Insurance	193,454
Other expenses	40,099
Total	61,252,738
Deduct—management fee charged to International Development Association	15,800,000
Total administrative expenses	45,452,738
Interest on borrowings	242,372,908
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	3,549,270
Discount on sale of loans	41,168
Gross Expenses	291,416,084
Net Income	212,869,275

\* These include the administrative expenses of the International Development Association. The amount previously reported as "Services to member countries" for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1969 has been included in "Administrative expenses" for that fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF FUNDED DEBT  
OF INTERNATIONAL BANK

(as at 31 December 1970)			
(in millions of U.S. dollars)			
Outstanding 1 July 1970			4,568.3
Net Increase 1 July 1970 to 30 September 1970			279.9
Changes: 1 October 1970 to 31 December 1970			
Increases:			
New issues:			
Privately placed:			
8 per cent Notes of 1970, due 1975 (Deutsche mark 61,500,000)	16.8		
8 per cent Bonds of 1970, due 1975 (pounds sterling 10,000,000)	28.0		
Publicly sold:			
6¾ per cent Bonds of 1970, due 1985 (Swiss francs 75,000,000)	17.5		
8 per cent Bonds of 1970, due 1986 (Deutsche mark 150,000,000)	41.0	103.3	
Decreases:			
5½ per cent Notes of 1967, matured 1 October 1970	8.0		
5 1/8 per cent Notes of 1967, matured 1 October 1970 (Deutsche mark 2,000,000)	8.7		
Purchases for sinking and purchase funds	13.5	30.2	73.1
Outstanding 31 December 1970			4,921.3

# ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1970)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in million of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total			Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Afghanistan	30.0	0.13	Mohammed Aman	Faiz Mohammad Ahmadzai	550	0.21
Algeria	80.0	0.34	Ismail Mahroug	Bouasria Belghoula	1,050	0.40
Argentina	373.3	1.61	Aldo Ferrer	Daniel Fernández	3,983	1.53
Australia	533.0	2.30	L. H. E. Bury	Sir Roland Wilson	5,580	2.14
Austria	186.7	0.80	Hannes Androsch	Walter Neudorfer	2,117	0.81
Belgium	450.0	1.94	Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers	Baron Ansiaux	4,750	1.82
Bolivia	21.0	0.09	Oscar Vega Lopez	Gonzalo Ruiz Ballivian	460	0.18
Botswana	3.2	0.01	Q. K. J. Masire	P.M. Landell-Mills	282	0.11
Brazil	373.3	1.61	Antonio Delfim Netto	Ernane Galvêas	3,983	1.53

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Burma	50.7	0.22	U Kyaw Nyein	U Chit Maung	757	0.29
Burundi	15.0	0.07	Joseph Hicuburundi	Athanase Ntukamazina	400	0.15
Cameroon	20.0	0.09	Charles Onana Owana	E. M. Koulla	450	0.17
Canada	792.0	3.41	Edgar John Benson	Maurice F. Strong	8,170	3.13
Central African Republic	10.0	0.04	Marie Mathurine Silinghia	Andre Zanife-Touambona	350	0.14
Ceylon	82.7	0.36	N. M. Perera	Murugeysen Rajendra	1,077	0.41
Chad	10.0	0.04	Georges Diguimbaye	Benoit Boukar	350	0.14
Chile	93.3	0.40	Carlos Massad Abud	Jorge Marshall Silva	1,183	0.45
China	750.0	3.23	K. T. Li	Chao-kuei Ma	7,750	2.97
Colombia	93.3	0.40	Alfonso Patino Roselli	Jorge Mejía Palacio	1,183	0.45
Congo, Democratic Republic of	96.0	0.41	Louis Namwisi	Pierra Ileka	1,210	0.46
Costa Rica	10.7	0.05	Oscar Barahona	Claudio A. Volio G.	357	0.14
Cyprus	21.3	0.09	A. C. Patsalides	A. C. Afxentiou	463	0.18
Dahomey	10.0	0.04	Joseph Keke	Robert Tagnon	350	0.14
Denmark	173.3	0.75	Otto Muller	Karl Otto Bredahl	1,983	0.76
Dominican Republic	13.3	0.06	Diogenes H. Fernández	Luis M. Guerrero Gomez	383	0.15
Ecuador	17.1	0.07	Jaime Aspiazu Seminario	Carlos Mantilla-Ortega	421	0.16
El Salvador	10.7	0.05	Edgardo Suarez C.	Armando Interiano	357	0.14
Equatorial Guinea	6.0	0.03	Andres Nko Ivasa	Gabriel Andombe Buanga	314	0.12
Ethiopia	10.0	0.04	Ato Mammo Tadesse	Ato Wolde Mariam Girma	350	0.14
Federal Republic of Germany	1,280.0	5.52	Karl Schiller	Alex Moller	13,050	5.00
Finland	133.3	0.57	C. O. Tallgren	Osmo Kalliali	1,583	0.61
France	1,050.0	4.52	Minister of Finance	Bernard Clappier	10,750	4.12
Gabon	10.0	0.04	Edouard Alexis M'Bouy-Boutzit	Paul Moukambi	350	0.14
Gambia	5.3	0.02	S. M. Dibba	H. R. Monday, Jr.	303	0.12
Ghana	73.4	0.32	Joseph Henry Mensah	Jones Ofori-Atta	984	0.38
Greece	66.7	0.29	Emmanuel Fthenakis	Achilles Cominos	917	0.35
Guatemala	10.7	0.05	Gustavo Miron Porras	Jorge Lamport Rodil	357	0.14
Guinea	20.0	0.09	Laminy Kondé	N'Faly Sangaré	450	0.17
Guyana	16.0	0.07	P. A. Reid	S. A. Goring	410	0.16
Haiti	15.0	0.07	André Dubé	Antonio Andre	400	0.15
Honduras	8.0	0.03	Manuel Acosta Bonilla	Ricardo Zuñiga Augustinus	330	0.13
Iceland	15.0	0.07	Gylfi Gislason	Magnus Jonsson	400	0.15
India	800.0	3.45	Y. B. Ghavan	I. G. Patel	8,250	3.16
Indonesia	220.0	0.95	Ali Wardhana	Djoeana Koesoemohardja	2,450	0.94
Iran	128.6	0.55	Jamshid Amouzegar	Jahangir Amuzegar	1,536	0.59
Iraq	64.0	0.28	Amin Abdul Karim Kalamchi	Sa'adi Ibrahim	890	0.34
Ireland	85.3	0.37	George Colley	C. H. Murray	1,103	0.42
Israel	95.9	0.41	David Horowitz	Avraham Agmon	1,209	0.46
Italy	666.0	2.87	Guido Carli	Paolo Baffi	6,910	2.65
Ivory Coast	20.0	0.09	Henri Konan Bedie	Mohamed T. Diawara	450	0.17
Jamaica	40.0	0.17	Edward Seaga	G. Arthur Brown	650	0.25
Japan	772.6	3.33	Takeo Fukuda	Tadashi Sasaki	7,976	3.06
Jordan	16.3	0.07	Sami Judah	Adel Shamayleh	413	0.16
Kenya	33.3	0.14	Mwai Kibaki. M.P.	Philip Ndegwa	583	0.22
Khmer Republic*	20.3	0.09	Hing Kunthel	Mav Say	453	0.17
Kuwait	66.7	0.29	Abdul Rahman Salim Al-Ateeqy	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	917	0.35
Laos	10.0	0.04	Oudong Souvannavong	Sitha Sisombat	350	0.14
Lebanon	9.0	0.04	Khalil Salem	Farid Solh	340	0.13
Lesotho	3.2	0.01	P. N. Peete	T. Thahane	282	0.11
Liberia	21.3	0.09	J. Milton Weeks	Cyril Bright	463	0.18



MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Libya	20.0	0.09	Omar Abdulla Meheshi	Nuri A. Baryun	450	0.17
Luxembourg	20.0	0.09	Pierre Werner	Albert Dondelinger	450	0.17
Madagascar	20.0	0.09	Ralison Rakotovao	Raymond Randriamandrato	450	0.17
Malawi	15.0	0.07	Aleke K. Banda	K. J. Barnes	400	0.15
Malaysia	133.3	0.57	Tan Siew Sin	Tan Sri Mohamed Sharif bin Abdul Samad	1,583	0.61
Mali	17.3	0.07	Tiéoulé Konate	Sidy Coulibaly	423	0.16
Mauritania	10.0	0.04	Mamadou Toure	Mamadou Cissoko	350	0.14
Mauritius	17.1	0.07	Veerasamy Ringadoo	Ramaswamy Pyndiah	421	0.16
Mexico	208.0	0.90	Hugo B. Margain	Jose Hernandez Delgado	2,330	0.89
Morocco	96.0	0.41	Abdelkhim Lazraq	M'Hamed Bargach	1,210	0.46
Nepal	10.0	0.04	Bhekh Bahadur Thapa	Puskar Nath Pant	350	0.14
Netherlands	550.0	2.37	H. J. Witteveen	J. H. O. graaf van den Bosch	5,750	2.20
New Zealand	166.7	0.72	H. G. Lang	B. V. Galvin	1,917	0.74
Nicaragua	8.0	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla- Sacasa	Juan Jose Martinez L.	330	0.13
Niger	10.0	0.04	Leopold Kaziende	Abdoulaye Diallo	350	0.14
Nigeria	106.7	0.46	Chief O. Awolowo	Abdul Aziz Atta	1,317	0.50
Norway	160.0	0.69	Otto Grieg Tidemand	Christian Brinch	1,850	0.71
Pakistan	200.0	0.86	Nawab Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash	A. G. N. Kazi	2,250	0.86
Panama	17.6	0.08	Gabriel Castro S.	Carlos Valencia	426	0.16
Paraguay	6.0	0.03	Cesar Romeo Acosta	Augusto Colman	310	0.12
People's Demo- cratic Republic of Yemen†	23.5	0.10	Mohamed Mahfoodh Bahashwan	Jaffer Jooman	485	0.19
People's Republic of Congo	10.0	0.04	Banza Bernard Bouiti	Jean-Edouard Sathoud	350	0.14
Peru	63.5	0.27	Francisco Morales Bermudez C.	Luis Barúa Castañada	885	0.34
Philippines	117.3	0.51	Cesar Virata	Alejandro Melchor	1,423	0.55
Portugal	80.0	0.34	Joao Augusto Dias Rosas	Luis M. Teixeira Pinto	1,050	0.40
Republic of Korea	53.3	0.23	Duck Woo Nam	Sung Whan Kim	783	0.30
Republic of Viet-Nam	42.7	0.18	—	Nguyen Van Dong	677	0.26
Rwanda	15.0	0.07	Fidèle Nzanana	Deogratias Gashonga	400	0.15
Saudi Arabia	96.0	0.41	Ahmed Zaki Saad	—	1,210	0.46
Senegal	33.3	0.14	Adama Diallo	Hamet Diop	583	0.22
Sierra Leone	15.0	0.07	A. S. G. Forna	Elkanah Laurence Coker	400	0.15
Singapore	32.0	0.14	Hon Sui Sen	Howe Yoon Chong	570	0.22
Somalia	15.0	0.07	Ibrahim Megag Samater	Omar Ahmed Omar	400	0.15
South Africa	213.3	0.92	Nicolaas Diederichs	Theunis Willem de Jongh	2,383	0.91
Spain	266.7	1.15	Alberto Monreal Luque	Luis Coronel de Palma	2,917	1.12
Sudan	60.0	0.26	Babiker el Nur Osman	Sayed Garieballa Mohamed Hamid	850	0.33
Swaziland	6.4	0.03	J. R. Masson	James Nxumalo	314	0.12
Sweden	240.0	1.03	G. E. Strang	Krister Wickman	2,650	1.02
Syria	40.0	0.17	Nourallah Nourallah	Ammar Jammal	650	0.25
Thailand	101.3	0.44	Serm Vinichchayakul	Bisudhi Nimmanahaeminda	1,263	0.48
Togo	15.0	0.07	Jean Tevi	Boukari Djobo	400	0.15
Trinidad and Tobago	46.7	0.20	F. C. Prevail	D. H. N. Alleyne	717	0.28
Tunisia	37.3	0.16	—	Mansour Moalla	623	0.24
Turkey	115.0	0.50	Mesut Erez	Kemal Canturk	1,400	0.54
Uganda	33.3	0.14	Laurence Kalule-Settala	E. B. Wakhweya	583	0.22

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
United Arab Republic	142.1	0.61	Hassan Abbas Zaki	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	1,671	0.64
United Kingdom	2,600.0	11.20	Sir Leslie O'Brien	Sir Douglas Alien	26,250	10.06
United Republic of Tanzania	33.3	0.14	P. Bomani	Cleopa D. Msuya	583	0.22
United States	6,350.0	27.36	David M. Kennedy	Nathaniel Samuels	63,750	24.44
Upper Volta	10.0	0.04	Pierre Claver Damiba	Pierre Tahita	350	0.14
Uruguay	41.1	0.18	Armando R. Malet		661	0.25
Venezuela	186.7	0.80	Rafael Alfonzo Ravard	Carlos Emmanuelli Llamozas	2,117	0.81
Yemen	8.5	0.04	Yahya H. Geghman	Abdulla Sanabani	335	0.13
Yugoslavia	106.7	0.46	Janko Smole	Dragutin Kosovac	1,317	0.50
Zambia	53.3	0.23	John Mupanga Mwanakatwe	E. G. Kasonde	<b>783</b>	0.30
Total	23,207.2				260,822	

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

## ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

(As at 31 December 1970)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Robert E. Wieczorowski		United States
D. J. Mitchell	M. P. J. Lynch	United Kingdom
Fritz Stedtfeld	Jorg Jaeckel	<b>Federal Republic of Germany</b>
Marc Viénot	Jean P. Carriere	France
S. R. Sen	M. R. Shroff	India
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Seitaro Hattori (Japan)	Masanari Sumi (Japan)	Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	Juan Moro (Spain)	Italy, Portugal, Spain
Claude Isbister (Canada)	A. Roy MacMillan (Canada)	Canada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica
R. L. Knight (New Zealand)	M. A. Cranswick (Australia)	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa
<b>S. Osman Ali (Pakistan)</b>	<b>Abdol Ali Jahanshahi (Iran)</b>	Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen
Reignson G. Chen (China)	Byong Hyun Shin (Republic of Korea)	China, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam
Donatien Bihute (Burundi)	Bulcha Demeksa (Ethiopia)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Vladimir Ceric (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Andre van Campenhout (Belgium)	Viktor C. Wolf (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Erik Tornqvist (Finland)	Carl I. Ohman (Sweden)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Mohammed Younos Rafik (Afghanistan)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)		Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta
Adrian Lajous-Martinez (Mexico)	Carlos Alzamora (Peru)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela
Virgilio Barco (Colombia)	Placido L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines
Luis B. Mey (Argentina)	Oscar Vega Lopez (Bolivia)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

### ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK (As at 31 December 1970)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS\*

President: Robert S. McNamara  
 Vice-President and Chairman, Loan Committee: J. Burke Knapp  
 Vice-President, Finance, and Director of Projects: S. Aldewereld  
 General Counsel: A. Broches  
 Director, Development Services Department: Richard H. Demuth  
 Economic Adviser to the President: Hollis B. Chenery

Vice-President: Sir Denis Rickett  
 Vice-President: Mohamed Shoaib  
 Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg  
 Controller: K. Georg Gabriel  
 Secretary: M. M. Mendels

\* Officers and staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development serve as officers and staff of the International Development Association.

#### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

##### HEADQUARTERS

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 Telephone: Executive 3-6360  
 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON

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##### LONDON OFFICE

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##### TOKYO OFFICE

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 Tokyo 100, Japan  
 Telephone: (03) 214-5001  
 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD TOKYO

## CHAPTER VII

**THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)**

During 1970, the International Finance Corporation (IFC)<sup>1</sup> made 28 commitments totalling \$118.6 million in 20 countries. Other domestic and foreign financial institutions and private industrial firms made separate investments of approximately \$371 million in projects IFC helped finance in 1970, raising the total capital mobilized by these projects to approximately \$489 million.

The International Finance Corporation was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assist developing member countries by helping them to promote the private sector of their economies. The principal objectives of IFC are to provide risk capital for productive private enterprises, in association with private investors and management; to encourage the development of local capital markets; and to stimulate the international flow of capital.

The Corporation continued in 1970 to make investments in the form of share subscriptions and long-term loans; to carry out stand-by and underwriting arrangements; and to provide financial and technical assistance to privately controlled development finance companies. It neither requires nor accepts guarantees by Governments in its operations. Generally, IFC invests on a mixed equity and loan basis, with other investors providing the bulk of the funds required for any given project.

In 1970, new emphasis was given to certain aspects of the IFC programme. The Corporation showed a greater readiness to make straight loans (i.e. investments without an equity feature) where appropriate; it increased efforts in project identification and promotion; it paid more attention to the creation of institutions likely to make a major contribution to economic development, such as development finance companies and investment companies at the local, national and regional levels; it sought to create broader based capital markets in developing countries by helping to establish and support institutions designed to mobilize domestic savings and when requested by Govern-

ments, it advised on policies to encourage the growth of private investment.

The Corporation's commitments in 1970 were in Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Greece, Honduras, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

First commitments were made by IFC during the year in three countries—Ceylon, China and the Democratic Republic of the Congo—spreading the Corporation's investments to 43 countries. In addition, IFC invested in a regional investment company that was assisting productive private enterprises in developing nations in the western hemisphere.

By the end of 1970, IFC had made cumulative total commitments of \$496 million over the past 14 years. Commitments in Africa totalled \$84.8 million, or 17 per cent of the total commitments; commitments in Asia and the Middle East totalled \$147.3 million, or 30 per cent; and commitments in the western hemisphere totalled \$199.8 million, or 40 per cent. The remaining 13 per cent represented investments in Europe and Australia.

Three countries joined IFC in 1970—the Democratic Republic of the Congo (15 April), Gabon (20 October), and Yemen (22 May)—raising total membership in the Corporation at the end of the year to 95 countries. Paid-in share capital rose to \$107,009,000.

**INVESTMENT OPERATIONS**

**Brazil.** Jointly with one United States and two Brazilian companies, IFC invested \$8.4 million in loan, equity and contingent loan and equity commitments in Poliolefinas S.A., a new company that was to build a \$29 million low-density polyethylene plant at Santo Andre, near

<sup>1</sup> For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual reports to IFC Board of Directors and to IFC Board of Governors, and summary proceedings of annual meetings of IFC Board of Gov-

Sao Paulo. Poliolefinas was expected to provide the country with substantial net foreign exchange benefits and to stimulate further investment in businesses converting polyethylene into other products.

The Poliolefinas plant was adjacent to the Petroquímica União S.A., a naphtha refining plant, and was expected to purchase a substantial portion of Petroquímica's ethylene output as raw material for producing polyethylene. Petroquímica was established in 1968, with IFC assistance, as the base for an enlarged Brazilian petrochemical industry.

Ceylon. Ceylonese and Japanese investors, the Private Investment Company of Asia and IFC joined to sponsor a new \$13.8 million integrated textile mill to be built near Colombo. The project was subsequently cancelled when the local licence was withdrawn. The commitment of IFC was to have been \$3.3 million in equity and loan.

Chile. The Corporation committed \$10.9 million to Minera Sagasca S.A.—a new Chilean company financed by Chilean, Japanese and United States interests—to help establish a \$32.5 million copper mining and processing venture near the port of Iquique in the northern part of the country.

Production and exports averaging 24,000 metric tons of fine copper equivalent annually were expected to generate substantial foreign exchange earnings for Chile and contribute to the Iquique region's economy through higher employment, development of infrastructure and creation of ancillary business activities.

China. During 1970, IFC made its first commitments in China: \$4.2 million in loan and equity to the Asia Cement Corporation and \$3 million in loan to Asia Cement's subsidiary, Oriental Chemical Fiber Corporation.

The investments were to help Asia Cement implement a \$14.47 million project to increase cement output from 900,000 to 1.7 million metric tons a year and to establish Oriental Chemical Fiber Corporation, a \$14.32 million company with an annual production capacity of 7,500 metric tons of polyester staple fibre.

The expansion of Asia Cement was to help meet growing domestic demand and maintain

cement exports, one of the country's important foreign exchange earners. Oriental Chemical Fiber's output was to substitute for synthetic fibres now imported and help augment China's net foreign exchange earnings from exports of textiles and textile goods.

Colombia. A group of Colombian investors and two United States organizations joined IFC in financing Pro-Hoteles S.A., which was building a \$4.1 million, 255 room first-class business and tourist hotel in Cali. The new hotel was expected to employ approximately 300 Colombians and to result in foreign exchange earnings of about \$500,000 annually.

The commitment of IFC consisted of approximately \$1 million in equity and loan. The investment resulted from a suggestion by Hoturismo, a Colombian tourism industry promotion company which IFC helped establish in 1969.

Democratic Republic of the Congo. The International Development Association (IDA) and IFC helped to further industrial expansion in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by providing \$5.75 million to Société congolaise de financement du développement (SOCOFIDE), the country's new private institutional source of medium- and long-term finance. A credit of \$5 million was provided by IDA and an equity commitment of \$750,000 was made by IFC.

Sponsored by the Government and by commercial, industrial and financial organizations in the Congo, SOCOFIDE was to provide financial assistance to private enterprises, primarily in the manufacturing and processing fields, as well as make equity investments, underwrite securities and provide guarantees.

The Bank, IDA and IFC assisted the sponsors in establishing the new development bank, finding management personnel and recruiting financial institutions in Europe, Japan and the United States to subscribe to the company's share capital.

Ethiopia. Together with Ethiopian and Japanese investors, IFC helped finance a \$5 million expansion of the Cotton Company of Ethiopia. S. C., the largest integrated cotton spinning and weaving mill in the country. The IFC commitment amounted to approximately \$618,000 in loan and equity.

This was the Corporation's second investment in Cotton Company of Ethiopia: in October 1964, IFC assisted the company's first expansion and modernization programme.

Greece. Assistance was given to Aluminium de Grèce, S.A., Greece's largest industrial enterprise, to increase alumina and aluminium capacity, expand shipping facilities and provide additional permanent working capital. The cost of the project was estimated at \$29.3 million; IFC provided \$8.6 million in equity, loan and contingent commitments.

Aluminium de Grèce was selling most of its production abroad, and the project was expected to lead to substantial gains in foreign exchange earnings, lower production costs and the strengthening of the company's position as one of the leading aluminium producers of Europe.

India. A second commitment, of \$3 million, to a \$75.4 million fertilizer project, Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited, in Goa, increased IFC financing for the venture to \$18.94 million. More than half of the company's share capital was held by Indians and the rest by United States investors.

Zuari Agro Chemicals was expected to have an ammonia capacity of 220,000 metric tons a year. Part of this would be used directly in the production of 340,000 metric tons a year of prilled urea; the remainder would be used, together with urea and phosphoric acid, to produce 150,000 metric tons a year of granulated compound fertilizer.

Kenya. East Africa's first integrated pulp and paper mill—Panafrikan Paper Mills (E.A.) Limited—was financed in 1970 by: Indian and African investors; United Kingdom, United States and Middle Eastern banks; and a \$14.7 million IFC commitment in loans and equity.

Panafrikan Paper Mills was establishing a \$35 million kraft pulp and paper mill in western Kenya. Using local raw materials, the mill would initially produce some 45,000 tons of paper a year, primarily for domestic consumption. Substitution of local production for imports was expected to result in annual net foreign exchange savings to Kenya of approximately \$4.5 million and to create more than 2,000 jobs.

Malaysia. Together with Malaysian and Indian investors, IFC was helping to establish a \$5.9 million integrated textile mill in West Malaysia which was expected to be among the largest textile producers in the country. The mill was to have an annual capacity of some 7.3 million square yards of suiting, shirting and dress material of natural and synthetic fibre blends, and was to employ approximately 900 workers.

The investment of IFC in the new company, India Malaysia Textiles Berhad, consisted of \$1.5 million in loan and equity.

Mexico. In 1970, IFC helped finance a new mining project intended to assure an adequate iron ore supply for expanded operations of Mexico's largest privately owned steel company, Compania Fundidora de Fierro y Acero de Monterrey, S.A. (Fundidora).

Because of increased production and decreasing ore reserves at the Cerro de Mercado mine, the major source of Fundidora's iron ore, development of a new source of iron became necessary. The IFC commitment was a \$1.5 million loan to Mineral del Norte, S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Fundidora, which was implementing a \$4.6 million project to develop iron ore deposits at Hercules (Coahuila), in northern Mexico.

Philippines. Philippine and United States investors and IFC joined to finance the addition of a \$68.6 million pulp and paper mill to a Philippine lumber company—making it South-East Asia's first integrated forest products complex. The \$2.2 million commitment of IFC included both a firm subscription and a stand-by commitment.

Most of the equity for the Paper Industries Corporation of the Philippines (PICOP) was provided by Philippine investors—60 per cent of it through a public share offering which IFC helped underwrite. In order to accommodate the large number of Philippine investors, IFC made part of its shares available to them.

The project, located on the island of Mindanao, was expected to create some 1,200 new jobs; add annual productive capacity of 150,000 metric tons of newsprint, linerboard and corrugating medium; and result in net foreign exchange savings of \$15 million a year.

Republic of Korea. The Private Investment Company of Asia and IFC joined Korean investors to help finance Atlas Paper Company, Limited, a new company that was building an \$11 million paper mill near Seoul; the plant was expected to produce 37,000 metric tons of paper a year. The commitment of IFC was \$5 million in loan and equity.

The Atlas Paper project was designed as an integrated de-inked pulp and paper mill utilizing waste paper to produce newsprint and writing and printing paper to meet the rapidly growing demand. The project was expected to result in foreign exchange savings to Korea and to create some 280 jobs.

Turkey. Three investments were made by IFC in Turkey during 1970.

More than 1,000 Turkish glass retailers and a Turkish investor group provided the bulk of the share capital for a new glass-making company, Anadolu Cam Sanayii A.S. (ACS). The IFC commitment was \$11.6 million in loan and equity. The technical sponsor was a Belgian company, the world's largest producer of drawn flat glass. The ACS project was intended to meet the growing consumption of Turkish flat and container glass, which had more than doubled in the preceding five years. The project would employ more than 1,100 workers and was expected to save and generate approximately \$15 million in foreign exchange yearly.

In its second Turkish investment—\$8.3 million in loan equity—IFC joined a group of Turkish investors and a United States company to set up an aluminium sheet and foil manufacturing enterprise near Istanbul as a step towards establishing an integrated aluminium industry. Aluminium consumption in Turkey rose to some 32,000 metric tons in 1969, five times its 1964 level.

The new plant was being built by Aluminum Sanayii ve Ticaret A.S. (NASAS) at a cost of approximately \$25.4 million. It was scheduled for completion in late 1972.

The third IFC commitment in Turkey was a \$750,000 loan to Sentetik Iplik Fabrikalari A.S. (SIFAS), the country's largest nylon producer, to increase the company's spinning capacity by 1,160 metric tons, to 8,560 tons a year. This was IFC's third commitment in less than five years to assist SIFAS, whose multiphase expansion pro-

gramme was aimed at meeting rapidly growing domestic demand for nylon yarn and generating foreign exchange through sales abroad. Increased output enabled SIFAS to enter the export market for the first time in 1970.

Venezuela. The Corporation made its third commitment, a \$5 million loan and a \$5 million stand-by loan, to C.A. Venezolana de Desarrollo (Sociedad Financiera)—known as Cavendes—the only private development finance company in Venezuela. The stand-by loan would enable Cavendes to draw on IFC funds should there be a shortfall in a programme to raise long-term funds locally.

Yugoslavia. The Bank made a \$10 million loan and IFC committed \$8 million in equity to a project to double the production of Yugoslavia's largest and only integrated automobile manufacturer, Zavodi Crvena Zastava (zcz).

The financing by the Bank and its affiliates was part of a \$105.8 million programme to increase zcz's output from 96,000 to approximately 193,000 vehicles a year, in the process creating more than 8,000 new jobs.

Funds were also provided by Fiat S.p.A., of Italy, and Yugoslav organizations. The project was a joint venture of Fiat and zcz, which for 15 years had been producing vehicles of Fiat design under a co-operative arrangement with the Italian manufacturer.

Regional. The first commitment of IFC to a privately owned, regional institution was made during the year with a \$10 million loan to ADELA Investment Company, S.A., an international company giving financial, technical and promotional aid to private enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean. Primarily an investor and promoter of new enterprises, ADELA had in the past joined IFC in assisting businesses in Latin America.

The loan to ADELA was intended to increase the amount of long-term capital available for investment and to make IFC funds available to a wider range of enterprises in developing countries.

Other Commitments. During 1970, IFC made seven small commitments, most of them resulting from holdings previously acquired, in

Colombia, Greece, Honduras, Thailand and Tunisia. These commitments totalled approximately \$1.7 million.

## FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The net income of IFC in 1970 was \$6.6 million and, as in previous years, was credited to a reserve against losses. This brought the total reserve against losses to \$62.1 million as at 31 December 1970. Total resources available to the Corporation rose to \$549.2 million, compared with \$512.4 million a year earlier. Uncommitted funds were \$81.8 million at the end of 1970, compared with \$157.6 million the previous year.

## PARTICIPATIONS AND PORTFOLIO SALES

The Corporation sold or agreed to sell \$21.6 million of loan and equity commitments in 1970, bringing the total at the end of the year to \$118.1 million. In addition, other investors acquired \$1.4 million of securities covered by IFC stand-by and underwriting commitments, raising the cumulative total in this respect to \$27.5 million.

## SECRETARIAT

As at the end of 1970, IFC had a staff of 155. Of these, 89 were in the professional category and 66 in the general and special service staff.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES  
(Amounts in U.S. dollars)

Fiscal Year  
(1 July 1969-  
30 June 1970)

Income	
Income from obligations of United States Government and its instrumentalities and time deposits	1,228,935
Income from loans, equity investments and stand-by and underwriting commitments:	
Fixed interest	6,243,652
Additional interest	120,772
Commitment charges	671,668
Dividends	6,776,549
Commissions	335,686
Profit on sales of operational investments	—
Other Income	11,110
Gross Income	15,388,372
Expenses	
Administrative expenses	5,360,288
Charges on borrowings	840,002
Gross Expenses	6,200,290
Net Income (allocated to reserve against losses)	9,188,082

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION,  
SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1970)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Afghanistan	111	0.10	Mohammed Aman	Faiz Mohammad Ahmadzai	361	0.28
Argentina	1,662	1.55	Aldo Ferrer	Daniel Fernández	1,912	1.46
Australia	2,215	2.07	L. H. E. Bury	Sir Roland Wilson	2,465	1.89
Austria	554	0.52	Hannes Androsch	Walter Neudorfer	804	0.61
Belgium	2,492	2.33	Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers	Baron Ansiaux	2,742	2.10
Bolivia	78	0.07	Oscar Vega Lopez	Gonzalo Ruiz Ballivian	328	0.25
Brazil	1,163	1.09	Antonio Delfim Netto	Ernane Galvêas	1,413	1.08
Burma	166	0.16	U Kyaw Nyein	U Chit Maung	416	0.32
Canada	3,600	3.36	Edgar John Benson	Maurice F. Strong	3,850	2.94
Ceylon	166	0.16	N. M. Perera	Murugeysen Rajendra	416	0.32
Chile	388	0.36	Carlos Massad Abud	Jorge Marshall Silva	638	0.49
China	4,154	3.88	K. T. Li	Chao-kuei Ma	4,404	3.37
Colombia	388	0.36	Alfonso Patino Roselli	Jorge Mejia Palacio	638	0.49
Congo, Democratic Republic of	332	0.31	Louis Namwisi	Pierre Ileka	582	0.44
Costa Rica	22	0.02	Oscar Barahona	Claudio A. Volio G.	272	0.21



MEMBER	Amount (in thousands of U.S. dollars)		Per Cent of Total	BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
				Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Cyprus	83	0.08		A. C. Patsalides	A. C. Afxentiou	333	0.25
Denmark	753	0.70		Otto Muller	Karl Otto Bredahl	1,003	0.77
Dominican Republic	22	0.02		Diogenes H. Fernández	Luis M. Guerrero Gomez	272	0.21
Ecuador	35	0.03		Jaime Aspiazú Seminario	Carlos Mantilla-Ortega	285	0.22
El Salvador	11	0.01		Edgardo Suarez C.	Armando Interiano	261	0.20
Ethiopia	33	0.03		Mammo Tadesse	Wolde Mariam Girma	283	0.22
Federal Republic of Germany	3,655	3.42		Karl Schiller	Alex Moller	3,905	2.99
Finland	421	0.39		C. O. Tallgren	Osmo Kalliala	671	0.51
France	5,815	5.43		Minister of Finance	Bernard Clappier	6,065	4.64
Gabon	55	0.05		Edouard Alexis M'Bouy-Boutzit	Paul Moukambi	305	0.23
Ghana	166	0.16		Joseph Henry Mensah	Jones Ofori-Atta	416	0.32
Greece	277	0.26		Emmanuel Fthenakis	Achilles Cominos	527	0.40
Guatemala	22	0.02		Gustavo Miron Porras	Jorge Lamport Rodil	272	0.21
Guyana	89	0.08		P. A. Reid	S. A. Goring	339	0.26
Haiti	22	0.02		Andre Dubé	Antonio Andre	272	0.21
Honduras	11	0.01		Manuel Acosta Bonilla	Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus	261	0.20
Iceland	11	0.01		Gylfi Gislasón	Magnus Jonsson	261	0.20
India	4,431	4.14		Y. B. Chavan	I. G. Patel	4,681	3.58
Indonesia	1,218	1.14		Ali Wardhana	Djoeana Koesoemohardja	1,468	1.12
Iran	372	0.35		Jamshid Amouzegar	Jahangir Amuzegar	622	0.48
Iraq	67	0.06		Amin Abdul Karim Kalamchi	Sa'adi Ibrahim	317	0.24
Ireland	332	0.31		George Colley	C. H. Murray	582	0.44
Israel	50	0.05		David Horowitz	Avraham Agmon	300	0.23
Italy	1,994	1.86		Guido Carli	Paolo Baffi	2,244	1.72
Ivory Coast	111	0.10		Henri Konan Bédié	Mohamed T. Diawara	361	0.28
Jamaica	148	0.14		Edward Seaga	G. Arthur Brown	393	0.30
Japan	2,769	2.59		Takeo Fukuda	Tadashi Sasaki	3,019	2.31
Jordan	33	0.03		Sami Judah	Adel Shamayleh	283	0.22
Kenya	184	0.17		Mwai Kibaki	Philip Ndegna	434	0.33
Kuwait	369	0.35		Abdul Rahman Salim Al-Ateeqi	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	619	0.47
Lebanon	50	0.05		Khalil Samen	Farid Solh	300	0.23
Liberia	83	0.08		J. Milton Weeks	Cyril Bright	333	0.25
Libya	55	0.05		Omar Abdulla Meheshi	Nuri A. Baryun	395	0.23
Luxembourg	111	0.10		Pierre Werner	Albert Dondelinger	361	0.28
Madagascar	111	0.10		Ralison Rakotovao	Raymond Randriamandranto	361	0.28
Malawi	83	0.08		Aleke K. Banda	K. J. Barnes	333	0.25
Malaysia	277	0.26		Tan Siew Sin	Mohamed Sharif bin Abdul Samad	527	0.40
Mauritania	55	0.05		Mamadou Toure	Mamadou Cissoko	305	0.23
Mauritius	95	0.09		Veerasamy Ringadoo	Ramaswamy Pyndiah	345	0.26
Mexico	720	0.67		Hugo B. Margain	Jose Hernández Delgado	970	0.74
Morocco	388	0.36		Abdelkrim Lazraq	M'Hamed Bargach	638	0.49
Nepal	55	0.05		Bhekh Bahadur Thapa	Puskar Nath Pant	305	0.23
Netherlands	3,046	2.85		H. J. Witteveen	J. H. O. graaf van den Bosch	3,296	2.52
New Zealand	923	0.86		H. G. Lang	B. V. Galvin	1,173	0.90
Nicaragua	9	0.01		Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Juan José Martínez L.	259	0.20
Nigeria	369	0.35		Chief O. Awolowo	Abdul Aziz Atta	619	0.47
Norway	554	0.52		Otto Grieg Tidemand	Christian Brinch	804	0.61
Pakistan	1,108	1.04		Mawab Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash	A. G. N. Kazi	1,358	1.04
Panama	2	*		Gabriel Castro S.	Carlos Valencia	252	0.19
Paraguay	16	0.01		Cesar Romeo Acosta	Augusto Colman	266	0.20

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Peru	194	0.18	Francisco Morales Bermúdez C.	Luis Bama Castaneda	444	0.34
Philippines	166	0.16	Cesar Virata	Alejandro Melchor	416	0.32
Portugal	443	0.41	Joao Augusto Dias Rosas	Luis M. Teixeira Pinto	693	0.53
Republic of Korea	139	0.13	Duck Woo Nam	Sung Whan Kim	389	0.30
Republic of Viet-Nam	166	0.16	—	Nguyen Van Dong	416	0.32
Saudi Arabia	111	0.10	Ahmed Zaki Saad	—	361	0.28
Senegal	184	0.17	Adama Diallo	Hamel Diop	434	0.33
Sierra Leone	83	0.08	A. S. G. Forna	Elkanah Laurence Goker	333	0.25
Singapore	177	0.17	Hon Sui Sen	Howe Yoon Chong	427	0.33
Somalia	83	0.08	Ibrahim Megag Samater	Omar Ahmed Omar	333	0.25
South Africa	1,108	1.04	Nicolaas Diederichs	Theunis Willem de Jongh	1,358	1.04
Spain	1,108	1.04	Alberto Monreal Luque	Luis Coronel de Palma	1,358	1.04
Sudan	111	0.10	Babiker el Nur Osman	Sayed Garieballa Mohamed Hamid	361	0.28
Swaziland	35	0.03	J. R. Masson	James Nxumalo	285	0.22
Sweden	1,108	1.04	G. E. Straeng	Krister Wickman	1,358	1.04
Syria	72	0.07	Nourallah Nourallah	Ammar Jammal	322	0.25
Thailand	139	0.13	Serm Vinicchayakul	Bisudhi Nimmanahaeminda	389	0.30
Togo	83	0.08	Jean Tevi	Boukari Djobo	333	0.25
Tunisia	133	0.12	—	Mansour Moalla	383	0.29
Turkey	476	0.45	Mesut Erez	Kemal Canturk	726	0.56
Uganda	184	0.17	Laurence Kalule-Settala	E. B. Wakhweya	434	0.33
United Arab Republic	590	0.55	Hassan Abbas Zaki	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	840	0.64
United Kingdom	14,400	13.46	Sir Leslie O'Brien	Sir Douglas Alien	14,650	11.20
United Republic of Tanzania	184	0.17	P. Bomani	Cleopa D. Msuya	434	0.33
United States	35,168	32.86	David M. Kennedy	Nathaniel Samuels	35,418	27.09
Uruguay	155	0.14	Armando R. Malet	—	405	0.31
Venezuela	116	0.11	Rafael Alfonzo Ravard	Carlos Emmanuelli Llamozas	366	0.28
Yemen	47	0.04	Yahya H. Geghman	Abdulla Sanabani	297	0.23
Yugoslavia	591	0.55	Janko Smole	Dragutin Kosovac	841	0.64
Zambia	295	0.28	John Mupanga Mwanakatwe	E. G. Kasonde	545	0.42
Total	107,009				130,759	

\* Less than 0.005 per cent.

## ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

(As at 31 December 1970)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Robert E. Wiczorowski		United States
D. J. Mitchell	M. P. J. Lynch	United Kingdom
Marc Vie"not	Jean P. Carriere	France
S. R. Sen	M. R. Shroff	India
Fritz Stedtfeld	Jorg Jaeckel	Federal Republic of Germany
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Seitaro Hattori (Japan)	Masanari Sumi (Japan)	Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the Votes of
S. Osman Ali (Pakistan)	Abdol Ali Jahanshahi (Iran)	Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen
Reignson G. Chen (China)	Byong Hyun Shin (Republic of Korea)	China, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam
Claude Isbister (Canada)	A. Roy MacMillan (Canada)	Canada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica
R. L. Knight (New Zealand)	M. A. Cranswick (Australia)	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Vladimir Ceric (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Andre van Campenhout (Belgium)	Viktor C. Wolf (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Donatien Bihute (Burundi)	Bulcha Demeksa (Ethiopia)	Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	Juan Moro (Spain)	Italy, Portugal, Spain
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Mohammed Younos Rafik (Afghanistan)	Afghanistan, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Erik Tornqvist (Finland)	Carl I. Ohman (Sweden)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Adrian Lajous-Martinez (Mexico)	Carlos Alzamora (Peru)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela
Luis B. Mey (Argentina)	Oscar Vega Lopez (Bolivia)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay
Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)	Benoit Boukar (Chad)	Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Senegal, Somalia, Togo
Virgilio Barco (Colombia)	Placide L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines

### ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 31 December 1970)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: Robert S. McNamara*	Director of Investments, Asia: Ronald K. Jones
Executive Vice-President: William S. Gaud	Director, European Office: Arthur Karasz*
Vice-President: Ladislaus von Hoffmann	Director of Marketing: Henry Koch
General Counsel: R. B. J. Richards	Accounting Adviser: E. Waldo Mauritz
Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg*	Special Representative in the Far East: Naokado Nishihara
Controller: K. Georg Gabriel*	Director of Investments, Latin America, Europe and Australasia: Neil J. Paterson
Secretary: M. M. Mendels*	Economic Adviser: Moeen A. Qureshi
Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: John H. Adler*	Director of Administration: Hugh B. Ripman*
Director of Investments, Africa and Middle East: Albert Adomakoh	
Director of Information and Public Affairs: William Clark*	
Special Representative in Europe: Alfred E. Davidson	
Director, Engineering Department: H. Geoffrey Hilton	

\*These officers and department heads held the same positions in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

International Finance Corporation  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, B.C. 20433, U.S.A.  
Telephone: Executive 3-6360  
Cable Address: CORINTFIN WASHINGTON

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International Finance Corporation  
64-66 Avenue d'Iena  
Paris 16<sup>e</sup>, 75 France  
Telephone: 720-2510  
Cable Address: CORINTFIN PARIS

## NEW YORK OFFICE

International Finance Corporation  
120 Broadway  
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Cable Address: CORINTFIN NEWYORK

## LONDON OFFICE

International Finance Corporation  
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Haymarket  
London, S.W.1, England  
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Cable Address: CORINTFIN LONDON

## CHAPTER VIII

## THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA)<sup>1</sup> was founded in September 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Its purpose is to promote economic development among those of its members that are developing countries. It does so by providing credits on terms that are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments of borrowing countries than conventional loans. However, projects are appraised in the same way as projects assisted by conventional loans from the Bank.

The Association's credits to date have been free of interest, bearing only a service charge of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent on funds disbursed. Credits are repayable over 50 years, with an initial grace period of 10 years before repayment begins. The Association lends only to Governments, which may then re-lend the funds on the standard terms for loans in the country concerned. Thus, IDA financing does not subsidize projects as such, or distort the local credit market; rather, by providing funds on concessionary terms, IDA enables Governments to finance their economic development programmes while keeping to a minimum the burden on their balance-of-payments position.

Because of its highly concessionary lending terms, IDA relies primarily on contributions by its richer member countries—together with

transfers of funds from the Bank—for its lending resources. The bulk of these resources has been provided by 18 of these countries, referred to under IDA'S Articles of Agreement as "Part I" countries. (See below.) (Other member countries of IDA are referred to as "Part II" countries.)

Periodic replenishments of IDA'S resources have been undertaken by the 18 Part I member countries. During 1970, negotiations were concluded which—subject to parliamentary approval in donor countries—would provide for a third replenishment of IDA'S resources amounting in total to \$813 million a year for three years, beginning in 1971. Under the terms of the proposals negotiated for the third replenishment, the 18 high-income Part I countries would make annual contributions to IDA in the amounts shown below:

Country	Amount (in U.S. dollar equivalents)
Australia	16,000,000
Austria	5,440,000
Belgium	13,600,000
Canada	50,000,000
Denmark	8,800,000
Finland	4,080,000

<sup>1</sup> For information about developments prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Country	Amount	IDA CREDITS BY AREA	
	(in U.S. dollar equivalents)	(in millions of U.S. dollars)	
Country		Area	Amount
France	50,000,000	Africa	158.31
Germany	78,000,000	Asia	423.30
Italy	32,240,000	Latin America and Caribbean	23.20
Japan	48,000,000		
Kuwait	3,600,000		604.81
Luxembourg	400,000		
Netherlands	22,520,000		
Norway	8,000,000		
South Africa	1,000,000		
Sweden	34,000,000		
United Kingdom	103,680,000		
United States	320,000,000		

In addition, three Part II member countries agreed to contribute to the replenishment in the following annual amounts:

Country	Amount	IDA CREDITS BY PURPOSE	
	(in U.S. dollar equivalents)	(in millions of U.S. dollars)	
Country		Purpose	Amount
Ireland	4,000,000	Agriculture	273.18
Spain	2,500,000	Education	21.70
Yugoslavia	4,040,000	Transportation	85.20
		Electric power	43.15
		Telecommunications	27.80
		Water supply	10.50
		Industry	58.00
		Industrial imports	75.00
		Project preparation and technical assistance	10.28
			604.81

The Bank transferred \$100 million out of its net income to IDA in 1970, bringing the total of such transfers to \$485 million. Loans to the Association by Switzerland (approximately \$30 million) and New Zealand (approximately \$5.6 million) were also arranged during the year.

Though a separate financial and legal entity, IDA is closely linked to the Bank in its membership and administration. Each member country of IDA is represented by the same Governor and Executive Director as represents it for the Bank. The two institutions are also served by the same staff.

Membership of IDA is open to all members of the Bank. During 1970, three States joined the Association—Cambodia (22 July) (which on 7 October 1970 changed its name to the Khmer Republic), Southern Yemen (9 October) (which on 30 November 1970 changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) and Yemen (22 May)—thus raising IDA membership to 107 countries.

## LENDING OPERATIONS

As at 31 December 1970, IDA had made cumulative net commitments totalling \$2,886 million, of which \$604.81 million was committed in the calendar year 1970. The tables below summarize IDA lending in 1970 by area and purpose:

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation continued to be a key sector of the IDA lending programme. A total of \$85.2 million was made available during the year for 12 projects in this sector, chiefly in highway construction and maintenance.

Credits were extended to several land-locked African countries which considered road improvement vital to their commerce: the Central African Republic (\$4.3 million), Mali (\$7.7 million) and Rwanda (\$9.3 million) obtained credits to clear and surface roads. Also, IDA credits for highway extensions and purchase of heavy mechanized equipment were extended to Cameroon (\$7 million), the People's Republic of the Congo (\$1.5 million), Dahomey (\$3.5 million) and Sierra Leone (\$3.5 million).

A \$9.6 million credit was made to Madagascar to help enlarge the port of Tamatave. Gambia also received \$2.1 million for port improvements.

With the collaboration of a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) technical assistance team, \$2.5 million in IDA funds were extended to Nepal to improve roads and to grade and construct bridges.

Australia guaranteed a \$4.5 million credit to Papua and New Guinea for a project to extend roads from the sea coast to the central highlands, where over half the territory's population lives.

A \$15 million credit was extended to assist the Republic of Korea to expand its railway network.

#### AGRICULTURE

The importance of agriculture to IDA members was reflected in the fact that nearly half of 1970 lending was provided for projects in this sector. In all, 24 credits totalling \$273.18 million were approved for agricultural projects. Special emphasis was placed on irrigation projects and the promotion of cash crops.

The largest loan for irrigation went to India, where \$35 million was allocated to the Kadana irrigation project. The United Arab Republic received \$26 million to provide saline-free drainage systems that would help to increase the yields of rice, cotton, wheat and maize. Other recipients of credits for irrigation projects were Ceylon (\$5.1 million), Indonesia (\$33 million), Madagascar (\$5 million) and Pakistan (\$27 million).

Cash crop credits were extended to India (\$62.5 million), Afghanistan (\$5 million) and Niger (\$584,000). Upper Volta received \$6.2 million to increase cotton production.

Ethiopia received a \$3.1 million credit for general agricultural development in the Humera region. Ghana received \$8.5 million for rehabilitation of its cocoa industry, and Indonesia received \$17 million to rehabilitate oil palm and rubber estates. The United Republic of Tanzania received \$9 million and Uganda \$4 million to increase tobacco production.

Livestock credits went to a number of Latin American nations, including Bolivia (\$1.4 million), Ecuador (\$11.5 million), Guyana (\$2.2 million) and Honduras (\$2.6 million).

#### ELECTRIC POWER

Three countries were recipients of IDA electric power credits totalling \$43 million in 1970.

Ceylon was provided with \$9.4 million for a 40-megawatt hydroelectric power plant at Polgolla and for high-voltage transmission cables.

The African Development Bank joined IDA for the first time in financing a development project—a \$5.25 million IDA credit to Malawi to help provide for the installation of 19 megawatts of new generating capacity and the construction of some 200 miles of transmission lines.

A \$23 million credit was extended to Pakis-

tan to help meet the needs of the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority for agricultural equipment and distribution facilities.

#### EDUCATION

Four IDA credits for education, amounting to \$21.7 million, went to nations simultaneously facing three related trends: increasing unemployment, a lower median age, and a rising demand for skilled labour.

Indonesia received a \$4.6 million credit to be used for the construction of training centres and the training of mechanical, electrical and civil engineers.

Kenya borrowed \$6.1 million to upgrade farm skills. Regional agricultural institutes were to be set up in the western part of the country to supplement the work of the faculty of agriculture at the University of Nairobi.

An IDA credit of \$8 million was provided to expand engineering schools in Karachi and Lahore, Pakistan. Sierra Leone received a \$3 million IDA credit to finance improvements in 11 secondary schools, 2 technical institutes and 2 trade schools.

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In 1970, \$27.8 million was committed for telecommunication credits to Pakistan and Indonesia.

Bilateral sources joined IDA in providing foreign exchange credit to improve and expand electronic communication services in Pakistan. The \$15 million in IDA funds helped to finance a microwave route from Karachi to Rawalpindi, with spur connexions to other towns, and helped to complete installation of 175,000 telephones.

Indonesia's telecommunication requirements were particularly complex, as they involved linking thousands of islands over an area of 3,000 miles. With the assistance of a technical mission from Australia, a five-year programme was drawn up which called for a microwave system to connect the islands of Sumatra, Borneo and Java. The IDA commitment to the programme was \$12.8 million.

#### INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS

In response to requests by countries wishing to diversify and expand their industrial bases, IDA extended five credits amounting to \$133 million to help finance the foreign exchange

costs of small industries, development finance companies and industrial banks.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the International Finance Corporation and IDA provided assistance to that nation's new private financing bank, the Société congolaise de financement du développement (SOCOFIDE). The IDA credit of \$5 million was to finance the foreign exchange costs for projects sponsored by SOCOFIDE in the manufacturing and processing industries.

A \$20 million credit was extended to the Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan. India received \$75 million to help pay for industrial imports by firms that build farm equipment, machine tools, electric motors and fertilizers. In Indonesia, a \$3.5 million credit was allocated to improve deep-sea fishing facilities, and \$30 million in foreign exchange requirements were committed to help construct a fertilizer plant.

#### PROJECT PREPARATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Five credits valued at \$10.28 million were extended for project preparation and technical assistance.

Indonesia supplemented technical assistance from UNDP and bilateral sources in using an IDA credit of \$4 million to evaluate its programme to intensify rice production, as well as its extensive irrigation works.

In Pakistan, IDA covered the foreign exchange costs of engineering and consulting services in connexion with a project to expand and improve the port of Karachi. The cost of financing engineering services for the Karnaphuli and Muhari irrigation projects in that country was to be assisted by an IDA credit of \$2.4 million.

Botswana received \$2.5 million to study the infrastructure needs for a mining project, and Burundi obtained \$380,000 for highway engineering and maintenance studies.

#### SECRETARIAT

The staff of IDA is the same as that for the International Bank. (See above, p. 942.)

Area and Country	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. dollar)
Burundi	Project preparation	380,000
Cameroon	Roads	7,000,000
Central African Republic	Roads	4,300,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Development Finance Company	5,000,000
Dahomey	Roads	3,500,000
Ethiopia	Agriculture	3,100,000
Gambia	Port	2,100,000
Ghana	Agriculture	8,500,000
Kenya	Education, roads	18,700,000
Madagascar	Port, agriculture	14,600,000
Malawi	Electric power	5,250,000
Mali	Roads	7,700,000
Niger	Agriculture	580,000
People's Republic of the Congo	Roads	1,500,000
Rwanda	Roads	9,300,000
Senegal	Roads	2,100,000
Sierra Leone	Education, roads	6,500,000
Tunisia	Water supply	10,500,000
Uganda	Agriculture	4,000,000
United Arab Republic	Agriculture	26,000,000
United Republic of Tanzania	Agriculture	9,000,000
Upper Volta	Agriculture	6,200,000
	Total	158,310,000
ASIA		
Afghanistan	Agriculture	5,000,000
Ceylon	Agriculture, electric power	14,500,000
India	Agriculture, industrial imports	172,500,000
Indonesia	Industry, agriculture, education, telecommunications, technical assistance	104,900,000
Nepal	Roads	2,500,000
Pakistan	Development Finance Company, agriculture, telecommunications, project preparation, industry, education, electric power	99,400,000
Papua and New Guinea	Roads, agriculture	9,500,000
Republic of Korea	Railways	15,000,000
	Total	423,300,000
AFRICA		
Botswana	Project preparation	2,500,000

#### IDA CREDITS IN 1970

Area and Country	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Botswana	Project preparation	2,500,000

Area and Country	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. dollars)	Area and Country	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			Honduras	Agriculture, electric power	8,100,000
Bolivia	Agriculture	1,400,000		Total	23,200,000
Ecuador	Agriculture	11,500,000			
Guyana	Agriculture	2,200,000		Grand Total	604,810,000

# ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1970)

MEMBER U.S.	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
<b>"Part I" Countries</b>						
Australia	20.18	1.99	L. H. E. Bury	Sir Roland Wilson	4,536	1.77
Austria	5.04	0.50	Hannes Androsch	Walter Neudorfer	1,508	0.59
Belgium	8.25	0.81	Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers	Baron Ansiaux	2,150	0.84
Canada	37.83	3.72	Edgar John Benson	Maurice F. Strong	8,066	3.14
Denmark	8.74	0.86	Otto Muller	Karl Otto Bredahl	2,248	0.87
Federal Republic of Germany	52.96	5.21	Karl Schiller	Alex Moller	11,092	4.32
Finland	3.83	0.38	G. O. Tallgren	Osmo Kalliala	1,266	0.49
France	52.96	5.21	Minister of Finance	Bernard Clappier	11,092	4.32
Italy	18.16	1.79	Guido Carli	Paolo Baffi	4,132	1.61
Japan	33.59	3.30	Takeo Fukuda	Tadashi Sasaki	7,218	2.81
Kuwait	3.36	0.33	Abdul Rahman Salim Al-Ateeqi	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	1,172	0.46
Luxembourg	0.37	0.04	Pierre Werner	Albert Dondelinger	575	0.22
Netherlands	27.74	2.73	H. J. Witteveen	J. H. O. graaf van den Bosch	6,048	2.35
Norway	6.72	0.66	Otto Grieg Tidemand	Christian Brinch	1,844	0.72
South Africa	10.09	0.99	Nicolaas Diederichs	Theunis Willem de Jongh	2,518	0.98
Sweden	10.09	0.99	G. E. Straeng	Krister Wickman	2,518	0.98
United Kingdom	131.14	12.90	Sir Leslie O'Brien	Sir Douglas Alien	26,728	10.41
United States	320.29	31.51	David M. Kennedy	Nathaniel Samuels	64,558	25.14
Sub-total	751.35	73.92			159,269	62.02
<b>"Part II" Countries</b>						
Afghanistan	1.01	0.10	Mohammed Aman	Faiz Mohammad Ahmadzai	702	0.27
Algeria	4.03	0.40	Ismail Mahroug	Bouasria Belghoula	1,306	0.51
Argentina	18.83	1.85	Aldo Ferrer	Daniel Fernández	4,266	1.66
Bolivia	1.06	<b>0.10</b>	<b>Oscar Vega Lopez</b>	Gonzalo Ruiz Ballvian	712	0.28
Botswana	0.16	0.02	Q. K. J. Masire	P. M. Landell-Mills	532	0.21
Brazil	18.83	1.85	Antonio Delfim Netto	Ernane Galveas	4,266	1.67
Burma	2.02	0.20	U Kyaw Nyein	U Chit Maung	904	0.35
Burundi	0.76	0.07	Joseph Hicuburundi	Athanase Ntukamazina	652	0.26
Cameroon	1.01	0.10	Charles Onana Awana	E. M. Koulla	702	0.27
Central African Republic	0.50	0.05	Mrs. Marie Mathurine Silinghia	Andre Zanife-Touambona	600	0.23
Ceylon	3.03	0.30	N. M. Perera	Murugeysen Rajendra	1,106	0.43
Chad	0.50	0.05	Georges Diguimbaye	Benoit Boukar	600	0.23
Chile	3.53	0.35	Carlos Massad Abud	Jorge Marshall Silva	1,206	0.47
China	30.26	<b>2.98</b>	K. T. Li	Chao-kuei Ma	6,552	2.57
Colombia	3.53	0.35	Alfonso Patino Roselli	Jorge Mejia Palacio	1,206	0.47



## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
		Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Congo, Democratic Republic of	3.02	0.30	Louis Namwisi	Pierre Ileka	1,104	0.43
Gosta Rica	0.20	0.02	Oscar Barahona	Claudio A. Volio G.	540	0.21
Cyprus	0.76	0.07	A. C. Patsalides	A. C. Afxentiou	652	0.26
Dahomey	0.50	0.05	Joseph Keke	Robert Tagnon	600	0.23
Dominican Republic	0.40	0.04	Diógenes H. Fernández	Luis M. Guerrero Gomez	580	0.23
Ecuador	0.65	0.06	Jaime Aspiazu Seminario	Carlos Mantilla-Ortega	630	0.25
El Salvador	0.30	0.03	Edgardo Suarez G.	Armando Interiano	560	0.22
Ethiopia	0.50	0.05	Mammo Tadesse	Wolde Mariam Girma	600	0.23
Gabon	0.50	0.05	Edouard Alexis M'Bouy-Boutzit	Paul Moukambi	600	0.23
Gambia	0.27	0.03	S. M. Dibba	H. R. Monday, Jr.	553	0.22
Ghana	2.36	0.23	Joseph Henry Mensah	Jones Ofori-Atta	972	0.38
Greece	2.52	0.25	Emmanuel Fthenakis	Achilles Cominos	1,004	0.39
Guatemala	0.40	0.04	Gustavo Miron Porras	Jorge Lamport Rodil	580	0.23
Guinea	1.01	0.10	Laminy Kondé	N'Faly Sangaré	702	0.27
Guyana	0.81	0.08	P. A. Reid	S. A. Goring	662	0.26
Haiti	0.76	0.07	André Dubé	Antonio André	652	0.26
Honduras	0.30	0.03	Manuel Acosta Bonilla	Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus	560	0.22
Iceland	0.10	0.01	Gylfi Gislason	Magnus Jonsson	520	0.20
India	40.35	3.97	Y. B. Chavan	I. G. Patel	8,570	3.34
Indonesia	11.10	1.09	Ali Wardhana	Djoeana Koesoemohardja	2,720	1.06
Iran	4.54	0.45	Jamshid Amouzegar	Jahangir Amuzegar	1,408	0.55
Iraq	0.76	0.07	Amin Abdul Karim Kalamchi	Sa'adi Ibrahim	652	0.26
Ireland	3.03	0.30	George Colley	G. H. Murray	1,106	0.43
Israel	1.68	0.17	David Horowitz	Avraham Agmon	836	0.32
Ivory Coast	1.01	0.10	Henri Konan Bedie	Mohamed T. Diawara	702	0.27
Jordan	0.30	0.03	Sami Judah	Adel Shamayleh	560	0.22
Kenya	1.68	0.17	Mwai Kibaki	Philip Ndegna	836	0.32
Khmer Republic*	1.02	0.10	Hing Kunthel	Mau Say	704	0.25
Laos	0.50	0.05	Oudong Souvannavong	Sitha Sisombat	600	0.23
Lebanon	0.45	0.04	Khalil Salem	Farid Solh	590	0.23
Lesotho	0.16	0.02	P. N. Peete	T. Thahane	532	0.21
Liberia	0.76	0.07	J. Milton Weeks	Cyril Bright	652	0.26
Libya	1.01	0.10	Omar Abdulla Meheshi	Npri A. Baryun	702	0.27
Madagascar	1.01	0.10	Ralison Rakotovao	Raymond Randriamandranto	702	0.27
Malawi	0.76	0.07	Aleke K. Banda	K. J. Barnes	652	0.26
Malaysia	2.52	0.25	Tan Siew Sin	Mohamed Sharif bin Abdul Samad	1,004	0.39
Mali	0.87	0.09	Tiéoulé Konate	Sidy Coulibaly	674	0.26
Mauritania	0.50	0.05	Mamadou Touré	Mamadou Cissoko	600	0.23
Mauritius	0.86	0.08	Veerasamy Ringadoo	Ramaswamy Pyndiah	672	0.26
Mexico	8.74	0.86	Hugo B. Margain	Jose Hernandez Delgado	2,248	0.87
Morocco	3.53	0.35	Abdelkrim Lazraq	M'Hamed Bargach	1,206	0.47
Nepal	0.50	0.05	Bhekh Bahadur Thapa	Puskar Nath Pant	600	0.23
Nicaragua	0.30	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla- Sacasa	Juan Jose Martinez L.	560	0.22
Niger	0.50	0.05	Leopold Kaziende	Abdoulaye Diallo	600	0.23
Nigeria	3.36	0.33	Chief O. Awolowo	Abdul Aziz Atta	1,172	0.46
Pakistan	10.09	0.99	Nawab Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash	A. G. N. Kazi	2,518	0.98
Panama	0.02	†	Gabriel Castro S.	Carlos Valencia	504	0.20
Paraguay	0.30	0.03	Cesar Romeo Acosta	Augusto Colman	560	0.22
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen†	1.18	0.12	Mohamed Mahfoodh Bahashwan	Jaffer Jooman	736	0.29

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
People's Republic of Congo	0.50	0.05	Banza Bernard Bouiti	Jean-Edouard Sathoud	600	0.23
Peru	1.77	0.17	Francisco Morales Bermudez C.	Luis Barua Castaneda	854	0.33
Philippines	5.04	0.50	Cesar Virata	Alejandro Melchor	1,508	0.59
Republic of Korea	1.26	0.12	Duck Woo Nam	Sung Whan Kim	752	0.29
Republic of Viet-Nam	1.51	0.15	—	Nguyen Van Dong	802	0.31
Rwanda	0.76	0.07	Fidèle Nzanana	Deogratias Gashonga	652	0.26
Saudi Arabia	3.70	0.36	Ahmed Zaki Saad	—	1,240	0.48
Senegal	1.68	0.17	Adama Diallo	Hamet Diop	836	0.32
Sierra Leone	0.76	0.07	A. S. G. Forna	Elkanah Laurence Goker	652	0.26
Somalia	0.76	0.07	Ibrahim Megag Samater	Omar Ahmed Omar	652	0.26
Spain	10.09	0.99	Alberto Monreal Luque	Luis Coronel de Palma	2,518	0.98
Sudan	1.01	0.10	Babiker el Nur Osman	Sayed Garieballa Mohamed Hamid	702	0.27
Swaziland	0.32	0.03	J. R. Masson	James Nxumalo	564	0.22
Syria	0.95	0.09	Nourallah Nourallah	Ammar Jammal	690	0.27
Thailand	3.03	0.30	Serm Vinicchayakul	Bisudhi Nimmanahaeminda	1,106	0.43
Togo	0.76	0.07	Jean Tevi	Boukari Djobo	652	0.26
Tunisia	1.51	0.15	—	Mansour Moalla	802	0.31
Turkey	5.80	0.57	Mesut Erez	Kemal Canturk	1,660	0.65
Uganda	1.68	0.17	Laurence Kalule-Settala	E. B. Wakhweya	836	0.32
United Arab Republic	5.08	0.50	Hassan Abbas Zaki	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	1,516	0.59
United Republic of Tanzania	1.68	0.17	P. Bomani	Cleopa D. Msuya	836	0.32
Upper Volta	0.50	0.05	Pierre Claver Damiba	Pierre Tahita	600	0.23
Yemen	0.43	0.04	Yahya H. Geghman	Abdulla Sanabani	586	0.23
Yugoslavia	4.04	0.40	Janko Smole	Dragutin Kosovac	1,308	0.51
Zambia	2.69	0.26	John Mupanga Mwanakatwe	E. G. Kasonde	1,038	0.40
Sub-total	265.12	26.08			97,523	37.98
Total	1,016.46**	100.00			256,792	100.00

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† Less than 0.005 per cent.

‡ On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

\*\* Total rounded out separately from roundings for individual entries.

## ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(As at 31 December 1970)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Robert E. Wieczorowski		United States
D. J. Mitchell	M. P. J. Lynch	United Kingdom
Fritz Stedtfeld	Jorg Jaeckel	Federal Republic of Germany
Marc Viénot	Jean P. Carriere	France
S. R. Sen	M. R. Shroff	India
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Seitaro Hattori (Japan)	Masanari Sumi (Japan)	Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Laos, Ma- laysia, Nepal, Thailand

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	Juan Moro (Spain)	Italy, Spain
Claude Isbister (Canada)	A. Roy MacMillan (Canada)	Canada, Guyana, Ireland
R. L. Knight (New Zealand)	M. A. Cranswick (Australia)	Australia, South Africa
S. Osman Ali (Pakistan)	Abdol Ali Jahanshahi (Iran)	Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen
Reignson C. Chen (China)	Byong Hyun Shin (Republic of Korea)	China, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam
Donatien Bihute (Burundi)	Bulcha Demeksa (Ethiopia)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Vladimir Ceric (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Andre van Campenhout (Belgium)	Viktor C. Wolf (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Erik Tornqvist (Finland)	Carl I. Ohman (Sweden)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Mohammed Younos Rafik (Afghanistan)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)		Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta
Adrian Lajous-Martínez (Mexico)	Carlos Alzamora (Peru)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru
Virgilio Barco (Colombia)	Placido L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines
Luis B. Mey (Argentina)	Oscar Vega Lopez (Bolivia)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay

### ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(As at 31 December 1970)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS\*

President: Robert S. McNamara  
 Vice-President and Chairman, Loan Committee:  
 J. Burke Knapp  
 Vice-President, Finance, and Director of Projects:  
 S. Aldewereld  
 General Counsel: A. Broches  
 Director, Development Services Department: Richard  
 H. Demuth  
 Economic Adviser to the President: Hollis B. Chenery

Vice-President: Sir Denis Rickett  
 Vice-President: Mohamed Shoaib  
 Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg  
 Controller: K. Georg Gabriel  
 Secretary: M. M. Mendels

\* Officers and staff of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development serve as officers and staff of IDA.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

International Development Association  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, B.C. 20433, U.S.A.  
Telephone: Executive 3-6360  
Cable Address: INDEVAS WASHINGTON

## NEW YORK OFFICE

International Development Association  
120 Broadway, 15th Floor  
New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A.  
Telephone: WH 3-5400  
Cable Address: INDEVAS NEW YORK

## EUROPEAN OFFICE

International Development Association  
64-66 Avenue d'Iena  
Paris 16<sup>e</sup>, 75 France  
Telephone: 720-2510  
Cable Address: INDEVAS PARIS

## LONDON OFFICE

International Development Association  
New Zealand House, 15th Floor  
Haymarket  
London, S.W.1, England  
Telephone: WHItEhall 3886-7  
Cable Address: INBEVAS LONDON

## TOKYO OFFICE

International Development Association  
Kokusai Building, Room 908  
1-1, Marunouchi 3-Chôme,  
Chiyoda-Ku  
Tokyo 100, Japan  
Telephone: (03) 214-5001  
Cable Address: INDEVAS TOKYO

## CHAPTER IX

## THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

During 1970, the total of member subscription quotas in the International Monetary Fund<sup>1</sup> increased by \$7,084 million (or about 33 per cent) to \$28,433 million. This increase, equal to \$21 million, resulted partly from the growth in Fund membership but mainly from increases obtained by members under a resolution approved by the Fund's Board of Governors in February 1970, following the general review of quotas carried out in 1969. The increase in the total quotas of members placed the Fund in a better position to meet the needs of its membership for temporary balance-of-payments assistance.

The Fund's Special Drawing Rights became established during 1970 as a new component of international reserves. With the advent of Special Drawing Rights, the Fund was able to supplement the existing reserve assets of participants in its Special Drawing Account.

On 1 January 1970, an initial allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 3,414 million was made to 104 participants in the Fund's Special Drawing Account. This allocation was based on a rate of 16.8 per cent of each member's quota as at 31 December 1969. By the end of 1970, the number of participants had risen to 110. Preparations were completed to allocate

close to SDR 3,000 million on 1 January 1971, at a rate equal to 10.7 per cent of each participating member's quota as at 31 December 1970. Thus the Special Drawing Rights created by the first two allocations of the first basic period totalled about SDR 6.4 million, or approximately 8 per cent of other reserves (gold, foreign exchange and reserve positions in the Fund) of the member countries of the Fund.

During 1970, transactions between Special Drawing Rights participants reached SDR 472 million, out of a gross amount of SDR 857 million used by participants for all purposes (including repurchases by members of their own currency from the Fund's General Account and payment of charges to the Fund). During the year, 56 participants were net users of Special Drawing Rights, 26 increased their holdings above the level of their initial allocation, and 22 neither used nor augmented their holdings.

<sup>1</sup> For further information, particularly about the Fund's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual reports of the Executive Directors, summary proceedings of the annual meetings of the Board of Governors, schedules of par values, and quarterly financial settlements.

In November 1970, the Fund announced that it would stand ready to assist in the financing of the buffer stock to be instituted by participating tin-producing countries under the Fourth International Tin Agreement, which was expected to enter into force on 1 July 1971. This would be the first use of the Fund's buffer stock financing facility, which was established in 1969.

Prominent among the features of the background against which the Fund's activities were conducted was the tendency of world trade to level off in 1970. During the third quarter, estimated world exports reached the equivalent of \$268,600 million on an annual basis, and estimated world imports \$281,500 million.

During 1970, the membership of the Fund rose to 117, with the admission of Barbados (29 December) and Yemen (22 May).

Total drawings on the Fund reached \$22,008.1 million at the end of 1970—the Fund's twenty-fifth year—against \$20,168.8 million a year earlier. (These figures included Fund repayments of earlier borrowings under the General Arrangements to Borrow.) Forty-one of the Fund's 117 members made use of Fund resources in 1970. New drawings during the year amounted to \$1,839.3 million, compared to repayments by repurchase amounting to \$1,393.8 million. (See Tables I, II and III below.)

By areas, nine Latin American countries drew \$124.2 million during 1970, while repayments from Latin America (not necessarily from the same drawing countries) totalled \$300.8 million. Eleven member countries in Asia and the Middle East drew \$156.6 million, while repayments from the same area were \$284.2 million. Thirteen African countries drew \$45.8 million, and repayments from Africa totalled \$76.2 million. Eight industrial and other developed countries drew \$1,513 million. Repayments from industrial and other developed countries totalled \$732.8 million.

Net drawings—representing the outstanding total of Fund resources in use by members—were \$4,914.1 million as at 31 December 1970, down from the year's peak of \$5,607.3 million, reached in February.

Amounts available to members under stand-by arrangements as at 31 December 1970 totalled \$171.5 million, against \$849.2 million the year before, the latter figure reflecting largely the \$485 million then available on a \$985 mil-

lion stand-by arrangement approved for France in September 1969. (See table of Fund stand-by arrangements below.)

The largest drawings of the year were \$485 million by France in February, \$150 million by the United Kingdom in March, \$150 million by the United States in May and \$133 million by Italy in July.

Members that drew on the Fund's resources during 1970 were: Afghanistan, Burma, Burundi, Ceylon, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Yemen.

During 1970, the Fund used 18 member currencies in its support operations, one more than in 1969. The Fund sold in quantity United States dollars, Belgian francs, Deutsche mark, Netherlands guilders, Canadian dollars and Japanese yen.

Fund holdings of gold, currencies and Special Drawing Rights totalled \$29,711 million as at 31 December 1970, but holdings of some currencies were considerably below quota levels as a result of Fund transactions. These included: Austrian schillings (11 per cent of quota), Belgian francs (40 per cent), Deutsche mark (43 per cent), Netherlands guilders (42 per cent), Norwegian kroner (51 per cent) and Canadian dollars (51 per cent).

During 1970, the Fund bought \$646 million of gold, including \$639.75 million from South Africa under the arrangements made at the end of 1969. The Fund sold \$920 million of gold during the year to replenish its holdings of members' currencies, bringing the total sold since Fund operations began to \$3,516 million.

In September 1970, the Fund reduced by \$400 million the \$800 million of gold invested in United States Treasury securities. A \$330 million repayment made to Italy, in July 1970, reduced to \$485 million the Fund's outstanding borrowings under the General Arrangements to Borrow.

Members whose currency held by the Fund averaged less than 75 per cent of their quotas were paid remuneration at a rate of 1.5 per

cent on their net creditor positions. The amount paid totalled the equivalent of \$27.2 million. The Fund also made a distribution of net income to members, amounting to the equivalent of \$17.5 million.

In September 1970, Ecuador joined the 34 other members who had already accepted the obligations of convertibility expressed in article VIII of the Fund's Articles of Agreement. Also in September, initial par values were established for the currencies of China and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which raised to 83 the number of Fund members with established par values. Changes in the par values of the currencies of Turkey and Ecuador were agreed with the Fund in August.

In May 1970, the Fund was advised by the Canadian authorities that the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar was being allowed to float temporarily, and that the Canadian intention was to remain in close consultation with the Fund with a view to the resumption of an effective par value at the earliest possible date.

The Fund continued its annual round of consultations with individual members on their balance of payments, foreign exchange practices and related problems, and it provided technical assistance for a variety of fiscal, monetary, central banking and statistical problems.

TABLE I. DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS

BY REPURCHASE IN 1970

(Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

Member	Drawings	Repurchases
Afghanistan	4.0	4.6
Brazil	—	75.2
Burma	12.0	—
Burundi	2.5	0.2
Ceylon	9.5	27.0
Chad	3.8	—
Chile	—	47.2
Colombia	29.2	72.6
Costa Rica	1.8	4.0
Denmark	25.0	25.8
Dominican Republic	—	5.3
Ecuador	10.0	6.5
El Salvador	—	5.0
France	485.0	246.2
Ghana	2.0	24.9
Guatemala	—	8.4
Guinea	4.2	—
Haiti	—	2.0
Honduras	6.3	—
Iceland	—	7.5
India	—	197.0
Indonesia	38.0	3.2

Member	Drawings	Repurchases
Iran	16.8	—
Iraq	27.2	—
Ireland	40.0	—
Italy	463.0	—
Jamaica	3.8	—
Laos	0.5	—
Lesotho	0.6	—
Liberia	2.0	5.2
Malawi	1.0	—
Mali	1.5	4.0
Mauritius	—	4.0
Morocco	10.0	14.2
New Zealand	—	39.2
Nicaragua	10.0	13.2
Nigeria	8.8	—
Pakistan	—	28.4
Panama	—	1.7
Peru	18.0	26.9
Philippines	27.5	2.5
Republic of Korea	—	12.5
Rwanda	—	1.0
Sierra Leone	—	5.4
Somalia	—	1.9
South Africa	125.0	—
Spain	—	3.6
Sudan	—	8.1
Swaziland	1.2	—
Syria	3.0	—
Trinidad and Tobago	4.8	3.8
Tunisia	7.5	7.4
Turkey	75.0	27.0
United Arab Republic	17.5	9.0
United Kingdom	150.0	338.2
United States	150.0	—
Upper Volta	0.8	—
Uruguay	40.3	28.1
Yemen	0.5	—
Yugoslavia	—	45.3

TABLE II. REPURCHASES BY CURRENCY OF  
REPURCHASE IN 1970

(Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

Gold	15.5
Special Drawing Rights	292.3
Argentine pesos	10.1
Australian dollars	40.2
Belgian francs	6.7
Canadian dollars	40.4
Deutsche mark	3.8
Italian lire	67.8
Japanese yen	106.0
Mexican pesos	15.9
Netherlands guilders	63.2
United States dollars	742.0
Total	1,403.8*

\* Total rounded out to first decimal point, separately from roundings for individual entries.

TABLE III. CURRENCIES DRAWN IN 1970  
(Amounts expressed in millions of U.S. dollars)

Australian dollars	23.3
Austrian schillings	13.5
Belgian francs	179.9
Brazilian cruzeiros	7.4
Canadian dollars	156.1
Deutsche mark	393.8
Finnish markkaa	10.4
Irish pounds	6.2
Italian lire	70.3
Japanese yen	133.0
Mexican pesos	21.0
Netherlands guilders	145.1
Norwegian kroner	11.5
Pounds sterling	43.2
South African rand	22.0
Spanish pesetas	5.0
United States dollars	588.8
Venezuelan bolívars	8.8
Total	1,839.3*

\* Total rounded out to first decimal point, separately from roundings for individual entries.

FUND STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS  
(As at 31 December 1970)

	AMOUNT AGREED	AMOUNT DRAWN	AMOUNT AVAILABLE
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)		
Brazil	50.0	—	50.0
Burundi	1.5	—	1.5
Colombia	38.5	23.0	15.5
Ecuador	22.0	10.0	12.0
El Salvador	14.0	—	14.0
Guatemala	14.0	—	14.0
Guyana	3.0	—	3.0
Haiti	2.2	—	2.2
Indonesia	46.3	38.0	8.3
Liberia	2.0	1.0	1.0
Nicaragua	14.0	10.0	4.0
Panama	10.0	—	10.0
Peru	35.0	18.0	17.0
Philippines	27.5	27.5	—
Somalia	4.0	—	4.0
Turkey	90.0	75.0	15.0
Uruguay	13.8	27.5*	—
Total	387.8	230.0	171.5

\* Under the terms of some arrangements, amounts available under a stand-by are reconstituted or increased by repurchases. Uruguay repurchased \$13.8 million to restore the amount available and then drew the same amount.

## PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the Fund during 1970 included: Annual Report; Annual Report on

Exchange Restrictions; Summary Proceedings of Annual Meeting; two monthly statistical bulletins, International Financial Statistics and Direction of Trade, published jointly with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Balance of Payments Yearbook; Staff Papers, three times yearly; Fund and Bank Review—Finance and Development, published quarterly, jointly with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Financial News Survey, a weekly; Surveys of African Economies, Vol. III; and The Role of Exchange Rates in the Adjustment of International Payments.

## SECRETARIAT

As at 31 December 1970, the total number of full-time staff employed by the Fund under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 1,176. Of these, 616 were in the professional and higher categories, and 560 were in the general service category.

## ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

The Fund's Executive Board approved the following administrative budget for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1971:

	U.S. Dollars
Board of Governors	850,000
Executive Directors	
Salaries	1,860,000
Other compensation and benefits	590,000
Travel	525,000
Total	2,975,000
Staff	
Salaries	13,700,000
Other compensation and benefits	5,407,000
Travel	3,680,000
Total	22,787,000
Special Services to Member Countries	2,599,000
Other Administrative Expenses	
Communications	919,000
Office occupancy expenses	997,000
Books and printing	665,000
Supplies and equipment	707,000
Miscellaneous	1,201,000
Total	4,489,000
Grand Total	33,700,000

As at 31 December 1970, the Fund accounts (in millions of U.S. dollars) were as follows:

Holdings of selected currencies  
and percentage of quotas

Amount  
(in million U.S.  
dollar equivalents)

Total drawings	22,008.1	United States dollars	71	4,764.8
Net drawings	4,914.1	Pounds sterling	165	4,629.3
		French francs	141	2,108.9
Total quotas	28,433.0	Deutsche mark	43	682.9
Gold account		Canadian dollars	51	550.4
Gold with depositories	4,534.9	Japanese yen	56	666.8
Investments	400.0	Netherlands guilders	42	290.7
		Belgian francs	40	258.3
		Italian lire	72	724.5
Total	4,934.9	Swedish kronor	75	243.6
Fund holdings of Special Drawing Rights	290.2	Austrian schillings	11	18.4

(As at 31 December 1970)

(G.A. = General Account; S.D.A. = Special Drawing Account)

MEMBER	QUOTA			BOARD OF GOVERNORS			VOTING POWER	
	Amount	G.A.	S.D.A.	Governor	Alternate	No. of Votes*	G.A.	S.D.A.
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Total				Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Total
Afghanistan	37	0.13	0.13	Habibullah Mali Achaczai	Ghulam Hussain Jewayni	620	0.20	0.20
Algeria	130	0.46	0.46	Seghir Mostefai	Yahia Khelif	1,550	0.49	0.50
Argentina	440	1.55	1.57	Aldo Ferrer	Daniel Fernández	4,650	1.48	1.51
Australia	665	2.34	2.37	L. H. E. Bury	Sir Richard Randall	6,900	2.20	2.24
Austria	175	0.62	0.62	Wolfgang Schmitz	Hans Kloss	2,000	0.64	0.65
Barbados	13	0.05	0.05	Errol W. Barrow	Neville D. Osborne	380	0.12	0.12
Belgium	650	2.29	2.31	Baron Ansiaux	M. D'Haese	6,750	2.15	2.19
Bolivia	37	0.13	0.13	Flavio Machicado	Wenceslao Alba Quiroz	620	0.20	0.20
Botswana		0.02	0.02	H. C. L. Hermans	Serara T. Ketlogetswe	300	0.10	0.10
Brazil	440	1.55	1.57	Antonio Delfim Netto	Ernane Galveas	4,650	1.48	1.51
Burma	60	0.21	0.21	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	850	0.27	0.28
Burundi	19	0.07	0.07	Bonaventure Kidwingira	Prince Nsababaganwa	440	0.14	0.14
Cameroon	35	0.12	0.12	Bernard Bidias à Ngon	Alexis Bourn	600	0.19	0.19
Canada	1,100	3.87	3.91	Louis Rasminsky	William C. Hood	11,250	3.59	3.65
Central African Republic	13	0.05	0.05	François Gon	Joseph Moutou Mondziaou	380	0.12	0.12
Ceylon	98	0.34	0.35	N. M. Perera	William Tennekoon	1,230	0.39	0.40
Chad	13	0.05	0.05	Abdoulaye Lamana	Jean Alingue	380	0.12	0.12
Chile	158	0.56	0.56	Alfonso Inostroza Cuevas	Hugo Fazio Rigazzi	1,830	0.58	0.59
China	550	1.93	1.96	Kuo-Hwa Yu	Kan Lee	5,750	1.83	1.86
Colombia	157	0.55	0.56	Germán Botero de los Rios		1,820	0.58	0.59
Congo, Democratic Republic of	113	0.40	0.40	Jules Fontaine Sambwa	Pierre Ileka	1,380	0.44	0.45
Costa Rica	32	0.11	0.11	Claudio A. Volio Guardia	Alvaro Vargas	570	0.18	0.18
Cyprus	26	0.09	0.09	C. C. Stephani		510	0.16	0.17
Dahomey	13	0.05	0.05	Pascal Chabi Kao	Mamadou N'Diaye	380	0.12	0.12



## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	QUOTA			BOARD OF GOVERNORS			VOTING POWER		
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	G.A. Per Cent of Total	S.D.A. Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	No. of Votes*	G.A. Per Cent of Total	S.D.A. Per Cent of Total	
Denmark	260	0.91	0.92	Erik Hoffmeyer	Erik Ib Schmidt	2,850	0.91	0.92	
Dominican Republic	43	0.15	0.15	Diogenes H. Fernández	Luis M. Guerrero Gomez	680	0.22	0.22	
Ecuador	33	0.12	0.12	Joaquin Zevallos Menéndez	—	580	0.18	0.19	
El Salvador	35	0.12	0.12	Alfonso Moises Beatriz	Roberto Palomo H.	600	0.19	0.19	
Equatorial Guinea	8	0.03	0.03	Jesus Ndongo Buendi	Marcos Ropo	330	0.11	0.11	
Ethiopia <sup>b</sup>	27	0.09	—	Menasse Lemma	Yawand-Wossen Mangasha	520	0.17	—	
Federal Republic of Germany	1,600	5.63	5.69	Karl Klasen	Johann Schollhorn	16,250	5.18	5.27	
Finland	190	0.67	0.68	Mauno Koivisto	Jaakko Lassila	2,150	0.69	0.70	
France	1,500	5.28	5.34	Olivier Wormser	Rene Larre	15,250	4.86	4.94	
Gabon	15	0.05	0.05	Augustin Boumah	Casimir Oye Mba	400	0.13	0.13	
Gambia	7	0.02	0.02	S. M. Dibba	Tin Tun	320	0.10	0.10	
Ghana	87	0.31	0.31	Joseph Henry Mensah	Charles Nyanor	1,120	0.36	0.36	
Greece	138	0.49	0.49	Demetrius N. Galanis	Eustathios Panas	1,630	0.52	0.53	
Guatemala	36	0.13	0.13	Augusto Contreras Godoy	Jorge Lamport Rodil	610	0.19	0.20	
Guinea	24	0.08	0.09	Laminy Kondé	N'Faly Sangaré	490	0.16	0.16	
Guyana	20	0.07	0.07	W. P. D'Andrade	P. E. Matthews	450	0.14	0.15	
Haiti	19	0.07	0.07	Antonio Andre	Andre Dubé	440	0.14	0.14	
Honduras	25	0.09	0.09	Roberto Ramírez	Guillermo Bueso	500	0.16	0.16	
Iceland	23	0.08	0.08	Johannes Nordal	Jonas Haralz	480	0.15	0.16	
India	940	3.31	3.34	Y. B. Chavan	S. Jagannathan	9,650	3.08	3.13	
Indonesia	260	0.91	0.92	Radius Prawiro	Salamun Alfian Tjakradiwirja	2,850	0.91	0.92	
Iran	192	0.68	0.68	Mehdi Samii	Cyrus Babak Samii	2,170	0.69	0.70	
Iraq	109	0.38	0.39	Abdul Hassan Zalzalalah	Subhi Frankool	1,340	0.43	0.43	
Ireland	121	0.43	0.43	George Colley	T. K. Whitaker	1,460	0.47	0.47	
Israel	130	0.46	0.46	Pinchas Sapir	Y. J. Taub	1,550	0.49	0.50	
Italy	1,000	3.52	3.56	Mario Ferrari Aggradi	Guido Carli	10,250	3.27	3.32	
Ivory Coast	52	0.18	0.18	Konan Bedie	Seri Gnoleba	770	0.25	0.25	
Jamaica	53	0.19	0.19	Edward Seaga	G. A. Brown	780	0.25	0.25	
Japan	1,200	4.22	4.27	Takeo Fukuda	Tadashi Sasaki	12,250	3.91	3.97	
Jordan	23	0.08	0.08	Khalil Salim	Rashad El-Hassan	480	0.15	0.16	
Kenya	48	0.17	0.17	Mwai Kibaki	Duncan Nderitu Ndegwa	730	0.23	0.24	
Khmer Republic <sup>c</sup>	25	0.09	0.09	Hing Kunthel	Mau Say	500	0.16	0.16	
Kuwait <sup>b</sup>	65	0.23	—	Abdul Rahman Salim Al-Ateeqi	Hamzah Abbas Hussein	900	0.29	—	
Laos	13	0.05	0.05	Sisouk Na Champassak	Oudong Souvannavong	380	0.12	0.12	
Lebanon <sup>b</sup>	9	0.03	—	Elias Sarkis	Joseph Oughourlian	340	0.11		
Lesotho	5	0.02	0.02	E. Waddington	J. Moitse	300	0.10	0.10	
Liberia	29	0.10	0.10	J. Milton Weeks	Frank J. Stewart	540	0.17	0.17	
Libya <sup>b</sup>	24	0.08	—	Kassem Mohammad Sherlala	Siddig Magharief	490	0.16		
Luxembourg	19	0.07	0.07	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill	440	0.14	0.14	
Madagascar	26	0.09	0.09	Victor Miadana	Raymond Rabenoro	510	0.16	0.17	
Malawi	15	0.05	0.05	J. Z. U. Tembo	G. A. Jaffu	400	0.13	0.13	
Malaysia	186	0.65	0.66	Ismail bin Mohamed Ali	—	2,110	0.67	0.68	
Mali	22	0.08	0.08	Lt. Baba Diarra	Sekou Sangaré	470	0.15	0.15	
Maka	16	0.06	0.06	Giovanni Felice	Philip Hogg	410	0.13	0.13	

MEMBER	QUOTA			BOARD OF GOVERNORS					VOTING POWER		
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	G.A. Per Cent of Total	S.D.A. Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Na. of Votes'	G.A. Per Cent	S.D.A. Per Cent			
							Total	Total			
Mauritania	13	0.05	0.05	Mokhtar Ould Haiba	Pierre Braemer	380	0.12	0.12			
Mauritius	22	0.08	0.08	Veerasamy Ringadoo	Aunauth Beejadhur	470	0.15	0.15			
Mexico	370	1.30	1.32	Hugo B. Margain	Ernesto Fernández Hurtado	3,950	1.26	1.28			
Morocco	113	0.40	0.40	Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdi	Ahmed Bennani	1,380	0.44	0.45			
Nepal	10	0.04	0.04	Yadav Prasad Pant	Ramesh Prasad Upadhya	350	0.11	0.11			
Netherlands	700	2.46	2.49	J. Zijlstra	W. Drees, Jr.	7,250	2.31	2.35			
New Zealand	202	0.71	0.72	R. D. Muldoon	R. W. R. White	2,270	0.72	0.74			
Nicaragua	27	0.09	0.10	Roberto Incer Barquero	Jose Maria Castillo	520	0.17	0.17			
Niger	13	0.05	0.05	Mouddour Zakara	Charles Godefroy	380	0.12	0.12			
Nigeria	135	0.47	0.48	Chief O. Awolowo	C. N. Isong	1,600	0.51	0.52			
Norway	240	0.84	0.85	Knut Getz Wold	Thomas Lovold	2,650	0.85	0.86			
Pakistan	235	0.83	0.84	M. Raschid	M. Syeduzzaman	2,600	0.83	0.84			
Panama	36	0.13	0.13	Ricardo de la Espriella, Jr.	Fernando de J. Alba	610	0.19	0.20			
Paraguay	19	0.07	0.07	Cesar Barrientos	—	440	0.14	0.14			
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen <sup>†</sup>	29	0.10	0.10	Mohamed Mahfoodh Bahashwan	Hussein Hadi	540	0.17	0.17			
People's Republic of Congo	13	0.05	0.05	Boniface Matingou	Corentin Kouangha	380	0.12	0.12			
Peru	123	0.43	0.44	Emilio G. Barreto	German de la Melena	1,480	0.47	0.48			
Philippines	155	0.55	0.55	Gregorio S. Licaros	Roberto S. Benedicto	1,800	0.57	0.58			
Portugal"	75	0.26	—	Antonio Manuel Pinto Barbosa	Manuel Jacinto Nunes	1,000	0.32	—			
Republic of Korea	50	0.18	0.18	Duck Woo Nam	Sung Whan Kim	750	0.24	0.24			
Republic of Viet-Nam	62	0.22	0.22	—	Nguyen Van Dong	870	0.28	0.28			
Rwanda	19	0.07	0.07	—	Jean Birara	440	0.14	0.14			
Saudi Arabia*	90	0.32	—	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Abid M. S. Sheikh	1,150	0.37	—			
Senegal	34	0.12	0.12	Jean Collin	Tanor Thiendella Fall	590	0.19	0.19			
Sierra Leone	25	0.09	0.09	A. S. G. Forna	S. L. Bangura	500	0.16	0.16			
Singapore <sup>6</sup>	30	0.11	—	Hon Sui Sen	Michael Wong Pakshong	550	0.18	—			
Somalia	19	0.07	0.07	Abdurahman Nur Herzi	Ahmed Dahir Hassan	440	0.14	0.14			
South Africa	200	0.70	0.71	Nicolaas Diederichs	G. W. G. Browne	2,250	0.72	0.73			
Spain	395	1.39	1.41	Enrique Fontana Codina	Luis Coronel de Palma	4,200	1.34	1.36			
Sudan	72	0.25	0.26	Mohammed Ali El Mahasi	Bashir Ibrahim Ishag	970	0.31	0.31			
Swaziland	8	0.03	0.03	Leopold Lovell	Vusi Edward Sikhondze	330	0.11	0.11			
Sweden	325	1.14	1.16	Per V. Asbrink	S. F. Joge	3,500	1.12	1.13			
Syria	50	0.18	0.18	Abdul Halim Khaddam	—	750	0.24	0.24			
Thailand	134	0.47	0.48	Puey Ungphakorn	Boonma Wongswan	1,590	0.51	0.52			
Togo	15	0.05	0.05	Paulin Eklou	Edouard Kodjo	400	0.13	0.13			
Trinidad and Tobago	63	0.22	0.22	F. G. Prevatt	V. E. Bruce	880	0.28	0.29			
Tunisia	35	0.12	0.12	Ali Zouaoui	—	600	0.19	0.19			

MEMBER	QUOTA			BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER		
	Amount	G A.	S.D.A.	Governor	Alternate	No. of Votes <sup>a</sup>	G.A.	S.D.A.
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Total				Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Total
Turkey	151	0.53	0.54	Metin Kizilkaya	Naim Talu	1,760	0.56	0.57
Uganda	40	0.14	0.14	L. Kalule-Settala	J. M. Mubiru	650	0.21	0.21
United Arab Republic	188	0.66	0.67	A. Nazmy Abdel Hamid	Mohamed M. A. El Khawaga	2,130	0.68	0.69
United Kingdom	2,800	9.85	9.96	Anthony Barber	G. J. Morse	28,250	9.01	9.15
United Republic of Tanzania	42	0.15	0.15	A. H. Jamal	E. I. M. Mtei	670	0.21	0.22
United States	6,700	23.56	23.83	David M. Kennedy	Nathaniel Samuels	67,250	21.45	21.79
Upper Volta	13	0.05	0.05	Tiémoko Marc Garango	Kassoum Congo	380	0.12	0.12
Uruguay	69	0.24	0.25	Nilo Marquez	Jose Guntin Garcia	940	0.30	0.30
Venezuela	330	1.16	1.17	Benito Raul Losada	Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual	3,550	1.13	1.15
Yemen	10	0.04	0.04	Yahya H. V. Geghman	Abdulla Sanabani	350	0.11	0.11
Yugoslavia	207	0.73	0.74	Ivo Perisin	Branislav Colanovic	2,320	0.74	0.75
Zambia	76	0.27	0.27	John Mupanga Mwanakatwe	Valentine Shula Musakanya	1,010	0.32	0.33
Totals —								
General Account	28,433	100.00 <sup>c</sup>				313,580	100.00e	
Special Drawing Account	28,113		100.00e			308,630		100.00e

<sup>a</sup> Voting power varies on certain matters pertaining to the General Account with use of the Fund's resources in that Account. Only Governors appointed by members that are participants may cast their votes on matters pertaining to the Special Drawing Account.

<sup>b</sup> Not a participant in the Special Drawing Account.

<sup>c</sup> On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

<sup>d</sup> On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

<sup>e</sup> This figure may differ from the sum of the percentages shown for individual countries because of rounding.

## ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(As at 31 December 1970)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
William B. Dale	Charles R. Harley	United States
Derek Mitchell	R. H. Gilchrist	United Kingdom
Guenther Schleiminger	Lore Fuenfgelt	Federal Republic of Germany
Marc Viénot	Claude Beaurain	France
Hideo Suzuki	Koichi Satow	Japan*
B. K. Madan	S. S. Marathe	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Francesco Palamenghi-Crispi (Italy)	Carlos Bustelo (Spain)	Italy, Malta, Portugal, † Spain
Nazih Dief (United Arab Republic)	Muhammad Al-Atrash (Syria)	Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, † Lebanon, † Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, 0134 Somalia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen
Robert Johnstone (Canada)	Donald Owen Mills (Jamaica)	Canada, Ireland, Jamaica
Lindsay B. Brand (Australia)	G. P. C. de Kock (South Africa)	Australia, Lesotho, New Zealand, South Africa, Swaziland

Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Erik Brofoss (Norway)	Sigurgeir Jonsson (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Tom de Vries (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Andre van Campenhout (Belgium)	Heinrich G. Schneider (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Luis Ugueto (Venezuela)	Guillermo Gonzalez (Costa Rica)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela
Alexandre Kafka (Brazil)	Eduardo da S. Gomes, Jr. (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Peru
Byanti Kharmawan (Indonesia)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Algeria, Cambodia, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Libya, † Morocco, Tunisia
Maurice P. Omwony (Kenya)	S. B. Nicol-Cole (Sierra Leone)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, † Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Peh Yuan Hsu (China)	Nguyen Huu Hanh (Republic of Viet-Nam)	China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam
Carlos Massad A. (Chile)	Ricardo H. Arriazu (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay
Antoine W. Yameogo (Upper Volta)	Léon M. Rajaobelina (Madagascar)	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta

\* Burma, Ceylon, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore and Thailand, which did not participate in the 1970 regular election of Executive Directors, designated the Executive Director appointed by Japan to look after their interests in the Fund. The votes of Barbados, which joined the Fund after the 1970 regular election of Executive Directors, are also not included.

† Not a participant in the Special Drawing Account.

### ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(As at 31 December 1970)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: Pierre-Paul Schweitzer	Director, Research Department: J. J. Polak
Deputy Managing Director: Frank A. Southard, Jr.	Secretary, Secretary's Department: W. Lawrence Hebbard
The General Counsel: Joseph Gold	Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: W. O. Habermeier
The Economic Counsellor: J. J. Polak	Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Jorge Del Canto
Director, Administration Department: Phillip Thorson	Director, Bureau of Statistics: Earl Hicks
Director, African Department: Mamoudou Toure	Director, Office in Europe (Paris): Jean-Paul Salle
Director, Asian Department: D. S. Savkar	Director, Office in Geneva: Edgar Jones
Director, Central Banking Service: J. V. Mladek	Chief Information Officer: Jay H. Reid
Director, European Department: L. A. Whittome	Internal Auditor: J. William Lowe
Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department: Ernest Sture	Special Representative to the United Nations: Gordon Williams
Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Richard Goode	
Director, IMF Institute: F. A. G. Keesing	
Director, Legal Department: Joseph Gold	
Acting Director, Middle Eastern Department: John W. Gunter	

\* Director (on leave): Anwar Ali

## OFFICES

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 1202 Geneva, Switzerland  
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## CHAPTER X

## THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

During 1970, total traffic—passengers, cargo and mail—on scheduled domestic and international services of all airlines of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)<sup>1</sup> member States rose to 57,270 million tonne-kilometres, an 11 per cent increase over 1969. The number of passengers carried in 1970 rose to 382 million and the number of passenger kilometres to 466,000 million, respectively 7 and 11 per cent more than in 1969.

At the request of 11 member States, an extraordinary (seventeenth) session of the ICAO Assembly was convened in Montreal, Canada, from 16 to 30 June 1970 to take actions necessary to prevent unlawful interference with international civil aviation.

The Assembly concentrated on three areas: the immediate organization and development of security responsibility and authority for international airports; preventive security measures for use against acts of unlawful seizure of civil aircraft, sabotage and armed attacks against civil aviation and its facilities; and legal measures in the form of international treaties and national legislation to deal with unlawful interference.

During 1970, the membership of ICAO rose

to 120 with the adherence of Mauritius (2 March), Southern Yemen (28 February) (which on 30 November 1970 changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen), and the USSR (14 November) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

## AIR NAVIGATION

During 1970, the organization's main efforts in the air navigation field continued to be directed to the implementation and revision of ICAO Specifications (Standards and Recommended Practices in 14 technical Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and four sets of Procedures for Air Navigation Services) and the ICAO Regional Plans for air navigation facilities and services.

To promote uniform application of the ICAO Specifications, the organization prepared addi-

<sup>1</sup> For further information, particularly about ICAO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N. See also: Memorandum on ICAO; reports of the ICAO Council to the ICAO Assembly on the activities of the organization; ICAO budget estimates; and ICAO Bulletin, July 1947, et seq.

tional guidance through the publication of new and revised technical manuals.

The Specifications in eight Annexes and three sets of Procedures for Air Navigation Services were revised; the amendments pertained mainly to the improvement of safety and efficiency in the en route phases of flight.

In implementing Regional Plans, member States were assisted by the ICAO regional offices in Bangkok (Thailand), Cairo (United Arab Republic), Dakar (Senegal), Lima (Peru), Mexico City (Mexico) and Paris (France). In four regions, the work of the regional offices was supplemented by Special Implementation Projects, in which expert advice was provided to States on the installation of new facilities and the operation of existing ones.

The Regional Plan for the ICAO North Atlantic region was completely revised, and for the first time a detailed Regional Plan was established for the North American region.

One divisional and ten technical panel meetings were also held during 1970. The divisional meeting assisted in the resolution of a number of problems in the fields of personnel licensing, aviation training and aviation medicine and recommended a major revision of the Specifications in Annex 1 (on personnel licensing).

In the technical field, special attention was given to the problems of aircraft noise, sonic boom, supersonic operations, all-weather operations, application of space techniques to aviation, aircraft separation, visual aids, rescue and fire fighting, airworthiness of aircraft, obstacle clearance and automated data interchange systems. A study was also continued of the feasibility of applying systems planning to the introduction of new aircraft types.

As a result of the extraordinary session of the ICAO Assembly in June 1970, the organization took a number of measures in the technical field aimed at reducing the number of acts of unlawful interference in the air and improving security at aerodromes.

#### AIR TRANSPORT

In 1970, the ICAO regional offices were increasingly engaged in air transport activities. Work was undertaken on a number of projects on the work programme of the African Civil Aviation Commission, and preparations were begun for the first plenary session of the organization,

scheduled to be held early in 1971. Two major air transport studies were completed during the year—on air freight, for the European-Mediterranean region, and on air freight and air mail, for the African region.

A fifth session of the Statistics Division was held, in 1970, at which a complete review of ICAO'S statistical work programme was undertaken. One of the major recommendations, subsequently approved by the ICAO Council, was to initiate collection of statistics for non-scheduled air transport, supplementing the existing programme of statistics for scheduled airlines.

The Panel on Studies of the Economics of Route Facilities completed its regional studies and undertook a global review based on its work during the preceding two and a half years.

The Panel on Passport Cards held its second meeting, in Paris, and considered a number of details pertaining to the proposed card.

#### LEGAL MATTERS

The year 1970 saw considerable progress in the acceptance of the Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, adopted in September 1968. The parties to the International Air Services Transit Agreement increased by four, and the parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963) by 16. A diplomatic conference, convened under ICAO auspices at The Hague, Netherlands, adopted the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.

In two sessions, during 1970, the Legal Committee completed work on: (i) the draft Convention on unlawful seizure of aircraft; (ii) texts prepared for the purpose of revising the Warsaw Convention as Amended by the Protocol of The Hague, 1955; and (iii) the draft Convention on Unlawful Interference against International Civil Aviation.

The Committee began work on subjects covered by two Council resolutions: (i) consultation and joint action by States in certain cases related to unlawful seizure of aircraft; and (ii) a special clause to be incorporated in bilateral air transport agreements with the objective of providing for the enforcement of international legal obligations relating to unlawful interference with international civil aviation.

The extraordinary session of the ICAO Assembly adopted a number of resolutions on the legal aspects of the development of adequate security specifications and practices for application by ICAO States in international civil aviation, aimed at the protection of air passengers, civil aviation personnel and civil aircraft.

By the end of 1970, five conventions on international air law concluded under the auspices of ICAO were in force. They were as follows:

Convention on International  
Recognition of Rights in  
Aircraft  
(Geneva, June 1948) (total ratifications, 33)

Convention on Damage  
Caused by Foreign Aircraft  
to Third Parties on the  
Surface  
(Rome, October 1952) (total ratifications, 24)

Protocol to Amend the Con-  
vention for the Unification  
of Certain Rules relating to  
International Carriage by  
Air Signed at Warsaw on  
12 October 1929  
(The Hague, September  
1955) (total ratifications, 67)

Convention, Supplementary  
to the Warsaw Convention,  
for the Unification of Cer-  
tain Rules relating to Inter-  
national Carnage by Air  
Performed by a Person  
Other Than the Contract-  
ing Carrier  
(Guadalajara, September  
1961) (total ratifications, 33)

Convention on Offences and  
Certain Other Acts Com-  
mitted on Board Aircraft  
(Tokyo, September 1963) (total ratifications, 37)

#### ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

In 1970, ICAO provided assistance to a total of 83 States; in 29 of these, it had resident missions of one or more experts.

The total commitments incurred under the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were the equivalent of US\$3,635,659—65 per cent on country programmes and 35 per cent on regional and inter-regional projects. The percentage distribution by project components of the

total commitments incurred was approximately as follows: experts, 74 per cent; fellowships and scholarships, 24 per cent; and equipment and miscellaneous, 2 per cent.

Under the Special Fund component of UNDP, six new projects were formally approved by the UNDP Governing Council during the year; these involved a total UNDP earmarking of US\$5,205,900 against an estimated Governments' counterpart contribution equivalent to US\$6,158,000.

The organization also continued to assist projects in Afghanistan (extension of air services to remote areas), Chile (development of installations and services for civil aviation), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (civil aviation training institute), East Africa (school of aviation), Iraq (air navigation facilities at the new Baghdad International Airport), Lebanon (civil aviation safety centre) and Nigeria (civil aviation training centre).

During 1970, expert services and equipment to the value of US\$618,242 were provided under funds-in-trust arrangements to Argentina, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Under the Congo Central Trust Fund agreement, ICAO supplied to the Democratic Republic of the Congo 84 man-months of expert services.

Under an agreement between the Government of Sweden and ICAO, 11 associate experts were assigned to projects and missions in Afghanistan, Nigeria and Tunisia, and one to an inter-regional project.

The joint ICAO/Fund for the Development of West Irian Air Communications project was in full operation during the year, and the required four international experts were on duty. The ICAO-assisted Merpati Nusantara Airline expanded its operation and preparations were made for aerodrome construction projects.

Two hundred and seventeen experts from 39 countries were employed by ICAO during all or part of the year 1970 on technical assistance projects: 89 on assignments under the Technical Assistance component of UNDP; 79 under the Special Fund component; 14 under the Congo (Democratic Republic) Central Trust Fund Agreement; 27 under other funds-in-trust arrangements; 14 under the Associate Experts programme; and 5 under the Fund for the Development of West Irian. Five of the experts

listed above were on operational assistance (OPAS) appointments.

In 1970, 107 fellowships and 227 scholarships were awarded by ICAO under UNDP and Fund for the Development of West Irian programmes.

All the scholarships were for training at ICAO-sponsored training centres.

#### SECRETARIAT

As at 31 December 1970, the total number of established posts in the ICAO secretariat was 607. Of these, 228 were in the professional and higher categories and 379 in the general service category. There were also 217 persons in the professional category employed by ICAO on UNDP projects in the field in 1970.

#### BUDGET

The appropriations voted by the ICAO Assembly for the 1970 financial year totalled \$8,251,354. Modifications were approved by the ICAO

Council and the adjustments made are reflected below:

	Original Appropriation and Carry-over	Revised Appropriation	Actual Obligations
	(in U.S. dollars)		
Meetings	282,550	182,600	182,493
Secretariat	6,405,630	6,468,600	6,468,535
Contingent expenditures approved	486,800	628,500	628,500
Provision for contingent expenditures not utilized	200	200	—
General services	832,254	957,650	957,477
Equipment	70,270	49,300	49,261
Other budgetary provisions	73,650	61,350	61,307
Special Training Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	8,251,354	8,448,200	8,447,573

### ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1970; contributions as assessed for 1970)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.13	8,736	Dahomey	0.13	8,736
Algeria	0.15	10,080	Denmark	0.71	47,712
Argentina	0.94	63,168	Dominican Republic	0.13	8,736
Australia	2.03	136,416	Ecuador	0.13	8,736
Austria	0.55	36,960	El Salvador	0.13	8,736
Barbados	0.13	8,736	Ethiopia	0.13	8,736
Belgium	1.27	85,344	Federal Republic of Germany	7.18	482,496
Bolivia	0.13	8,736	Finland	0.51	34,272
Brazil	1.13	75,936	France	6.80	456,960
Bulgaria	0.18	12,096	Gabon	0.13	8,736
Burma	0.13	8,736	Ghana	0.13	8,736
Burundi	0.13	8,736	Greece	0.39	26,208
Cameroon	0.13	8,736	Guatemala	0.13	8,736
Canada	3.69	247,968	Guinea	0.13	8,736
Central African Republic	0.13	8,736	Guyana	0.13	8,736
Ceylon	0.13	8,736	Haiti	0.13	8,736
Chad	0.13	8,736	Honduras	0.13	8,736
Chile	0.25	16,800	Hungary <sup>a</sup>	0.48	32,256
China	0.67	45,024	Iceland	0.13	8,736
Colombia	0.33	22,176	India	1.88	126,336
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.13	8,736	Indonesia	0.37	24,864
Costa Rica	0.13	8,736	Iran	0.26	17,472
Cuba	0.19	12,768	Iraq	0.13	8,736
Cyprus	0.13	8,736	Ireland	0.31	20,832
Czechoslovakia	0.83	55,776	Israel	0.41	27,552
			Italy	3.87	260,064



## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Ivory Coast	0.13	8,736	Singapore	0.13	8,736
Jamaica	0.13	8,736	Somalia	0.13	8,736
Japan	3.73	250,656	South Africa	0.66	44,352
Jordan	0.13	8,736	Spain	1.08	72,576
Kenya	0.13	8,736	Sudan	0.13	8,736
Khmer Republic <sup>b</sup>	0.13	8,736	Sweden	1.33	89,376
Kuwait	0.14	9,408	Switzerland	1.26	84,672
Laos	0.13	8,736	Syria	0.13	8,736
Lebanon	0.22	14,784	Thailand	0.18	12,096
Liberia	0.13	8,736	Togo	0.13	8,736
Libya	0.13	8,736	Trinidad and Tobago	0.13	8,736
Luxembourg	0.13	8,736	Tunisia	0.13	8,736
Madagascar	0.13	8,736	Turkey	0.34	22,848
Malawi	0.13	8,736	Uganda	0.13	8,736
Malaysia	0.13	8,736	USSR <sup>1</sup>	—	—
Mali	0.13	8,736	United Arab Republic	0.29	19,488
Malta	0.13	8,736	United Kingdom	8.18	549,696
Mauritania	0.13	8,736	United Republic of Tanzania	0.13	8,736
Mauritius <sup>o</sup>	0.13	6,552	United States	30.87	2,074,464
Mexico	1.02	68,544	Upper Volta	0.13	8,736
Morocco	0.13	8,736	Uruguay	0.13	8,736
Nepal	0.13	8,736	Venezuela	0.51	34,272
Netherlands	1.95	131,040	Yemen	0.13	8,736
New Zealand	0.43	28,896	Yugoslavia	0.40	26,880
Nicaragua	0.13	8,736	Zambia	0.13	8,736
Niger	0.13	8,736			
Nigeria	0.16	10,752			
Norway	0.55	36,960			
Pakistan	0.46	30,912			
Panama	0.13	8,736			
Paraguay	0.13	8,736			
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen <sup>d, e</sup>	0.13	7,280			
People's Republic of Congo	0.13	8,736			
Peru	0.20	13,440			
Philippines	0.42	28,224			
Poland	1.38	92,736			
Portugal	0.29	19,488			
Republic of Korea	0.13	8,736			
Republic of Viet-Nam	0.13	8,736			
Romania	0.34	22,848			
Rwanda	0.13	8,736			
Saudi Arabia	0.13	8,736			
Senegal	0.13	8,736			
Sierra Leone	0.13	8,736			
			Total		6,766,088

<sup>a</sup> Contribution from 1 November 1969.

<sup>b</sup> On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

<sup>c</sup> Contribution from 1 April 1970.

<sup>d</sup> Contribution from 1 March 1970.

<sup>e</sup> On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

<sup>f</sup> The USSR became a member on 14 November 1970, assessable from 1 December 1970. The assessment was determined by the Council on 8 March 1971 and was to become due in that year. The following amounts assessed were therefore to be included in the 1971 accounts: Working Capital Fund — \$114,960; General Fund, 1970—\$80,472, 1971—\$1,008,918.

## ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1970)

## MEMBERS OF ICAO COUNCIL

Member	Representative	Member	Representative	Member	Representative
Argentina	H. H. Larghi	Belgium	A. X. Pirson	Colombia	R. Gharry
Australia	K. N. E. Bradfield	Brazil	A. H. Da Graga	Czechoslovakia	Z. Svoboda
		Canada	H. Gourdeau	Denmark	G. Crone-Levin

Member	Representative	Member	Representative	Member	Representative
Federal Republic of Germany	G. Scherer	Mexico	J. Rodrigues Torres	Tunisia	A. El Hicheri
France	M. Agésilas	Netherlands	J. M. Van Olm	United Arab Republic	H. K. El Meleigy
Guatemala	L. Vásquez Canet	Nigeria	E. A. Olaniyan	United Kingdom	J. B. Russell
India	Y. R. Malhotra	People's Republic of Congo	F. X. Ollassa	United Republic of Tanzania	M. Mugizi
Indonesia	Karno Barkah	Senegal	Y. Diallo	United States	Charles F. Butler
Italy	A. Cucci	Spain	B. Meneses		
Japan	H. Yamaguchi				
Lebanon	Z. Beydoun				

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Assad Kotaite	Director, Legal Bureau: P. K. Roy
Director, Air Navigation Bureau: W. J. Nemerever	Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: H. Costa
Director, Air Transport Bureau: G. R. Besse	Chief, Public Information Office: T. M. Abrams

## OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Aviation Building  
1080 University Street  
Montreal 101, Canada  
Telephone: 866-2551  
Cable Address: ICAO MONTREAL

## REGIONAL OFFICES

International Civil Aviation Organization  
North American and Caribbean Office  
Apartado postal 5-377  
Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico  
Telephone: 25-56-84, 14-96-56, 11-77-68  
Cable Address: ICAOREP MEXICO

International Civil Aviation Organization  
South American Office  
Apartado 4127  
Lima, Peru  
Telephone: 29-4525, 29-4524, 29-4523  
Cable Address: ICAOREP LIMA

International Civil Aviation Organization  
Far East and Pacific Office  
P.O. Box 614  
Bangkok, Thailand  
Telephone: 24605-6  
Cable Address: ICAOREP BANGKOK

International Civil Aviation Organization  
Middle East and Eastern African Office  
16 Hassan Sabri, Zamalek  
Cairo, United Arab Republic  
Telephone: 801806-7  
Cable Address: ICAOREP CAIRO

International Civil Aviation Organization  
European Office  
3 bis, villa Emile-Bergerat  
92, Neuilly-sur-Seine (Hauts de Seine), France  
Telephone: 624-86-51  
Cable Address: ICAOREP PARIS

International Civil Aviation Organization  
African Office  
P.O. Box 2356  
Dakar, Senegal  
Telephone: 260-71, 260-72  
Cable Address: ICAOREP DAKAR

## CHAPTER XI

## THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU),\* established at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, is one of the oldest inter-governmental organizations. Its aim is to promote the organization and improvement of postal services and to further the development of international collaboration in this sphere. It also participates, as far as possible, in various

forms of postal technical assistance which might be requested by its member States.

<sup>1</sup> For further information about UPU, see L'Union postale universelle: sa fondation et son développement, 1874-1949—memoire (Berne, Bureau international de l'Union, 1950), annual reports of UPU and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

In 1970, the membership of UPU rose to 143 with the admission of Equatorial Guinea on 24 July.

#### ACTIVITIES OF UPU ORGANS

##### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The UPU Executive Council is responsible for continuing the work of the Union during the five-year interval between meetings of the UPU Congress. During its annual session, held in Berne from 13 to 21 May 1970, the Council examined administrative matters as well as various questions which had been referred to it by the sixteenth Universal Postal Congress, held in Tokyo, Japan, in 1969. The Council also approved the Union's budget for 1970, calling for net expenditures of 7,644,000 Swiss francs (about US\$1,770,000), and for 1971, with net expenditures of 7,762,000 Swiss francs (about US\$1,797,000).

Among the questions examined by the Executive Council were: the various forms of technical assistance provided to the developing countries, including, in particular, vocational training; international postal co-operation; the finances of the Union; relations with the United Nations and other international organizations; re-examination of transit and mail conveyance charges; simplification of pricing and of general conditions of admission of letter-post items; simplification of customs processing of mail; postal relations in cases of dispute, conflict or war; modernization and simplification of book-post; maximal use of air means for mail conveyance; and the celebration of UPU Day on 9 October 1974, during the centenary of the Union.

##### CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

The Consultative Council for Postal Studies, created by the sixteenth UPU Congress to replace the Management Council of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies, is composed of 30 member States. It is responsible for organizing the study of technical, operational, economic and technical co-operation problems which are of interest to the Postal Administrations of member States, in particular of the new and the developing countries.

The annual session of the Council took place at Berne from 8 to 14 October 1970. Among the questions considered by the Council were: a proposed study of the postal market; a review of basic rates of air transport; the study of the organization of postal services in developing countries and the means by which these countries could ensure an efficient postal service; the development of postal services in industrialized countries over the next two decades; the development of human resources (particularly the training of postal personnel); and the role of savings and financial services in economic and social development.

##### INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union serves the Postal Administrations of UPU member countries as an organ for liaison, information and consultation. It collects, collates, publishes and distributes information of every kind relating to the international postal service. It also conducts inquiries requested by Postal Administrations and acts as a clearing-house in the settlement of certain accounts between Postal Administrations.

##### TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The technical co-operation provided by UPU continued to expand during 1970. Multilateral aid was provided under the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The UPU Special Fund, established in 1967 and maintained by voluntary contributions in cash and in kind from UPU member States, continued to make a large contribution, especially in the area of instruction, and the Postal Administrations granted extensive bilateral assistance.

About 50 national and regional projects were undertaken during 1970 under the Technical Assistance component of UNDP; seven projects were administered under the Special Fund component, two of them in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union. Under these projects, some 120 scholarships were granted for study in the areas of postal organization, advanced vocational training, training of postal instructors and inspectors, organiza-

tion and management of postal cheque services, study of vending machines, and mechanization and automation of postal services.

Four seminars on postal services were organized during the year in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They dealt with the following topics: information and planning in the postal field; study of operational problems; planning of postal development; and management and use of postal personnel. The meetings were attended by 75 senior officials of various nationalities.

The projects carried out under the UNDP Special Fund component were principally devoted to the creation or reorganization of national and regional vocational training centres. One project was aimed at the establishment of a postal savings fund and the extension of postal services.

Twenty-seven experts were involved in these projects, in all fields of postal services.

Several countries received aid in the form of equipment grants, expert services, acceptance of trainees (for vocational and advanced training) and advice. There was also an increasing exchange between Postal Administrations of experience on various questions.

Within the framework of the UPU Special Fund, a programme was set up in 1970 with the aid of voluntary contributions amounting to about 300,000 Swiss francs (about US\$75,000). With the agreement of the Executive Council of UPU, the International Bureau granted 21 teacher training scholarships and two expert scholarships, as well as more than 60,000 Swiss francs (about US\$15,000) to 16 countries for the acquisition of training equipment.

As in previous years, UPU organized courses for the training of postal instructors. In 1970, two courses were held in London, United Kingdom, and one in Paris, France.

Also, UPU provided the services of its experts in development, who were sent on brief missions to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to help resolve problems of postal organization and training.

#### SECRETARIAT

As at 31 December 1970, the total number of permanent and temporary staff members employed at the International Bureau of UPU was 106, of whom 54 were in the professional

and higher categories and 52 in the general service category.

Because the only official language of UPU is French, various Translation Units have been set up under the aegis of the International Bureau, with expenses shared jointly by the English (52 member States), Arabic (18 member States) and Spanish (20 member States) language groups. As at 31 December 1970, their staffs comprised a total of 13 officials. Their estimated budget expenditures for 1970 amounted to 931,500 Swiss francs (about US\$232,877).

#### BUDGET

The expenditures of the Universal Postal Union are borne in common by all members. For this purpose, member countries are divided into seven classes. (See Annex below for listing of class to which each country belongs.) The expenditures for 1970 were apportioned among the various classes as follows:

		ASSESSMENTS FOR 1970		
CONTRIBUTION Class	Unit	Gold Francs	Swiss Francs	U.S. Dollar Equivalents*
1	25	126,035.00	180,050.00	41,678
2	20	100,828.00	144,040.00	33,343
3	15	75,621.00	108,030.00	25,007
4	10	50,414.00	72,020.00	16,671
5	5	25,207.00	36,010.00	8,336
6	3	15,124.20	21,606.00	5,001
7	1	5,041.40	7,202.00	1,667

\* Calculated on the basis of 4.32 Swiss francs = US\$1.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation supervises the expenditures of the International Bureau of UPU and advances the necessary funds.

Estimated figures for income and expenditures for 1970 were as follows:

INCOME		Swiss Francs
Contributions from member countries		6,849,102.00
Sale of publications		138,756.85
Other receipts		1,159,911.69
Total Receipts		8,147,770.54
EXPENDITURES		
Staff		5,687,872.27
General expenses		2,459,898.27
Total Expenditures		8,147,770.54

# ANNEX. MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, GLASS OF CONTRIBUTION, ORGANS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1970)

## MEMBERS AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*
Afghanistan	6	French Overseas Territories	6	Mauritania		Sierra Leone	7
Albania	6			Mauritius		Singapore	7
Algeria	7	Gabon	7	Mexico		Somalia	7
Argentina	1	Germany	1	Monaco		South Africa	1
Australia	1	Ghana	6	Mongolia		Spain	1
Austria	5	Greece	5	Morocco		Spanish Territories of Africa	
Barbados	7	Guatemala	6	Nauru		Sudan	7
Belgium	3	Guinea	6	Nepal		Swaziland	7
Bhutan	7	Guyana	7	Netherlands		Sweden	3
Bolivia	6	Haiti	6	Netherlands Antilles and Surinam		Switzerland	3
Botswana	7	Honduras	6	New Zealand		Syria	7
Brazil	1	Hungary	4	Nicaragua		Thailand	6
Bulgaria	5	Iceland	7	Niger		Togo	7
Burma	6	India	1	Nigeria		Trinidad and Tobago	7
Burundi	7	Indonesia	3	Norway		Tunisia	5
Byelorussian SSR	5	Iran	5	Pakistan		Turkey	3
Cameroon	7	Iraq	7	Panama		Uganda	7
Canada	1	Ireland	4	Paraguay		Ukrainian SSR	3
Central African Republic	7	Israel	6	People's Democratic Republic of Yemeni		USSR	1
Ceylon	5	Italy	1	People's Republic of Congo		United Arab Republic	3
Chad	7	Ivory Coast	7	Peru		United Kingdom Overseas Territories	5
Chile	5	Jamaica	7	Philippines		United Republic of Tanzania	7
China	1	Japan	1	Poland		United States	1
Colombia	5	Jordan	7	Portugal		United States Territories	3
Congo, Democratic Republic of	6	Kenya	7	Portuguese Provinces of East Africa, Asia and Oceania		Upper Volta	7
Costa Rica	6	Khmer Republic†	7	Portuguese Provinces of West Africa		Uruguay	6
Cuba	6	Korea	4	Qatar		Vatican	7
Cyprus	7	Kuwait	7	Romania		Venezuela	6
Czechoslovakia	3	Laos	7	Rwanda		Viet-Nam	6
Dahomey	7	Lebanon	7	San Marino		Yemen	7
Denmark	4	Lesotho	7	Saudi Arabia		Yugoslavia	3
Dominican Republic	6	Liberia	7	Senegal		Zambia	6
Ecuador	6	Libya	7				
El Salvador	6	Liechtenstein	7				
Equatorial Guinea	7	Luxembourg	6				
Ethiopia	6	Madagascar	6				
Finland	4	Malaysia	6				
France	1	Malawi	7				
		Maldives	7				
		Mali	7				
		Malta	7				

\* For amount of contributions from members, see listing of contributory shares in section on BUDGET above.

† On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

‡ On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Japan

Vice-Chairmen: Netherlands, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States

Secretary-General: Michel Rahi (United Arab Republic), Director-General of the International Bureau

Members: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Cameroon,

Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of Congo, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

## CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

Chairman: Belgium  
 Vice-Chairmen: Argentina, Germany, Pakistan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom  
 Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Ger-

many, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

## OFFICERS

Director-General: Michel Rahi  
 Deputy Director-General: Anthony H. Ridge  
 Assistant Directors-General: Zdenek Caha, Louis Lachaize  
 Counsellors: Rafael Barrientos Pérez, Mohamed

Akbar, Willy Schlaefli, Joseph Montlouis, Abdel Kader Baghdadi, Felix Cicéion  
 Assistant Counsellors: Sven Backstrom, Fritz Koller, Leon Chaubert, Vassili I. Lapine

## HEADQUARTERS

Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle  
 Weltpoststrasse 4  
 Berne, Switzerland  
 Postal Address: UPU, Case postale  
 3000 Berne 15  
 Switzerland  
 Cable Address: UPU BERNE

## CHAPTER XII

## THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

In 1970, the membership of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)<sup>1</sup> rose to 139 with the admission of Equatorial Guinea on 2 July and Swaziland on 11 November.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The twenty-fifth session of the Administrative Council of ITU was held from 23 May to 12 June 1970 at ITU headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition to dealing with administrative matters, the Council decided that the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Communications would be held in Geneva from 7 June to 16 July 1971 and that the next Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU would be held in Geneva in September 1973.

THE INTERNATIONAL  
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Study groups of the two ITU international consultative committees—the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Con-

sultative Committee (CCITT)—held numerous meetings during the year.

The International Radio Consultative Committee held its twelfth plenary assembly in New Delhi, India, from 21 January to 11 February 1970.

## PLAN COMMITTEES

Four regional Plan Committees of ITU, covering the different areas of the world, were responsible for preparing plans setting out circuit and routing requirements for international telecommunications and for estimating the growth of international traffic. They also played an

<sup>1</sup> For further information about ITU, see the annual and financial report by the Secretary-General of ITU; the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952, of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, and of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965; the Telecommunication Journal; and previous volumes of Y.U.N.

active part in the work of the World Plan Committee, which was concerned with inter-regional relations.

During 1970, the Regional Plan Committee for Asia and Oceania met in Teheran, Iran, from 20 to 30 April, and the Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin met in Warsaw, Poland, from 14 to 23 September.

#### INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

Throughout 1970, the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) continued its work of keeping up to date the Master International Frequency Register, showing the frequencies assigned by countries to their radio stations. It also continued to prepare the seasonal high-frequency broadcasting schedules and monthly summaries of monitoring information.

A seminar on frequency management and the use of the radio-frequency spectrum was held in September 1970.

#### TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

In 1970, under ITU'S various programmes of technical co-operation in developing countries, 241 experts were on field missions, 395 fellows were undergoing training abroad and equipment valued at US\$780,187 was delivered, mainly to telecommunication training centres. The total cost of this assistance amounted to US\$6,050,198.

The three main objectives of ITU'S activity in the field of technical co-operation continued to be: (a) promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America; (b) strengthening the telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries; and (c) developing the human resources required for telecommunications.

Further efforts were made by ITU to develop a form of concerted action with regard to the planned integration of telecommunication networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America into a world-wide telecommunication system, in accordance with the objectives established by the World and Regional Plan Committees. To this end, ITU collaborated with the United Nations regional economic commissions, regional telecommunication organizations, banks and the

Governments concerned in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

A plan of operation for feasibility studies for the Asian telecommunication network was signed in Bangkok, Thailand, in April 1970, by the Governments of 12 countries.

Approximately 53 per cent of the Union's field experts were directly engaged in the training of telecommunication personnel in developing countries as organizers, advisers, lecturers or instructors. Most of the other experts also gave on-the-job training to national counterparts while carrying out their other duties. Approximately 20 per cent of the fellows studying abroad received training in subjects directly connected with the development of human resources; 85 per cent of the equipment purchased by the Union was to be used exclusively for training purposes.

The expenses incurred in connexion with the training of telecommunication staff in 1970 represented approximately two-thirds of the total cost of ITU field programmes.

Considerable assistance was also provided by ITU in the specialized fields of telephony, telegraphy, radiocommunications, frequency management, satellite communications, planning, organization, administration and management. The increasing interest of developing countries in satellite communications was reflected in the assigning of an expert to this field.

#### PUBLICATIONS

In 1970, the general secretariat of ITU issued a number of publications, some of them trilingual, others in separate English, French and Spanish editions. Among them were the following:

- Financial Operating Report, 1969
- Report on the Activities of the Union, 1969
- Telecommunication Journal, 12 numbers
- Operational Bulletin, Nos. 49 to 60
- Table of International Telex Relations and Traffic, 1969
- Appendix 25 MOD to the Radio Regulations, 1968 edition
- List of Telegraph Offices, 22nd ed., 1965: Supplements Nos. 16 to 19
- List of International Telephone Routes, 10th ed., 1970
- List of Coast Stations, 4th ed., 1970
- List of Ship Stations, 10th ed., 1970, and Supplement
- List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, 4th ed., 1968: Supplements Nos. 3 and 4
- Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations Used by

the Maritime Mobile Service, 4th ed., 1968: Supplement No. 7

Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations Used by the Maritime Mobile Service, 5th ed., 1970, and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2

Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations Other than Amateur Stations, Experimental Stations and Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service, 4th ed., 1970, and Supplements Nos. 1 to 3

List of International Monitoring Stations, 2nd ed., 1965: Supplement No. 3

List of Fixed Stations Operating International Circuits, 5th ed., 1969: Supplements Nos. 3 to 6

List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands Below 5950 kc/s, 5th ed., 1969: Supplements Nos. 2 and 3

List of Space and Radio Astronomy Service Stations, 2nd ed., 1969: Supplements Nos. 2 and 3

IFRB Weekly Circulars, Parts I, II, III, IV and Special, Nos. 889 to 939

Summary of Monitoring Information Received by the IFRB on the Use by Broadcasting Stations of the Exclusive High Frequency Broadcasting Bands, No. 34

Summaries of Monitoring Information Received by the IFRB, Nos. 161 to 167

Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, May 1970, September 1970, November 1970 and March 1971

High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules, November 1968, March 1969, May 1969

Information Booklet No. 6: Ninth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Standardized Test Chart for Facsimile Transmissions, 2nd ed., 1969, with a booklet explaining its use

General Plan for the Development of the Regional Latin American Network, 1968-1974-1978

General Plan for the Development of the Regional Asian and Oceanian Network, 1969-1974-1978

#### SECRETARIAT

As at 31 December 1970, 462 officials were employed by ITU on a permanent or fixed-term basis; 150 posts, filled through international recruitment, were occupied by officials from 41 countries. Of the secretariat manning-table posts, 9 were elected posts, 164 were in the pro-

fessional or higher levels, and 298 were in the general service category.

#### BUDGET

The following revised budget for 1970 was adopted at the Administrative Council's session held in May and June 1970.

Income	Swiss Francs
Contributions by members and private operating agencies	23,793,450
Contribution by the United Nations Development Programme for technical co-operation administrative expenses	4,011,300
Sale of publications	3,629,620
Miscellaneous	3,024,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,458,620</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Administrative Council	475,000
General secretariat	23,125,700
Mission expenses	143,000
Miscellaneous	35,000
Meetings: International Consultative Committees	2,962,000
Other expenses	77,000
<b>Total general expenses</b>	<b>26,817,700</b>
<b>Technical co-operation</b>	<b>4,011,300</b>
<b>Publications</b>	<b>3,629,620</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34,458,620</b>

Each member of ITU chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the budget calculated on the basis of the budgetary provision. The classes of contribution for the various members are listed in the ANNEX below. As at the end of 1970, the total of units was 476, the amount of the contributory unit being 55,000 Swiss francs (equivalent to US\$13,480).

#### ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(Membership as at 31 December 1970; contributions as assessed for 1971)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
Member	Class	(In Swiss francs)	Member	Class	(In Swiss francs)
Afghanistan	1/2	27,500	Australia	18	990,000
Albania	1/2	27,500	Austria	1	55,000
Algeria	3	165,000	Barbados	1/2	27,500
Argentina	15	825,000	Belgium	5	275,000



## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTION (In Swiss francs)			CONTRIBUTION (In Swiss francs)		
Member	Class		Member	Class	
Bolivia	3	165,000	Laos	1/2	27,500
Botswana	1/2	27,500	Lebanon	1	55,000
Brazil	5	275,000	Lesotho	1/2	27,500
Bulgaria	1	55,000	Liberia	1	55,000
Burma	1	55,000	Libya	1/2	27,500
Burundi	1/2	27,500	Liechtenstein	1/2	27,500
Byelorussian SSR	1	55,000	Luxembourg	1/2	27,500
Cameroon	1/2	27,500	Madagascar	1	55,000
Canada	1/2	27,500	Malawi	1/2	27,500
Central African Republic	1/2	27,500	Malaysia	3	165,000
Ceylon	1	55,000	Maldives	1/2	27,500
Chad		27,500	Mali	1/2	27,500
Chile	3	165,000	Malta	1/2	27,500
China	15	825,000	Mauritania	1/2	27,500
Colombia	3	165,000	Mauritius	1/2	27,500
Congo, Democratic Republic of	1	55,000	Mexico	5	275,000
Costa Rica	1/2	27,500	Monaco	1/2	27,500
Cuba	1	55,000	Mongolia	1/2	27,500
Cyprus	1/2	27,500	Morocco	1	55,000
Czechoslovakia	3	165,000	Nauru	1/2	27,500
Dahomey	1/2	27,500	Nepal	1/2	27,500
Denmark	5	275,000	Netherlands	8	440,000
Dominican Republic	3	165,000	New Zealand	5	275,000
Ecuador	1	55,000	Nicaragua	1	55,000
El Salvador	3	165,000	Niger	1/2	27,500
Equatorial Guinea	1/2	27,500	Nigeria	2	110,000
Ethiopia	1	55,000	Norway	5	275,000
Federal Republic of Germany	20	1,100,000	Pakistan	3	165,000
Finland	3	165,000	Panama	1/2	27,500
France	30	1,650,000	Paraguay	1	55,000
French Overseas Territories	1	55,000	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen†	1/2	27,500
Gabon	1/2	27,500	People's Republic of Congo	1/2	27,500
Ghana	1	55,000	Peru	2	110,000
Greece	1	55,000	Philippines	1	55,000
Guatemala	1	55,000	Poland	3	165,000
Guinea	1/2	27,500	Portugal	3	165,000
Guyana	1/2	27,500	Portuguese Overseas Provinces	3	165,000
Haiti	1	55,000	Republic of Korea	1	55,000
Honduras	1/2	27,500	Republic of Viet-Nam	1	55,000
Hungary	1	55,000	Rhodesia	1	55,000
Iceland	1/2	27,500	Romania	1	55,000
India	13	347,500	Rwanda	1/2	27,500
Indonesia	1	55,000	Saudi Arabia	1	55,000
Iran	1	55,000	Senegal	1	55,000
Iraq	1	55,000	Sierra Leone	1/2	27,500
Ireland	3	165,000	Singapore	1	55,000
Israel	1	55,000	Somalia	1	55,000
Italy	10	550,000	South Africa	8	440,000
Ivory Coast	1	55,000	Spain	3	165,000
Jamaica	1	55,000	Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	55,000
Japan	20	1,100,000	Sudan	1	55,000
Jordan	1/2	27,500	Swaziland	1/2	27,500
Kenya	1/2	27,500	Sweden	10	550,000
Khmer Republic*	1	55,000	Switzerland	10	550,000
Kuwait	1	55,000			

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
Member	Class	(In Swiss francs)	Member	Class	(In Swiss francs)
Syria	1	55,000	United States		
Thailand	2	110,000	Territories	25	1,375,000
Togo	1/2	27,500	Upper Volta	1/2	27,500
Trinidad and Tobago	1	55,000	Uruguay	1	55,000
Tunisia	2	110,000	Vatican City State	1/2	27,500
Turkey	2	110,000	Venezuela	3	165,000
Uganda	1/2	27,500	Yemen	1	55,000
Ukrainian SSR	3	165,000	Yugoslavia	1	55,000
USSR	30	1,650,000	Zambia	1	55,000
United Arab Republic	5	275,000			
United Kingdom	30	1,650,000			
United Kingdom Overseas Territories	1	55,000			
United Republic of Tanzania	1/2	27,500			
United States	30	1,650,000			

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

NOTE: Nomenclature of ITU differs from that of the United Nations.

#### MEMBERS OF ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco (Chairman), Nigeria,

Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia (Vice-Chairman), Switzerland, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Mohamed Mili

Deputy Secretary-General: Richard E. Butler

#### MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Members for 1970: Vladimir Savantchuk (USSR), Chairman; Abderrazak Berrada (Morocco), Vice-Chairman; Fioravanti Dellamula (Argentina); Taro Nishizaki (Japan); Rene Petit (France).

#### OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Director, International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): Jack W. Herbstreit (United States)

Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT): Jean Rouvière (France)

#### HEADQUARTERS

General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union  
Place des Nations  
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland  
Telephone: 34 70 00  
Cable Address: BURINTERNA GENEVA  
Telex: Geneva 23000

## CHAPTER XIII

## THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

During 1970, the Bahamas, which had previously participated in the activities of the World Meteorological Organization (wMo)<sup>1</sup> as a part of the British Caribbean Territories, became a separate member territory, bringing total membership of the organization to 133: 122 member States and 11 member territories.

The Executive Committee of WMO held its twenty-second session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 8 to 16 October 1970. It reviewed the state of implementation of the World Weather Watch (www) programme and of projects being carried out under the Voluntary Assistance Programme, which was established by the fifth World Meteorological Congress in 1967 to provide assistance to member countries at their request.

Special attention was paid by the Executive Committee to WMO participation in ocean affairs and to the continuation of its work in various aspects of the environmental problem.

The fifteenth WMO Prize was awarded posthumously to R. T. A. Scherhag of the Federal Republic of Germany for his work in meteorology and international collaboration.

Three regional associations met during the year: the fifth session of the South American regional association was held at Bogota, Colombia, in May; the fifth session of the Asian regional association met at Tokyo, Japan, in July; and the fifth session of the South-West Pacific regional association convened at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in August.

Specialized technical problems were discussed at two sessions of technical commissions: the fifth session of the Commission for Synoptic Meteorology (Geneva, in June-July) and the fifth session of the Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (Washington, D. C., in August).

Other meetings held by WMO during 1970 included four sessions of panels of experts established by the Executive Committee in the following fields: meteorological education and training, meteorological aspects of air pollution, the International Hydrological Decade, and meteorological aspects of ocean affairs.

## WORLD WEATHER WATCH (WWW)

In 1970, WMO continued the implementation of the World Weather Watch (www)<sup>2</sup> plan which had been approved by the fifth World Meteorological Congress in 1967 and further defined by subsequent sessions of the Executive Committee, technical commissions, and regional associations of WMO. Agreement on certain technical details of www was reached at a number of meetings convened during 1970.

Under the www programme, each member State was to be responsible for all meteorological activity within its territory. Where necessary, and as requested, assistance was to be provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by bilateral and multilateral arrangements, and by the WMO Voluntary Assistance Programme. In addition to supporting www, the various assistance programmes resulted in a number of projects which were implemented in 1970.

## RESEARCH PROGRAMME

The main research effort of WMO, collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions, continued to be centred on the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP). The aim of GARP was to investigate the scientific problems standing in the way of a fuller understanding of the atmosphere's structure and behaviour.

The programme, a world-wide scientific effort involving both theoretical research and complex field experiments, was aimed at developing and testing the fundamental physical and mathematical bases of long-range weather prediction. The first major experiment under the programme was to be organized, probably dur-

<sup>1</sup> For further information about the functions, organization and activities of WMO prior to 1970, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

<sup>2</sup> For information about the establishment of the World Weather Watch, see Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 663-64; Y.U.N., 1964, p. 562; Y.U.N., 1965, p. 781; Y.U.N., 1966, p. 1054; Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 912-13; Y.U.N., 1968, p. 1021; and Y.U.N., 1969, p. 934.

ing 1973, in the tropical part of the Atlantic Ocean.

#### PROGRAMME ON THE INTERACTION OF MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT

A WMO programme on the interaction of man and his environment sought to apply meteorological knowledge to human activities. The programme covered such fields as agricultural meteorology; aeronautical meteorology; maritime meteorology and other oceanographic matters; human biometeorology; water resources; atmospheric pollution; and meteorological factors involved in industry and recreation.

In the field of agricultural meteorology, WMO continued to carry out a programme in agricultural biometeorology, in co-operation with UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Agroclimatological surveys were planned in various areas and related projects, including technical conferences, were being developed.

Through the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology, acting in co-operation with expert bodies of the International Civil Aviation Organization, universal regulations were brought up to date in respect of the supply of weather information for new classes of aircraft operations (in particular, supersonic transport) and for planning purposes.

Recognizing the interdependence of physical processes in the ocean and atmosphere, WMO took an active part in a number of international ocean research projects and in the planning and implementation of programmes for the acquisition of meteorological and oceanographic data. Fields of interest common to other international organizations and WMO, such as the Integrated Global Ocean Station System, ocean atmosphere interaction, ocean circulation and pollution studies, and legal aspects relating to scientific investigations of the ocean, were co-ordinated through joint working groups and mutual representation at meetings. Through its Executive Committee Panel on Meteorological Aspects of Ocean Affairs and its Advisory Committee on Oceanic Meteorological Research,

WMO maintained close contact with other organizations in the planning and implementation of research programmes.

In collaboration with the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, WMO sponsored a Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution which, among other things, advised the sponsoring organizations and considered the development of programmes on oceanographic research aspects of marine pollution, including the monitoring aspects.

In the area of water resources development, WMO continued its close collaboration with the United Nations and interested specialized agencies. It participated in the International Hydrological Decade and in the priority programme in water resources within the United Nations Development Decade. The operational aspect of the collection and processing of data related to the land phase of the hydrological cycle was a particular concern of WMO.

The consequences of continued pollution of the atmosphere had long been recognized by WMO, which actively encouraged studies of the meteorological aspects of air pollution. In July 1970, as a result of these studies, a global network of stations to measure "background" air pollution was established; by the end of 1970, it was operating with the participation of 11 countries. The network was designed to reveal long-term changes in atmospheric composition due to regional land-use practices.

In addition, the organization encouraged the establishment of a few special stations ("baseline air pollution stations"). These stations were located away from major population centres and were intended to document long-term changes in atmospheric parameters of particular significance to weather and climate.

#### TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Technical assistance was provided by WMO to developing countries under UNDP and WMO'S own assistance programme, principally the Voluntary Assistance Programme.

In 1970, WMO provided technical assistance to 87 countries under the Technical Assistance component of UNDP and funds-in-trust arrangements. Sixty-three experts served in 42 countries

and territories, and 150 students from 62 countries and territories received training under fellowships. Approximately \$1.5 million was spent on field projects in 1970.

Of the 63 expert missions, 15 were devoted to meteorological training and 14 were for the development of meteorological services; the remaining 34 missions were in agrometeorology, aeronautical meteorology, meteorological telecommunications, meteorological instruments, hydrometeorology and other special fields. Twelve of these missions involved the provision of operational experts.

Under the Special Fund component of UNDP, implementation began of projects to develop and improve the meteorological and hydrological services in Bolivia and to establish a hydrometeorological institute for training and research in Algeria. A project to expand and improve the Cuban Meteorological Service was to become operational early in 1971.

The execution of the following projects continued: the improvement, expansion and development of meteorological, hydrometeorological and hydrological services in Afghanistan, Brazil, Colombia, Mongolia and the Caribbean and Central American regions; the establishment of training and research institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic; the development of flood forecasting and warning systems in China and on the Niger River in Guinea and Mali; and the conducting of a hydrometeorological survey of the catchments of Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert.

Sixty-six experts participated in the above projects and 60 students studied under fellowships. The total expenditure for projects under the Special Fund component of UNDP in 1970 was \$3.2 million.

Under the Voluntary Assistance Programme in implementation of the World Weather Watch, 94 projects were implemented, ten of which were completed during the year. These projects included the provision of equipment and supplies and long-term fellowships for the training of meteorological personnel.

Under WMO programmes, 66 students had long-term fellowships in 1970. These fellowships, of up to five years' duration, were for studies leading to university degrees with specialization in meteorology.

## SECRETARIAT

As at 31 December 1970, the total number of full-time staff (excluding those on technical assistance projects) employed by WMO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 267. Of these, 108 were in professional and higher categories and 159 were in the general service category. In addition, about 101 persons in the professional category were employed on technical assistance projects in the field.

## BUDGET

The year 1970 was the third year of WMO's fifth financial period (1 January 1968-31 December 1971). The fifth World Meteorological Congress (1967) set a maximum expenditure of \$11,817,000 for this four-year period; it also authorized the WMO Executive Committee to incur additional expenditure resulting from any increases in secretariat staff salaries due to comparable changes in United Nations salaries and allowances, if such increases could not be met by economies within the approved budget.

For 1970, the Executive Committee at its twenty-first session (June 1969) approved a budget of \$3,418,216. In addition, the 1970 budget for technical co-operation activities, financed entirely from allocations from UNDP and other budgetary sources, amounted to \$640,200.

For 1971, the twenty-second session of the Executive Committee (October 1970) approved a budget of \$3,605,577.

	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Revenue	
Contributions	3,244,880
Per general fund	358,197
Miscellaneous income	2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,605,577</b>
Expenditures	
Policy-making organs	209,370
Executive management	209,883
Programme of technical activities	2,324,560
Regional activities	146,250
Administrative and common services	652,514
Other budgetary provisions	63,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,605,577</b>

The scale of contributions for 1971 is given in the ANNEX below.

ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION,  
CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(Membership as at 31 December 1970; contributions as set for 1971)

## MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

## STATES

CONTRIBUTION Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)			CONTRIBUTION Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)			CONTRIBUTION Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)		
STATE	Unit		STATE	Unit		STATE	Unit	
Afghanistan	1	2,827	Guyana	1	2,827	People's Republic of Congo	1	2,827
Albania	1	2,827	Haiti	1	2,827	Peru	4	11,306
Algeria	1	2,827	Honduras	1	2,827	Philippines	6	16,959
Argentina	15	42,398	Hungary	6	16,959	Poland	14	39,571
Australia	20	56,531	Iceland	1	2,827	Portugal	5	14,132
Austria	6	16,959	India	26	73,490	Republic of Korea	2	5,652
Barbados	1	2,827	Indonesia	8	22,612	Republic of Viet-Nam	3	8,479
Belgium	14	39,571	Iran	3	8,479	Romania	5	14,132
Bolivia	3	8,479	Iraq	1	2,827	Rwanda	1	2,827
Botswana	1	2,827	Ireland	3	8,479	Saudi Arabia	1	2,827
Brazil	15	42,398	Israel	3	8,479	Senegal	1	2,827
Bulgaria	4	11,306	Italy	26	73,490	Sierra Leone	1	2,827
Burma	3	8,479	Ivory Coast	1	2,827	Singapore	1	2,827
Burundi	1	2,827	Jamaica	1	2,827	Somalia	1	2,827
Byelorussian SSR	6	16,959	Japan	26	73,490	South Africa	10	28,265
Cameroon	1	2,827	Jordan	1	2,827	Spain	11	31,091
Canada	30	84,796	Kenya	1	2,827	Sudan	2	5,652
Central African Republic	1	2,827	Khmer Republic*	1	2,827	Sweden	16	45,224
Ceylon	3	8,479	Kuwait	1	2,827	Switzerland	13	36,745
Chad	1	2,827	Laos	1	2,827	Syria	2	5,652
Chile	5	14,132	Lebanon	1	2,827	Thailand	4	11,306
China	43	121,542	Libya	1	2,827	Togo	1	2,827
Colombia	4	11,306	Luxembourg	1	2,827	Trinidad and Tobago	1	2,827
Democratic Republic of Congo	4	11,306	Madagascar	1	2,827	Tunisia	1	2,827
Costa Rica	1	2,827	Malawi	1	2,827	Turkey	6	16,959
Cuba	3	8,479	Malaysia	4	11,306	Uganda	1	2,827
Cyprus	1	2,827	Mali	1	2,827	Ukrainian SSR	19	53,704
Czechoslovakia	11	31,091	Mauritania	1	2,827	USSR	122	344,840
Dahomey	1	2,827	Mauritius	1	2,827	United Arab Republic	6	16,959
Denmark	8	22,612	Mexico	10	28,265	United Kingdom	69	195,032
Dominican Republic	1	2,827	Mongolia	1	2,827	United Republic of Tanzania	1	2,827
Ecuador	1	2,827	Morocco	2	5,652	United States	274	774,477
El Salvador	1	2,827	Nepal	1	2,827	Upper Volta	1	2,827
Ethiopia	2	5,652	Netherlands	12	33,918	Uruguay	4	11,306
Federal Republic of Germany	53	149,807	New Zealand	6	16,959	Venezuela	6	16,959
Finland	6	16,959	Nicaragua	1	2,827	Yugoslavia	6	16,959
France	52	146,981	Niger	1	2,827	Zambia	2	5,652
Gabon	1	2,827	Nigeria	3	8,479			
Ghana	2	5,652	Norway	7	19,785			
Greece	3	8,479	Pakistan	6	16,959			
Guatemala	1	2,827	Panama	1	2,827			
Guinea	1	2,827	Paraguay	1	2,827			
			People's Democratic Republic of Yemen†	1	2,827			
						Total	1,135	3,208,133

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

† On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

## TERRITORIES

TERRITORY	CONTRIBUTION		TERRITORY	CONTRIBUTION	
	Unit	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)		Unit	Net Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Bahamas	1	2,827	Portuguese West Africa	1	2,827
British Caribbean Territories	1	2,827	Southern Rhodesia	2	5,652
French Polynesia	1	2,827	Surinam	1	2,827
French Territory of Afars and Issas	1	2,827	Total	13	36,747
Hong Kong	1	2,827			
Netherlands Antilles	1	2,827			
New Caledonia	1	2,827			
Portuguese East Africa	2	5,652			

NOTE: Nomenclature of WMO differs from that of the United Nations.

## MEMBERS OF WMO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE\*

A. Nyberg (Sweden), President  
W. J. Gibbs (Australia), First Vice-President  
E. K. Federov (USSR), Second Vice-President  
F. A. A. Acquah (Ghana), Third Vice-President  
M. Seck (Senegal)  
A. H. Navai (Iran)  
S. Bravo Flores (Chile)  
J. R. H. Noble (Canada)  
K. Rajendram (Singapore)  
R. Schneider (Switzerland)  
C. A. Aboyami (Nigeria)  
B. H. Andrada (Argentina)  
M. Ayadi (Tunisia)  
J. Bessemoulin (France)

G. Fea (Italy)  
P. Koteswaram (India)  
B. J. Mason (United Kingdom)  
R. Venerando Pereira (Brazil)  
E. Sussenberger (Federal Republic of Germany)  
M. F. Taha (United Arab Republic)  
J. Van Mieghem (Belgium)  
R. M. White (United States)  
M. Yoshitake (Japan)

\* Members of the Executive Committee are elected in their personal capacities and do not represent Governments.

## SENIOR MEMBERS

Secretary-General: D. A. Davies

Deputy Secretary-General: J. R. Rivet

Director, Scientific and Technical Department:  
K. Langlo

Director, Technical Co-operation Department:  
H. Sebastian

Special Assistant for Technical Policies and Programmes: G. Tarakanov

Special Assistant for World Weather Watch Management and Co-ordination: D. A. Glaser

## PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

## REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa: M. Seck (Senegal)

II. Asia: A. H. Navai (Iran)

III. South America: S. Bravo Flores  
(Chile)

IV. North and Central America: J. R. H. Noble  
(Canada)

V. South West Pacific: K. Rajendram (Singapore)

VI. Europe: R. Schneider (Switzerland)

## TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aeronautical Meteorology: N. A. Lieurance (United States)

Agricultural Meteorology: L. P. Smith (United Kingdom)

Atmospheric Sciences: J. S. Sawyer (United Kingdom)

Climatology: H. E. Landsberg (United States)

Hydrometeorology: E. G. Popov (USSR)

Instruments and Methods of Observation:

V. D. Rockney (United States)

Maritime Meteorology: S. L. Tierney (Ireland)

Synoptic Meteorology: N. Leonov (USSR)

## HEADQUARTERS

World Meteorological Organization  
41, Avenue Giuseppe Motta  
1211 Geneva, Switzerland  
Cable Address: METEOMOND GENEVA

## CHAPTER XIV

## THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)<sup>1</sup> was established to facilitate co-operation and exchange of information among Governments on all technical matters affecting shipping and to achieve the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficient navigation, with special responsibility for safety of life at sea.

During 1970, membership of the agency rose to 72, as Barbados (7 January), Hungary (10 June) and Libya (16 February) became members.

The organization was the depositary authority for the following international conventions, most of them the result of conferences called by IMCO as a natural corollary of its statutory functions:

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948;

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960;

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962;

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965;

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966;

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969;

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969;

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969.

## ACTIVITIES IN 1970

## SAFETY OF NAVIGATION

Under an IMCO recommendation, navigational equipment such as radar, echo-sounders, the gyro-compass and direction-finders—which previously had been carried at the discretion of the

ship's owner or master—was made mandatory on ships above a certain size. The requirement was an outcome of IMCO'S emergency programme resulting from the stranding of the tanker *Torrey Canyon* in March 1970. An attempt was also made to establish an international set of performance specifications and testing procedures for radar, gyro-compasses and echo-sounding devices.

Traffic separation schemes had been established in some 50 areas where there was heavy sea traffic. Detailed descriptions of the schemes were included in the appropriate national nautical publications and charts, and IMCO issued a comprehensive booklet on the subject. The schemes were kept continuously under review and updated as necessary.

In addition, IMCO made a number of recommendations to Governments concerning the provision of pilotage and port advisory services, electronic position-fixing equipment and identification lights for deep-draught ships in narrow channels.

Work was proceeding on the revision of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. A conference on this subject was scheduled for 1972. The possible use of space techniques for position determination and other purposes related to safety was also being studied.

As part of the United Nations programme on the exploration and exploitation of the world's oceans, IMCO studied various safety aspects of the operation of scientific stations—Ocean Data Acquisition Systems (ODAS)—in the marine environment. Provisional recommendations were approved covering marking, lighting and signals for these stations, their use as aids to navigation, and the provision of safety equipment on board manned units; these recommendations were eventually to be incorporated into a convention on the legal status of ODAS.

<sup>1</sup>For earlier information about IMCO, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.



**RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS**

A wide range of operational techniques designed to improve the existing Maritime Distress Systems was being studied by IMCO. The use of space communication techniques for shipping was also being considered, and a list of operational requirements was drawn up and sent to Governments in preparation for the Conference on Space which was to be convened under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union. On this project, IMCO was co-operating with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the United Nations.

Performance standards and test procedures for shipboard radio equipment were being prepared so as to ensure a measure of standardization in the event of a change of flag.

The radio-communication needs of newer types of craft, such as hydrofoil boats and air-cushion vehicles, were being considered, and recommendations were made concerning the radio-communication needs of mobile drilling units.

**LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES**

Standards had been developed for the testing and approval of life-jackets, requirements concerning life-saving appliances for air-cushion vehicles and for mobile off-shore units engaged in the exploration and exploitation of underwater resources.

**MERCHANT SHIP SEARCH AND RESCUE MANUAL**

The Merchant Ship Search and Rescue Manual (MERSAR) was prepared as a guide for masters and others involved in distress incidents at sea. It contained specific instructions on the actions to be taken by the vessel in distress and by those participating or assisting in the search, as well as general guidelines on the organization and conduct of search and rescue operations.

**STABILITY AND SUBDIVISION**

The organization continued to study ship stability with a view to developing improved stability criteria. Particular attention was being paid to the effect of external forces on stability; in this connexion, wave and wind data were being collected by a group of naval architects and wave research specialists from various international organizations.

**SAFETY OF FISHERMEN  
AND FISHING VESSELS**

A recommendation on the construction of fishing vessels affecting the vessels' stability and crew safety—broadly following the constructional requirements of the 1966 Load Lines Convention—was being drawn up.

Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), IMCO was preparing a Code of Safety for Fishermen and Fishing Vessels. The first part, on the safety and health practices of skippers and crews, was approved by the governing bodies of the three agencies concerned; the second part, on safety and health requirements for the construction and equipment of fishing vessels, was being drawn up.

**SHIP DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT**

As part of a series of measures to prevent oil pollution of the sea, studies on the construction and equipment of tankers were continued with a view to limiting the risk of collisions or stranding and to avoiding or limiting the escape of oil when accidents occurred.

**BULK CARRIAGE OF CHEMICALS**

The rapid increase in the sea transportation of hazardous or noxious chemicals in bulk pointed up the need for international measures to ensure their safe carriage. An interim recommendation concerning the design and equipment of existing ships of the tanker type carrying liquid dangerous chemicals in bulk was adopted, and a more comprehensive code for new ships was being prepared.

**CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

A further development of IMCO'S work concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by sea was the commencement of studies, in collaboration with ILO and the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association, on a possible future international convention on the handling of dangerous goods in ports, along lines similar to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

**CONTAINERS AND THEIR CARRIAGE BY SEA**

The question of the safety aspects of container traffic, originally raised by IMCO in 1968,

continued to be given careful study. Various proposals were set forth which were eventually to form part of a convention on container traffic, to be considered at a joint IMCO/United Nations conference scheduled for 1972.

#### MARINE POLLUTION

Together with FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, IMCO was a sponsoring agency of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, which considered various scientific matters upon which the sponsoring agencies required expert advice regarding pollution of the marine environment.

The organization was represented at meetings of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, and was actively participating in preparations for the

International Conference on the Human Environment, scheduled to be held in Sweden in 1972.

#### TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Provision of experts by IMCO to developing countries greatly increased during 1970, as did the organization's fellowship programme and sponsorship of training centres.

#### SECRETARIAT

As at the end of 1970, the IMCO secretariat consisted of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, 37 members in the professional category and 73 in the general service category.

#### BUDGET

In October 1969, the sixth IMCO Assembly voted a budget of \$2,706,994 for the two-year period 1970-1971.

### ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1970)

#### MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

NET CONTRIBUTION FOR 1970		NET CONTRIBUTION FOR 1970		NET CONTRIBUTION FOR 1970	
MEMBER	(in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	(in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	(in U.S. dollars)
Algeria	2,099	Haiti	2,000	Morocco	2,377
Argentina	8,370	Honduras	2,345	Netherlands	29,483
Australia	6,676	Hungary	1,089	New Zealand	2,947
Barbados	1,833	Iceland	2,628	Nigeria	2,513
Belgium	7,502	India	13,705	Norway	104,920
Brazil	9,223	Indonesia	5,127	Pakistan	4,772
Bulgaria	5,337	Iran	2,554	Panama	30,106
Burma	2,261	Ireland	2,858	Peru	3,768
Cameroon	2,005	Israel	6,022	Philippines	6,859
Canada	16,819	Italy	40,808	Poland	10,033
China	9,031	Ivory Coast	2,131	Republic of Korea	6,011
Cuba	3,449	Japan	129,451	Romania	3,768
Czechoslovakia	2,392	Khmer Republic*	2,021	Saudi Arabia	2,267
Denmark	20,252	Kuwait	4,306	Senegal	2,021
Dominican Republic	2,063	Lebanon	3,543	Singapore	3,219
Ecuador	2,230	Liberia	154,793	Spain	18,731
Federal Republic of Germany	40,751	Libya	1,684	Sweden	28,301
Finland	8,956	Madagascar	2,162	Switzerland	3,009
France	35,181	Maldives	2,057	Syria	2,005
Ghana	2,868	Malta	2,303	Trinidad and Tobago	2,105
Greece	46,878	Mauritania	2,010	Tunisia	2,105
		Mexico	4,217	Turkey	5,405

NET CONTRIBUTION FOR 1970		NET CONTRIBUTION FOR 1970		ASSOCIATE MEMBER	NET CONTRIBUTION FOR 1970
MEMBER	(in U.S. dollars)	MEMBER	(in U.S. dollars)		(in U.S. dollars)
USSR	81,676	United States	112,245	<b>Hong Kong</b>	2,851
United Arab Republic	3,250	Uruguay	2,586		
United Kingdom	128,703	Yugoslavia	9,468	Total	1,238,888

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

#### IMCO COUNCIL

Chairman: I. Averin (USSR)

Australia	Federal Republic	India	Norway
Belgium	of Germany	Italy	Poland
Brazil	France	Japan	USSR
Canada	Ghana	Madagascar	United Kingdom
	Greece	Netherlands	United States

#### MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE OF IMCO

Chairman: Jan Metz (Netherlands)

Argentina	Greece	Norway	USSR
Canada	Italy	Pakistan	United Arab Republic
Federal Republic	Japan	Spain	United Kingdom
of Germany	Netherlands	Sweden	United States
France			

#### OFFICERS AND OFFICES

##### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMCO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Colin Goad  
 Deputy Secretary-General: Jean Queguiner  
 Secretary, Maritime Safety Committee: Alexander Saveliev

##### HEADQUARTERS

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization  
 101/104, Piccadilly  
 London, W.I.V OAE, England  
 Cable Address: INMARCOR LONDON

#### CHAPTER XV

### THE INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ICITO) AND THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana, Cuba, between November 1947 and March 1948, drew up a Charter, known as the Havana Charter, for an International Trade Organization (iTo)<sup>1</sup> and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO). As a result of the lack of acceptances of the Havana Charter, it became evident by the end of 1950 that the attempt to establish the International Trade Organization would be postponed indefinitely.

While the Charter for ITO was in the course of preparation, the members of the Preparatory Committee decided to proceed with tariff negotiations among themselves and also drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Agreement—a multilateral treaty embodying reciprocal rights and obligations—entered into force on 1 January 1948, there being then 23 Contracting Parties to GATT.

<sup>1</sup> For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

During 1970, Mauritius (23 December) and the United Arab Republic (22 April) acceded to GATT, bringing the total number of Contracting Parties to 78. The Contracting Parties to GATT were estimated to carry on well over four fifths of all international trade. Fifteen other countries that did not have full Contracting Party arrangements were also participating in the work of GATT.

The twenty-sixth regular session of the Contracting Parties, held from 16 to 27 February 1970, provided the occasion for a general review of progress under the GATT programme of work established in 1967. At the end of the session, the Contracting Parties adopted Conclusions by which they agreed that with regard to both industrial and agricultural products work should move rapidly from the stage of study and identification of problems to that of a search for mutually acceptable solutions, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries. This search relating to both tariff and non-tariff barriers, undertaken without commitment as regards actual further negotiations, formed the main part of GATT's regular work during 1970.

The Council of Representatives held six meetings during the year and dealt with a wide range of problems, a number of which had been placed before it for urgent consideration and action. The more important of these are referred to below.

#### PROGRAMME OF WORK

At their twenty-fourth session, in November 1967, the Contracting Parties established a programme of work looking towards the further expansion of trade. The programme called for a co-ordinated move forward under three main headings: industrial products, agriculture, and the trade of the developing countries. A Committee on Trade in Industrial Products, an Agriculture Committee, and a Committee on Trade and Development were set up to consider these respective aspects of the programme.

With regard to industrial products, the programme required: (a) an analysis of the tariff situation as it would be when all Kennedy Round (1964-1967) concessions had been fully implemented;<sup>2</sup> and (b) an inventory and analysis of non-tariff and para-tariff barriers affecting

international trade, and a search for a suitable base for solutions to the special problems of the developing world.

In connexion with agriculture, the programme called for the Agriculture Committee to explore possibilities for making progress in the attainment of the objectives of the General Agreement in the agricultural field. The programme also called for immediate discussions in urgent cases where widespread difficulties affecting world trade were recognized to exist.

With regard to the trade of developing countries, the programme called for action on a number of fronts, including possible advance implementation of the Kennedy Round reductions, examination of problems affecting trade in tropical products, the early removal of import restrictions on industrial products of particular interest to developing countries, and trade negotiations between developing countries.

#### TRADE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

In the field of non-tariff barriers, work in 1968 and 1969 resulted in the establishment of an inventory of some 800 barriers to trade notified by Governments as being applied by other countries. These barriers were divided into five main categories: Government participation in trade; customs and administrative entry procedures; standards involving imports and domestic goods; specific limitations on imports and exports; and restraints on imports and exports through price mechanisms. In 1969, a selected "illustrative list" was established for further examination.

In fulfilment of the mandate given by the Contracting Parties, this examination, aimed at exploring possibilities for concrete action to reduce or remove such barriers to trade, was carried forward and largely completed during 1970. Five working groups, corresponding to the categories established above, held a series of meetings during 1970. At the end of the year they reported on the types of solutions envisaged in each case. These included, according to the case, improvement of specific GATT rules, re-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 922-23, for information on the Kennedy Round negotiations.

interpretation of these rules, introduction of new codes of conduct, bilateral negotiation, and unilateral action. The recommendations were to be forwarded by the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products to the Council of Representatives early in 1971.

The Committee was also expected to make recommendations for the next stage of work on the tariff study. This study, an essential counterpart to the action on non-tariff barriers, involved the recording on computer tape of the post-Kennedy Round (i.e. post-January 1972) tariffs of the principal developed countries, and of trade data corresponding to the various tariff items shown, in order to provide a "contour map" of the tariffs of the principal world trading countries. During 1970, the first tabulations from these data were prepared; they described the tariff situation by areas and sectors of trade, by principal industrial categories, and in terms of differentials between tariffs on raw materials and finished products. It was agreed to set up a working party to carry out the analysis on the basis of the tabulations and certain additional material.

#### TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Work in 1970 in the agricultural field paralleled that for industrial products. Four working groups studied the principal problems of international trade in agricultural products, including imports, exports and production, with a view to finding mutually acceptable solutions. They reported to the Agriculture Committee, which in turn prepared and forwarded a report to be discussed by the Council of Representatives early in 1971.

On 14 May 1970, a GATT arrangement to regulate trade in certain dairy products entered into force. The agreement applied initially to skim-milk powder, with other products to be added later.

#### TRADE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Trade and Development continued during 1970 to be responsible for ensuring that priority attention was given to trade problems of developing countries, in accordance with Part IV of the General Agreement and the expressed intention of the Contracting Parties. Improved arrangements for consultations

in respect of instances of non-compliance with provisions of Part IV were agreed upon. The Committee continued to stress the interest and concern of developing countries in other areas of GATT'S operations, in particular, tariff and non-tariff barriers, the removal of import restrictions and trade in tropical products.

As regarded preferences by developed for developing countries, for which a scheme was worked out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (see pp. 387-89) during 1970, the Contracting Parties reaffirmed at their 1970 session their readiness to take appropriate action to accommodate the scheme within the rules of GATT. It was expected that such action would be discussed and that the necessary waiver or waivers would be given in the course of the first half of 1971.

During the final months of 1970, intensive discussions, including the exchange of request and offer lists, took place among about 20 developing countries, including both members and non-members of GATT. A further intensive phase of negotiations was scheduled for the spring of 1971.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

During 1970, a thorough examination was carried out of all quantitative import restrictions maintained by developed countries. For this purpose, a Joint Working Group on Quantitative Import Restrictions was constituted, composed of the members of the Industrial Products, Agriculture, and Trade and Development Committees. This was the first such systematic examination of the nature and justification of all import restrictions whether or not authorized under GATT. The Group was to report to the Council of Representatives early in 1971.

As usual, regular consultations were held in 1970 with countries maintaining such restrictions for balance-of-payments purposes. Schemes for import deposits or import surcharges maintained by a number of countries were also kept under consideration. The import deposit scheme introduced by the United Kingdom in 1968 was terminated in December 1970.

#### TAX ADJUSTMENTS

An exhaustive study of tax adjustments applied to goods entering into international trade

was made by the GATT Working Party on Border Tax Adjustments from 1968 to 1970. The Working Party's report was adopted by the Council in December 1970. It was agreed that GATT countries would in future keep one another informed of major changes in their tax adjustment legislation and practices involving international trade, and would hold consultations on these changes if requested. The notification procedure was introduced on a provisional basis.

#### TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

The Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, negotiated in 1962 and extended in 1967, was renewed in 1970 for a further three years, to 30 September 1973. The Cotton Textiles Committee agreed to undertake discussions on the state of international trade in cotton textiles and the longer-term development of such trade beyond 1973.

#### ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

A number of association trade agreements between the European Economic Community (EEC) and certain African and Mediterranean countries were discussed during 1970 in the GATT Council of Representatives and in working parties set up for the purpose. The agreements were notified as being in conformity with article XXIV of GATT, which covered customs unions and free trade areas.

No agreed conclusions were reached, in the working parties or in the GATT Council, on either the "Yaounde II" Agreement between EEC and 18 African and Malagasy States or the EEC association agreements with Tunisia and Morocco.

Working parties were set up during 1970 to examine the EEC agreements with Israel, with Spain, and with Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (the Arusha Agreement).

#### WAIVERS FROM GATT OBLIGATIONS

During 1970, a working party examined a request by the Government of Greece for a waiver of its obligations under article I of GATT to permit it to offer, in accordance with a Protocol signed in 1969, special tariff treatment for a period of two years to imports of certain products from the USSR. The working party did not recommend the grant of a waiver; its

report was adopted in December 1970 by the GATT Council of Representatives.

During 1970, the Council was informed that EEC had abolished its system of preferences for citrus fruits from Israel and Spain.

#### ANTI-DUMPING CODE

The Anti-dumping Committee, composed of the signatories of the Anti-dumping Code concluded in 1967, continued to meet yearly to consult on the administration of anti-dumping systems. A working party on the acceptance of the Anti-dumping Code was also set up in 1970 to examine the special problems of developing countries with regard to the acceptance of the Code and any proposals and suggestions for a solution to these problems. In 1970, GATT published Anti-dumping Legislation.

#### CONFERENCE ON EFFECTIVE PROTECTION

A Conference on Effective Protection was held in December 1970. Economists who attended the Conference, sponsored jointly by GATT and the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, studied the practical and theoretical implications of the concept that the tariffs on intermediate products, as well as those on final products, should be considered in assessing the protective effect of a country's tariff structure.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 1970, as in previous years, two five-month courses on international trade and commercial policy were held at GATT headquarters in Geneva. The officials from developing countries who attended held fellowships under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Since 1955, 30 such courses had been held, in which more than 300 officials from some 70 countries participated.

In collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, courses on commercial policy and foreign trade were also held in 1970 in Lome, Togo, and Monrovia, Liberia.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The provisional accession of Tunisia was extended for a further year, to 31 December 1971.

Further meetings were held of the working party created to examine Romania's request

for accession. The working party on the accession of Hungary held its first meeting in December 1970. The working party on the accession of Colombia, appointed in January 1969, had not met by the end of 1970.

An application for accession was received from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A working party to examine this application was appointed by the GATT Council in May.

#### PUBLICATIONS

In 1970, the GATT secretariat published Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Seventeenth Supplement; International Trade, 1969; Activities of GATT 1969/1970; Analytical Index to the General Agreement, Third Revision; and Anti-dumping Legislation.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

The International Trade Centre was established by GATT in 1964 to give direct help to developing countries in promoting their exports. In 1967, GATT and UNCTAD decided to pool their resources and activities in this field, and on 1 January 1968 the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre came into operation.

The Centre was administered jointly by GATT and UNCTAD, which provided it with policy guidance and regularly reviewed its programme of activities.

The aim of the Centre was to assist developing countries in promoting their export trade by: providing them with information on export markets and marketing; assisting them to develop their export promotion and marketing organizations and services; and helping them

to train specialized personnel required for these services.

In 1970, GATT financed more than half of the Centre and also provided it with considerable supporting services. The budget of the Centre for its regular work programme in 1971 was set at \$1,390,800, of which the GATT share was to be \$688,400, with an additional \$200,000 in supporting services. As at 31 December 1970, the personnel establishment of the Centre consisted of 64 posts: 32 in the professional and higher categories and 32 in the general service category.

(For a more detailed account of the work of the International Trade Centre in 1970, see pp. 396-98.)

#### SECRETARIAT

As at 31 December 1970, the GATT secretariat employed 199 full-time staff members. Of these, 87 were in the professional and higher categories and 112 in the general service category.

#### FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Governments parties to GATT participate financially in accordance with a scale of contributions assessed on the basis of the country's share in the total trade of the Contracting Parties and associated Governments. The scale of contributions for 1971 is given in ANNEX I below.

The GATT budget for 1970 was \$3,678,000; for 1971, it was set at \$4,024,000 (including GATT's share of \$688,400 in the regular budget of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and its supporting services to the Centre, valued at approximately \$200,000).

### ANNEX I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1971

(As at 31 December 1970)

CONTRACTING PARTIES	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. dollars)	CONTRACTING PARTIES	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. dollars)	CONTRACTING PARTIES	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. dollars)
Argentina	24,830	Canada	228,440	Dahomey	4,580
Australia	72,200	Central African Republic	4,580	Denmark	55,390
Austria	41,260	Ceylon	6,500	Dominican Republic	4,580
Barbados	4,580	Chad	4,580	Federal Republic of Germany	413,330
Belgium	139,430	Chile	14,900	Finland	31,330
Brazil	31,710	Cuba	14,140	France	255,180
Burma	4,580	Cyprus	4,580	Gabon	4,580
Burundi	4,580	Czechoslovakia	53,870	Gambia	4,580
Cameroon	4,580				

CONTRACTING PARTIES	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. dollars)	CONTRACTING PARTIES	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. dollars)	CONTRACTING PARTIES	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. dollars)
Ghana	5,350	Mauritius	4,580	Switzerland	77,930
Greece	17,190	Netherlands	175,720	Togo	4,580
Guyana	4,580	New Zealand	18,340	Trinidad and Tobago	8,020
Haiti	4,580	Nicaragua	4,580	Turkey	11,080
Iceland	4,580	Niger	4,580	Uganda	4,580
India	37,440	Nigeria	12,230	United Arab Republic	13,370
Indonesia	12,230	Norway	42,790	United Kingdom	360,610
Ireland	18,340	Pakistan	15,280	United Republic of Tanzania	4,580
Israel	15,280	People's Republic of Congo	4,580	United States	623,810
Italy	188,710	Peru	13,750	Upper Volta	4,580
Ivory Coast	6,500	Poland	53,480	Uruguay	4,580
Jamaica	5,730	Portugal	25,600	Yugoslavia	28,650
Japan	236,840	Republic of Korea	17,190		
Kenya	5,350	Rwanda	4,580		
Kuwait	16,810	Senegal	4,580	ASSOCIATED GOVERNMENTS	
Luxembourg	12,230	Sierra Leone	4,580	Khmer Republic*	4,580
Madagascar	4,580	South Africa	46,220	Tunisia	4,580
Malawi	4,580	Southern Rhodesia	4,970		
Malaysia	22,920	Spain	48,520		
Malta	4,580	Sweden	92,450		3,820,000
Mauritania	4,580				

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to the Khmer Republic.

## ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1970)

### OFFICERS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES\*

Chairman of the Contracting Parties: C. Besa (Chile)

Vice-Chairmen: M. Nan-Nguéma (Gabon), C. H. Archibald  
(Trinidad and Tobago), B. F. Meere (Australia)

\* Elected in February 1970.

### SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Olivier Long

Assistant Director-General, Department of Trade  
Policy: G. Patterson

Assistant Director-General, Department of Trade and  
Development: M. G. Mathur

Assistant Director-General, External Relations, Infor-  
mation and Training, Office of the Director-Gen-  
eral: H. W. Dittmann

Assistant Director-General, Department of Conference  
Affairs and Administration: D. P. Taylor

### SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

Director: H. L. Jacobson

Deputy-Director: V. E. Santiapillai

### HEADQUARTERS

GATT Secretariat

Villa le Bocage

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Cable Address: GATT GENEVA



# Appendices

## APPENDIX I

### ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As at 31 December 1970)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	India	30 Oct. 1945
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Indonesia	28 Sep. 1950
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Iran	24 Oct. 1945
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Iraq	21 Dec. 1945
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	Ireland	14 Dec. 1955
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	Israel	11 May 1949
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	Italy	14 Dec. 1955
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962
Botswana	17 Oct. 1966	Japan	18 Dec. 1956
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	Khmer Republic <sup>2</sup>	14 Dec. 1955
<b>Burundi</b>	18 Sep. 1962	Kuwait	14 May 1963
Byelorussian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	Laos	14 Dec. 1955
Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945
<b>Ceylon</b>	14 Dec. 1955	Libya	14 Dec. 1955
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960
China	24 Oct. 1945	Malawi	1 Dec. 1964
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Malaysia <sup>3</sup>	17 Sep. 1957
Congo, Democratic Republic of	20 Sep. 1960	Maldives	21 Sep. 1965
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Mali	28 Sep. 1960
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	Malta	1 Dec. 1964
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritius	24 Apr. 1968
Dahomey	20 Sep. 1960	Mexico	7 Nov. 1945
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Morocco	12 Nov. 1956
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	Nepal	14 Dec. 1955
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	Niger	20 Sep. 1960
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960
France	24 Oct. 1945	Norway	27 Nov. 1945
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947
Gambia	21 Sep. 1965	Panama	13 Nov. 1945
Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945
Greece	25 Oct. 1945	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen <sup>4</sup>	14 Dec. 1967
Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	People's Republic of the Congo	20 Sep. 1960
Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	Peru	31 Oct. 1945
Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Philippines	24 Oct. 1945
<b>Haiti</b>	24 Oct. 1945	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Romania	14 Dec. 1955
Iceland	19 Nov. 1946		

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.K.	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.
Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Senegal	28 Sep. 1960	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961	Ukrainian SSR	24 Oct. 1945
Singapore <sup>8</sup>	21 Sep. 1965	USSR	24 Oct. 1945
Somalia	20 Sep. 1960	United Arab Republic <sup>6</sup>	24 Oct. 1945
South Africa	7 Nov. 1945	United Kingdom	24 Oct. 1945
Spain	14 Dec. 1955	United Republic of Tanzania <sup>6</sup>	14 Dec. 1961
Sudan	12 Nov. 1956	United States	24 Oct. 1945
Swaziland	24 Sep. 1968	Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960
Sweden	19 Nov. 1946	Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
Syria <sup>5</sup>	24 Oct. 1945	Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Thailand	16 Dec. 1946	Yemen	30 Sep. 1947
Togo	20 Sep. 1960	Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945
Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964

<sup>1</sup> In a letter dated 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided "at this stage and under the present circumstances" to withdraw from the United Nations. In a telegram dated 19 September 1966, Indonesia notified the Secretary-General of its decision "to resume full co-operation with the United Nations and to resume participation in its activities starting with the twenty-first session of the General Assembly." On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Government of Indonesia and the President invited the representatives of that country to take their seats in the Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to Khmer Republic.

<sup>3</sup> On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

<sup>4</sup> On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

<sup>5</sup> Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together following a plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations, and the United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations.

<sup>6</sup> Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

## APPENDIX II

# THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

## THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NOTE: The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. The amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) including the

concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61 enlarges the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote of any seven members of the Security Council," the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

### WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and  
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and  
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and  
to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

### AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and  
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and  
to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

### HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

## CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

### Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression

or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

#### Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

### CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

#### Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declara-

tion by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

#### Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

#### Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

#### Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

### CHAPTER III ORGANS

#### Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

#### Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restriction on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

### CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### COMPOSITION

#### Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

#### FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

#### Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or

relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

#### Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

#### Article 12

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

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

#### Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

#### Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

#### Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

#### Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

#### Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

#### VOTING

#### Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

#### Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

#### PROCEDURE

#### Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

#### Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

#### Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

### CHAPTER V THE SECURITY COUNCIL

#### COMPOSITION

#### Article 23<sup>1</sup>

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

#### FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

#### Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

#### Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

#### Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the

<sup>1</sup> Amended text of Article 23 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

## VOTING

Article 27<sup>a</sup>

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

## PROCEDURE

## Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

## Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

## Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

## Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

## Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

## CHAPTER VI

## PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

## Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

## Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

## Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

## Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

<sup>a</sup> Amended text of Article 27 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)



2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

#### Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

#### Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

### CHAPTER VII

## ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

#### Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

#### Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

#### Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, tele-

graphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

#### Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

#### Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

#### Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

#### Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

#### Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

#### Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on

all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

#### Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

#### Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

#### Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

#### Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

### CHAPTER VIII REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

#### Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

#### Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

#### Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

### CHAPTER IX INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

#### Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

#### Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

#### Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

#### Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

#### Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

#### Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

### CHAPTER X

### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### COMPOSITION

##### Article 61<sup>3</sup>

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose

term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

#### FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

##### Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

##### Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

<sup>3</sup> Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 61 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)

## Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

## Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

## Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

## VOTING

## Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

## PROCEDURE

## Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

## Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

## Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

## Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-govern-

mental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

## Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

## CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

## Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

## Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the inter-

ests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

## CHAPTER XII INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

### Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

### Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

### Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- e. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

### Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

### Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any

alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

### Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

### Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

### Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

### Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

### Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

## Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

### CHAPTER XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

## COMPOSITION

## Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one especially qualified person to represent it therein.

## FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

## Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

## Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

## VOTING

## Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

## PROCEDURE

## Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

## Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

### CHAPTER XIV THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

## Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

## Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

## Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

## Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

## Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory

ory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

#### CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

##### Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

##### Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

##### Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

##### Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

##### Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

#### CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

##### Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations

after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

##### Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

##### Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

##### Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

#### CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

##### Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

##### Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

### CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

#### Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

#### Article 109\*

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

### CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

#### Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a

majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

#### Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

<sup>4</sup> Amended text of Article 109 which came into force on 12 June 1968.

(The text of Article 109 before it was amended read as follows:

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.)

## THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

### Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

### CHAPTER I ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

#### Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality



from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

#### Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

#### Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

#### Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

#### Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

#### Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated)

Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

#### Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

#### Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

#### Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

#### Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

#### Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council,

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

#### Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

#### Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

#### Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

#### Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

#### Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

#### Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

#### Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

#### Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

#### Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years: they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

#### Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

#### Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

#### Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

#### Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may

provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

#### Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

#### Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

#### Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

#### Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

#### Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

#### Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members

of the Court forming the Chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

#### Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensations shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

#### Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

### CHAPTER II COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

#### Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

## Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

## Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

## Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

## Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III  
PROCEDURE

## Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

## Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

## Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

## Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.
2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.
3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties

before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

#### Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

#### Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

#### Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

#### Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

#### Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

#### Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

#### Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any documents or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

#### Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

#### Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

#### Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

#### Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

#### Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.

3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

#### Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

#### Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.

2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

#### Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

#### Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

#### Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

#### Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the

judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

#### Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

#### Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

#### Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

#### Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

### CHAPTER IV ADVISORY OPINIONS

#### Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

#### Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

#### Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

#### Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

### CHAPTER V AMENDMENT

#### Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

#### Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

## APPENDIX III

# THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.<sup>1</sup>

### SESSIONS IN 1970

Twenty-fifth Session: 15 September-17 December 1970.

### OFFICERS

President, Twenty-fifth Session: Edvard Hambro (Norway).

Vice-Presidents, Twenty-fifth Session: Brazil, Chad, China, Ecuador, France, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies.

### MAIN COMMITTEES

Seven Main Committees have been established under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, as follows:

Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

In addition to these seven Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

### OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Twenty-fifth Session

#### FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: Andres Aguilar (Venezuela)

Vice-Chairman: Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)

Rapporteur: Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)

#### SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)

Vice-Chairman: Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)

Rapporteur: Mohamed Mahjoub! (Morocco)

#### SECOND COMMITTEE

Chairman: Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)

Vice-Chairman: S. Edward Peal (Liberia)

Rapporteur: Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)

#### THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Miss Maria Groza (Romania)

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)

Rapporteur: Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)

#### FOURTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)

Vice-Chairman: Assad K. Sadry (Iran)

Rapporteur: Horacio Sevilla-Borja (Ecuador)

#### FIFTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Max H. Wershof (Canada)

Vice-Chairman: Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)

Rapporteur: Mohamed El Baradei (United Arab Republic)

#### SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon)

Vice-Chairman: Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)

Rapporteur: Hisashi Owada (Japan)

### PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees of the Assembly: the General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

<sup>1</sup> On 4 December 1970, the Secretary-General was informed that Southern Yemen had changed its name to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and on 28 December 1970 he was informed that Cambodia had changed its name to Khmer Republic, effective 30 November and 7 October 1970, respectively. Subsequent listings are amended accordingly.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

## CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

## Twenty-fifth Session

Australia, Ecuador, Greece, Ireland (Chairman), Liberia, Mauritania, Poland, USSR, United States.

## STANDING COMMITTEES

The General Assembly has two standing committees: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions. Each consists of experts appointed in their individual capacities for a three-year term.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE  
AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil); Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania).

To serve until 31 December 1971: Emile de Curton (France);\* Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran); John I. M. Rhodes (United Kingdom); Salim Abdelkader Saleem (Iraq).

To serve until 31 December 1972: Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands);† Albert F. Bender, Jr. (United States); V. K. Palamarchuk (USSR); Jose Pinera (Chile).

\* On 12 October 1970, the General Assembly appointed Andre Naudy (France) to serve until 31 December 1971, to fill the unexpired term of Emile de Curton (France), who resigned with effect from 15 October 1970.

† On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly appointed Mario Majoli (Italy) to serve until 31 December 1972, to fill the unexpired term of Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands), who resigned with effect from 31 December 1970.

On 9 November 1970, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1970: Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil); Ahmed Tewfik Khalil (United Arab Republic); C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania); Jozsef Tardos (Hungary).

Members for 1971: Albert F. Bender, Jr. (United States); Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil); Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran); Ahmed Tewfik Khalil (United Arab Republic); Mario Majoli (Italy); C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania); Andre Naudy (France); V. K. Palamarchuk (USSR);

Jose Piñera (Chile); John I. M. Rhodes (United Kingdom); Salim Abdelkader Saleem (Iraq); Jozsef Tardos (Hungary).

## COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Seymour Maxwell Finger (United States); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).

To serve until 31 December 1971: Mohamed Fakhreddine (Sudan); Theodore Idzumbuir (Democratic Republic of the Congo); John I. M. Rhodes, (United Kingdom); David Silveira da Mota, Jr. (Brazil); Abele Zodda (Italy).

To serve until 31 December 1972: Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico); Maurice Viaud (France); A. V. Zakharov (USSR).

On 9 November 1970, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1970: Seymour Maxwell Finger (United States); Takeshi Naito (Japan); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).

Members for 1971: Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Mohamed Fakhreddine (Sudan); Seymour Maxwell Finger (United States); Theodore Idzumbuir (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico); Takeshi Naito (Japan); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland); John I. M. Rhodes (United Kingdom); David Silveira da Mota, Jr. (Brazil); Maurice Viaud (France); A. V. Zakharov (USSR); Abele Zodda (Italy).

## SUBSIDIARY, AD HOC AND RELATED BODIES

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were either in existence or functioning in 1970, or else were established during the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session held between 15 September and 17 December 1970. Those bodies marked \* were set up or began to function during 1970, and those marked † were discontinued in 1970.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly  
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations  
Working Group for a Study of Peace-keeping Measures

Disarmament Commission

Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament\*

Group of Consultant Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures\*

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space  
Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee  
Legal Sub-Committee

Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites

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

Economic and Technical Sub-Committee†  
Legal Sub-Committee†



- United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee  
 United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation  
 Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation  
 Peace Observation Commission  
 Collective Measures Committee  
 Panel of Military Experts  
 United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)  
 Committee of UNCURK  
 United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine  
 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)  
 Advisory Commission of UNRWA  
 Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA\*  
 Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations  
 Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples  
 Sub-Committee on Petitions  
 Working Group of the Special Committee  
 Sub-Committee I  
 Sub-Committee II  
 Sub-Committee III  
 Sub-Committee on Fiji  
 Sub-Committee on Oman  
 Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa<sup>2</sup>  
 Sub-Committee on Petitions  
 Sub-Committee on Information on Apartheid  
 Working Group on the Implementation of the United Nations Resolutions on the Question of Apartheid  
 Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa  
 United Nations Council for Namibia  
 Standing Committee I\*  
 Standing Committee II\*  
 Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of Travel Documents  
 Sub-Committee on a Training and Education Programme for Namibians†  
 Ad Hoc Committee on Organization†  
 Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola  
 Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa  
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
 Trade and Development Board  
 Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities  
 Committee on Commodities  
 Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities  
 Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes  
 Committee on Tungsten  
 Committee on Manufactures  
 Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade  
 Committee on Shipping  
 Special Committee on Preferences  
 Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology\*  
 Joint Advisory Group on the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 United Nations Capital Development Fund  
 Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund  
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
 Industrial Development Board  
 Working Group on Programme and Co-ordination  
 Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade†  
 Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment  
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)  
 Board of Trustees  
 Administrative and Financial Committee  
 Research Committee  
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
 Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination  
 Working Group of the Committee\*†  
 Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories  
 Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize  
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
 Executive Committee of the Programme of the UNHCR  
 Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly  
 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board  
 Standing Committee of the Pension Board  
 Committee of Actuaries  
 United Nations Staff Pension Committee  
 Investments Committee  
 Board of Auditors  
 Panel of External Auditors  
 Joint Inspection Unit  
 Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System\*  
 Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly\*  
 Consultative Panel on United Nations Information Policies and Programmes  
 United Nations Administrative Tribunal

<sup>2</sup> Formerly known as the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Committee's name was changed to the Special Committee on Apartheid in accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly on 8 December 1970,

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements  
 International Law Commission  
 Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter  
 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression

Working Group of the Special Committee\*

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States†

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

Working Group on Time-Limits and Limitations (Prescription) in the International Sale of Goods

Working Group on the International Sale of Goods

#### INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented on the Interim Committee.

The Committee did not meet in 1970.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

In 1970, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held a series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 20 March, from 10 to 14 September and on 28 September 1970.

Members and Those Representing Them in 1970:

Afghanistan: Abdul Samad Ghaus. Algeria: Bayoub Semaoui. Argentina: Ernesto de La Guardia; Brigadier General E. A. Martinez; Alberto Naveiro de La Serna; Juan E. Fleming. Australia: Sir Laurence McIntyre; R. S. Merrillees. Austria: Anton Prohaska. Brazil: Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro; Bernardo Pericas Neto. Canada: Yvon Beaulne, Vice-Chairman; G. L. Hearn; Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. K. Falkner. Czechoslovakia: Zdenek Cernik, Vice-Chairman; Radoslav Klein; Hubert Vaclik. Denmark: Otto R. Borch; Benny Kimberg. El Salvador: R. G. Castaneda Cornejo. Ethiopia: Kifle Wodajo; Petros Solomon; Abeselom Zikie. France: Alain Deschamps. Hungary: Jozsef Tardos. India: J. S. Teja; C. V. Ranganathan. Iraq: Adnan Raouf. Italy: Piero Vinci; Ramiro Ruggiero; Alessandro Quaroni. Japan: Hideo Kagami; Takanori Kazuhara; Kunio Katakura; Mrs. Hisami Kurokuchi. Mauritania: S. A. Ould Taya. Mexico: Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Chairman; Santiago Meyer Picon; Miss Elisa Aguirre. Netherlands: Piet-Hein Houben. Nigeria: J. O. Edremoda; Olajide Alo. Pakistan: Agha Shahi. Poland: Henryk Mikucki. Romania: Vergiliu Ionescu; Nicolae Micu. Sierra Leone: Freddie B. Savage; C. E.

Wyse; O. W. Harding. Spain: Emilio Artacho. Thailand: Anand Panyarachun. USSR: R. S. Ovinikov; L. I. Mendelevich. United Arab Republic: Abdel Halim Badawi; Mohab Moustafa Mokbel, Rapporteur. United Kingdom: Frederick A. Warner; P. C. Petrie; Lord Caradon. United States: Seymour Maxwell Finger; J. C. Irwin; Vice Admiral A. F. Schade. Venezuela: Andres Aguilar; Tulio Alvarado; Germán Nava Carillo. Yugoslavia: Radomir Zecevic; Zivojin Jazic.

#### WORKING GROUP FOR A STUDY

##### OF PEACE-KEEPING MEASURES

Members in 1970: Canada (Vice-Chairman), Czechoslovakia (Vice-Chairman), France, Mexico (Chairman) (until December 1970), USSR, United Arab Republic (Rapporteur), United Kingdom, United States.

#### DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Members: All the Members of the United Nations. The Commission did not meet in 1970.

#### GROUP OF EXPERTS ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

The Group of Experts, established by the General Assembly on 11 December 1970, consists of 10 experts appointed by the Secretary-General in their personal capacity. Its mandate was to prepare a plan of action to establish a link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade and to propose measures for mobilization of public opinion in support of the link between disarmament and development and thus encourage progress towards general and complete disarmament.

The Committee did not meet in 1970.

#### GROUP OF CONSULTANT EXPERTS ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARMS RACE AND OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The Group of Consultant Experts, established by the General Assembly on 7 December 1970, consists of 14 qualified experts appointed by the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures.

The Group did not meet in 1970.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Committee held its thirteenth session from 20 to 23 January, and resumed the session from 1 to 17 September; the first part of its fourteenth session was held on 22 October and 24 November 1970. All meetings were held at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: Albania: (not represented). Argentina: Ernesto de La Guardia; Guillermo J. McGough. Australia:

Sir Laurence McIntyre; David W. Evans; H. C. Mott. Austria: Heinrich Haymerle, Chairman (until 17 September 1970);\* Kurt Waldheim (from 22 October 1970);\* Alexander Christiani. Belgium: Michel Van Ussel; Andre J. Vranken; Jean Debergh. Brazil: Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro; Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva, Rapporteur; Jose Bonifacio Lourenço de Andrada. Bulgaria: Milko Tarabanov; Luben Pentchev; Dimitar T. Kostov. Canada: P. A. Bissonnette; D. C. Reece; R. S. Rettie; Charles Dalfen; E. G. Lee. Chad: (not represented). Czechoslovakia: Ilja Hulinsky. France: Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet; Olivier Deleau; Jean Felix Charvet; Alain Dejammet. Hungary: Jozsef Tardos; Janos Petran; Gyula Budai. India: S. M. S. Chadha; Arjun Arora. Iran: Davoud Hermidas Bavand. Italy: Piero Vinci; Giovanni Migliuolo. Japan: Nagao Yoshida; Hisashi Owada; Shigeo Iwai. Lebanon: Samir Mobarak. Mexico: Carlos Elizondo Alcaraz; Manuel Tello Macias; Jose Luis Vallarta Marrón. Mongolia: Narkhuu Tsogtyn. Morocco: Jaafar Charkaoui. Poland: Eugeniusz Kulaga; Henryk Mikucki. Romania: Gheorghe Diaconescu, Vice-Chairman; Nicolae Micu; Traian Chebelu. Sierra Leone: Shekou Touray. Sweden: Sverker Astrom; Olof Rydbeck; Bjorn Skala. USSR: A. S. Piradov; L. I. Mendelovich; Y. M. Rybakov; G. S. Stachevsky. United Arab Republic: Mohamed Hassan El-Zayyat; Mahmoud Kassem; Hamdy Mohamed Ibrahim Nada. United Kingdom: Frederick A. Warner; David H. T. Hildyard; K. D. Jamieson; J. R. Freeland; R. A. G. Byatt. United States: Ward P. Alien; William B. Buffum; Christopher H. Phillips; Arnold W. Frutkin; Herbert K. Reis; Peter S. Thacher.

\* Following the resignation of Heinrich Haymerle (Austria), on 17 September 1970, owing to his assignment away from New York, the Committee elected Kurt Waldheim (Austria) as Chairman on 22 October 1970, to fill the resulting vacancy.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Sub-Committee held its seventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 24 April 1970.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: Albania: (not represented). Argentina: Carlos Federico Bosch; Rafael M. Gowland; Guillermo J. McGough; D. Alberto Ham. Australia: J. H. Carver, Chairman;\* E. G. Hayman; R. S. Merrillees. Austria: Ferdinand Cap; Anton Prohaska. Belgium: M. Nicolet; Jean Debergh. Brazil: Jose Bonifacio Lourenço de Andrada; Fernando de Mendonça. Bulgaria: Dimitar Kostov. Canada: R. S. Rettie; Charles Dalfen; H. Flynn; H. L. Weidman. Chad: (not represented). Czechoslovakia: Radoslav Klein; Miroslav Sykora. France: Raymond Serradeil; Alain Dejammet; Miss Sylvie Al-

varez. Hungary: Endre Zador. India: E. V. Chitnis; S. M. S. Chadha; B. Swaraj. Iran: Davoud Hermidas Bavand. Italy: Giovanni Migliuolo; Andrea Caruso; Antonio Chini; Emilio F. Fiorio; Mario Lari; Mario Vittorio Zamboni. Japan: Nagao Yoshida; Shigemichi Sonoyama; Takanori Kazuhara; Kunio Kamoshida. Lebanon: Edouard Ghorra; Yahya Mahmassani; Samir Mobarak. Mexico: Carlos Elizondo Alcaraz; Mrs. Bertha Tufiño Vda. de Jaeger. Mongolia: B. Dashtseren. Morocco: Jaafar Charkaoui. Poland: Stefan Piotrowski; Tadeusz Kozluk. Romania: Nicolae Micu; Traian Chebelu. Sierra Leone: Shekou Touray. Sweden: Bjorn Skala; Bengt Lundholm. USSR: A. A. Blagonravov; G. S. Stachevski; V. A. Vertogradov; V. V. Azarenkov. United Arab Republic: Mahmoud Kassem; Hamdy Mohamed Ibrahim Nada. United Kingdom: F. Horner; W. D. B. Greening; N. C. R. Williams; M. C. S. Weston. United States: Arnold W. Frutkin; Peter S. Thacher; Dwayne S. Anderson; Oscar E. Anderson, Jr.; Lt. Col. Richard H. Campbell; Paxton J. Dunn; Maury J. Lisann; Stuart H. McIntyre; A. Reynolds Smith; Philip A. Thibideau; Robert T. Webber.

\* Following the death of David F. Martyn (Australia), on 5 March 1970, the Sub-Committee elected J. H. Carver (Australia) as Chairman on 14 April 1970, to fill the resulting vacancy.

#### LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Sub-Committee held its ninth session at Geneva, Switzerland, between 8 June and 3 July 1970.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: Albania: (not represented). Argentina: Aldo Amanda Cocca. Australia: Bernard J. O'Donovan; James Duncan Anderson. Austria: Karl Zemanek; Franz Ceska; Tassilo Ogrinz. Belgium: Andre J. Vranken; R. Fourdin. Brazil: Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva; Orlando Soares Carbonar. Bulgaria: Angel Anguelov; Ilia Koltchakov. Canada: Angus W. J. Robertson. Chad: (not represented). Czechoslovakia: Otto Jachek. France: Jean Felix Charvet; Gabriel Lafferranderie; Jean Louis Ventacassin. Hungary: Gyorgy Haraszti. India: N. Krishnan; P. C. Rao. Iran: Sadegh Azimi; Gholam-Ali Sayar; Ebrahim Djahannema. Italy: Emilio Bettini. Japan: Shigeru Tokuhisa; Hisashi Owada. Lebanon: Mrs. Ruby Homsey. Mexico: Carlos Elizondo Alcaraz; Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor; Ricardo Valero. Mongolia: B. Dashtseren. Morocco: (not represented). Poland: Jerzy Osiecki. Romania: Paul Gogeanu. Sierra Leone: (not represented). Sweden: Folke Persson. USSR: A. S. Piradov; Y. M. Rybakov. United Arab Republic: Abdel Raouf El Reedy; Motio Ismail. United Kingdom: J. R. Freeland; D. J. Johnson. United States: John B. Rhinelanders.

Chairman: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland).

# WORKING GROUP ON DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES

The Working Group held its third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 11 and 21 May. It adjourned, 16 December 1970, sine die.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: Albania: (not represented). Argentina: Aldo Armando Cocca; Guillermo J. McGough. Australia: A. Kellock; E. Willheim; R. S. Merrillees. Austria: Alexander Christiani. Belgium: Jean Debergh; L. Debrot. Brazil: Jorge Mesquite; Jose Bonifacio Lourenço de Andrada; Aydan Barreto Carleial. Bulgaria: Dimitar Rostov. Canada: A. E. Gotlieb; P. A. Bissonnette; S. Moore; H. L. Weidman; L. S. Clark; Miss C. Verdon. Chad: (not represented). Czechoslovakia: Antonin Nenko; Ilja Hulinsky; Miroslav Sykora. France: Jean Felix Charvet; Alain Dejammet; Miss G. Delaume. Hungary: Endre Zador. India: E. V. Chitnis; S. M. S. Chadha; B. Swaraj. Iran: Davoud Hermidas Bavand. Italy: Giovanni Migliuolo; Mario Vittorio Zamboni. Japan: Nagao Yoshida; Kenjiro Sase; Kunio Kamoshida. Lebanon: (not represented). Mexico: Carlos Elizondo Alcaraz. Mongolia: Mangalyn Dugersuren; Narkhuu Tsogtyn. Morocco: Jaafar Charkaoui. Poland: Tadeusz Kozluk. Romania: Traian Chebelu. Sierra Leone: Shekou Touray. Sweden: Olof Rydbeck, Chairman; Edward Ploman; Bjorn Skala. USSR: O. N. Khlestov; N. T. Kartsev; G. S. Stachevsky; V. M. Krilov; G. P. Zjukov. United Arab Republic: Mahmoud Kassem. United Kingdom: T. U. Meyer; T. Singleton; N. C. R. Williams. United States: Ward P. Alien; Peter S. Thacher; Herbert K. Reis; A. M. Greg Andrus; Richard G. Brown; Stephen E. Doyle; Daniel R. Ohlbaum; Mark M. Roth; Morris Rothenberg; A. Reynolds Smith.

## COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

The Committee held the following meetings in 1970: an organizational meeting on 26 February; a first session between 2 and 26 March; a second session between 3 and 28 August; and two meetings on 23 and 24 November 1970. The first session was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and the second at Geneva, Switzerland.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: Argentina: Jose Maria Ruda; Julio Barboza. Australia: Patrick Shaw; Sir Laurence McIntyre; J. B. R. Livermore; P. Brazil; A. D. Brown. Austria: Anton Prohaska. Belgium: Edouard Longerstaey; Roger Denorme. Brazil: Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro; Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro; Paulo Cabral De Mello; Antonio Amaral de Sampaio. Bulgaria: Milko Tarabanov; Alexander Yankov. Cameroon: Paul Bamela Engo. Canada: J. A. Beesley. Ceylon: Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, Chairman; A. Pathmarajah; C. W. Pinto; K. K. Breckenridge. Chile: Jose Piñera, Vice-Chairman;\* Fernando Zegers,

Vice-Chairman;† Edmundo Vargas. Czechoslovakia: Ilja Hulinsky; Radoslav Klein; Jiri Kucera; Stefan Murin; Frantisek Prikryl. El Salvador: Reynaldo Galindo Pohl. France: Miss Marie-Annick Martin Sane; Jean Fernand-Laurent; Alain Dejammet; Miss Georgette Mariani; Mr. Gerville-Reache; Michel de Bonnacorse. Iceland: Hannes Kjartansson; Hannes Jonsson; Gunnar G. Schram. India: S. Sen; S. P. Jagota. Italy: Piero Vinci; Emilio Bettini. Japan: Senjin Tsuruoka; Yoshihiro Nakayama. Kenya: R. J. Ombere. Kuwait: Soubhi J. Khanachet; Khaled Abdul Muhsen Al-Babtin; Mubarak Al-Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah; Zaim Imam; Saud Al-Sabah; Mohamed Abu El-Hasan. Liberia: Burleigh Holder; Lafayette H. Diggs. Libya: Wahbi El Bouri; Ibrahim Suleiman; Mohamed Husain Layas; Abdullah Hassan; Saleh M. Awad; Omar Gadallah. Madagascar: Blaise Rabetafika; Crescent Rakotofiringa; Moïse Rakotosihana; Jux Ratsimbazafy. Malaysia: Noor Adlan; R. Ramani. Malta: Arvid Pardo; Carmel Vella, Rapporteur. Mauritania: Abdallahi Ould Daddah. Mexico: Francisco Cuevas Cancino; Manuel Tello Macias. Nigeria: E. O. Ogbu; C. O. Hollist. Norway: Edvard Hambro, Vice-Chairman;\* Jens Evensen, Vice Chairman;† Per Ravne; Bernt Stangholm. Pakistan: Kamaluddin Ahmad. Peru: Alfonso Arias Schreiber; Oswaldo de Rivero; Alvaro de Soto. Poland: Eugeniusz Kulaga, Vice-Chairman;\* Włodzimierz Natorf, Vice-Chairman;† Leszek Kasprzyk; Tadeusz Kozluk; Jerzy Osiecki; Wojciech Goralczyk. Romania: Gheorghe Diaconescu; Virgil Iordanesco. Sierra Leone: Shekou Touray. Sudan: Mohamed Fakhreddine; Ali Khalid El Hussein. Thailand: Anand Panyarachun; Brigadier-General Chatichai Choonhavan. Trinidad and Tobago: P. V. J. Solomon; Karl Hudson-Phillips; L. F. Ballah. USSR: A. G. Koulazhenkov; V. I. Grabousky; S. N. Smirnov. United Arab Republic: Abdel Halim Badawi; Mahmoud Kassem. United Kingdom: Frederick A. Warner; Henry G. Darwin; F. G. K. Gallagher; A. A. Archer; F. D. Berman; H. McNeill; N. C. R. Williams; A. H. Todd; D. A. Campbell. United Republic of Tanzania: Salim A. Salim, Vice-Chairman;\* E. E. Seaton, Vice-Chairman;† Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey; I. A. Steiner. United States: Christopher H. Phillips; John R. Stevenson; Peter S. Thacher. Yugoslavia: Lazar Mojsov; Borislav Blagojevic; Zvonko Perisid; Vladimir Pavicevic.

\* Officer during the first session.

† Officer during the second session.

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by 44 members. On 8 January 1971, the Chairman of the Assembly's First (Political and Security) Committee announced the appointment of the following 43 new members, to which one more, from Eastern Europe, would be added at a later date:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus,

Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Members for 1971: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

#### ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee held two series of meetings in 1970, from 9 to 24 March at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and from 25 to 27 August at Geneva, Switzerland.

Officers in 1970:

Chairman: Roger Denorme (Belgium)

Vice-Chairmen: J. S. Teja\* (India), first session;

C. V. Ranganathan (India), second session

Rapporteur: Anton Prohaska (Austria)

\* J. S. Teja (India) was elected Vice-Chairman on 26 February 1970 to replace R. C. Arora (India), who was leaving New York.

#### LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee held two series of meetings in 1970, from 9 to 24 March at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and from 25 to 27 August at Geneva, Switzerland.

Officers in 1970:

Chairman: Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)

Vice-Chairman: Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)

Rapporteur: Abdel Halim Badawi (United Arab Republic)

#### UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Members and Representatives in 1970: Brazil: Luiz Cintra do Prado. Canada: W. Bennett Lewis. France: Bertrand Goldschmidt. India: Vikram A. Sarabhai. USSR: D. I. Blokhintsev. United King-

dom: Hans Kronberger.\* United States: Isador I. Rabi.

\* No new member was appointed during 1970 to replace Hans Kronberger (United Kingdom), who died on 29 September 1970.

#### UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twentieth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 to 25 September 1970.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: Argentina: Dan Beninson. Australia: D. J. Stevens. Belgium: F. Sobels. Brazil: L. R. Caldas, Rapporteur. Canada: G. C. Butler. Czechoslovakia: (not represented).<sup>\*</sup> France: H. P. Jammet. India: A. R. Gopal-Ayengar; K. B. Mistry (alternate). Japan: Keisuke Misono; R. Ichikawa, Y. Tazima (alternates). Mexico: Manuel Martínez-Báez; F. Alba Andrade (alternate). Sweden: Bo Lindell, Chairman; A. Nelson (alternate). USSR: A. M. Kuzin; A. Moiseev (alternate). United Arab Republic: K. Mahmoud. United Kingdom: E. Eric Pochin; W. G. Marley (alternate). United States: Richard H. Chamberlain; A. M. Brues (alternate).

\* Vladimir Zeleny (Czechoslovakia), Vice-Chairman, did not attend the Committee's twentieth session.

#### PANEL FOR INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION

The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was established by the General Assembly in 1949 (by resolution 268 D (III))<sup>\*</sup> and consists of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, to serve a term of five years.

The Panel did not meet in 1970.

#### PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

Members in 1970: China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

The Commission did not meet in 1970.

#### COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Members in 1970: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Committee did not meet in 1970.

#### PANEL OF MILITARY EXPERTS

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 3 November 1950 (resolution 377(V))<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1947-1948, p. 287.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 193-95.

called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to United Nations Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the General Assembly.

#### UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (UNCURK)

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970:

Australia: Representative: Allan H. Loomes. Alternate: G. C. Alien.

Chile.\* Representative: Augusto Marambio. Alternate: C. Diemer.

Netherlands: Representative: Johan Q. Bas Backer. Alternate: Iwan Verkade.

Pakistan. Not represented.

Philippines. Representative: Benjamin T. Tirona, Chairman. Alternate: H. O. Gutierrez.

Thailand. Representative: Major-General Chote Klongvicha. Alternate: Chuay Kannawat.

Turkey. Representative: Bulend N. Kestelli. Alternate: Volkan Vural.

\* Chile withdrew from UNCURK on 14 November 1970.

#### COMMITTEE OF UNCURK

Members: Allan H. Loomes (Australia); Benjamin T. Tirona (Philippines); Major-General Chote Klongvicha (Thailand); Bulend N. Kestelli (Turkey); Johan Q. Bas Backer (Netherlands); Augusto Marambio (Chile) (from 11 December 1969 to 14 November 1970).

#### UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

Members in 1970:

France. Representative: Marcel Bouquin.

Turkey. Representative: Nuri Eren.

United States. Representative: Seymour Maxwell Finger.

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Commissioner-General: Laurence Michelmore.

Deputy Commissioner-General: Sir John Rennie.

#### ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

Members and Representatives (as at meeting of 20 August 1970): Belgium: Baron Paternotte de la Vaillée. France: Jean Grossin. Jordan: Subhi Amin Amr; Ali Hassan Oudeh; Mashar Nabulsi. Lebanon: Fouad Sawaya, Chairman; Mustafa Khaled; Souheil Chammas; Shafic Chatila. Syria: Emile Sbeih; Mohamed M. Rifai; Abdul Aziz Rifai; Fathi Abdallah. Turkey: Nijat Sahin. United Arab Republic: Issa Serag Eldin. United Kingdom: Alan John Edden; P. Sadgrove. United States: Thomas McAndrew.

#### WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

On 7 December 1970, the General Assembly established the Working Group to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency. The Working Group was to consist of nine Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly.

On 8 December the President announced that France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States would constitute the Working Group. On 11 December he announced that Trinidad and Tobago had agreed to serve as a member of the Working Group.

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Members in 1970: Austria, Bulgaria (Vice-Chairman), Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana (Vice-Chairman), India (Vice-Chairman), Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Mauritania, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Richard M. Akwei (Ghana).

Rapporteur: Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy).

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970:

Afghanistan. Representatives: Abdur-Rahman Pazhwak; Abdul Samad Ghaus; Mohammad Hakim Aryubi; S. M. Farouk Farhang.

Bulgaria. Representatives: Milko Tarabanov; Barouh Grinberg (from 22 May 1970). Alternates: Gueorgui Minkov; Dimitar S. Stanoev.

Ecuador. Representatives: Leopoldo Benites, Vice-Chairman; Horacio Sevilla Borja.

Ethiopia. Representatives: Kifle Wodajo (until 28 September 1970); Berhane Deressa (until 27 October 1970); Yilma Tadesse.

Honduras.\* Representative: F. Salomon Jimenez Munguía. Alternate: Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley. India. Representatives: S. Sen; J. S. Teja; S. M. S. Chadha, Rapporteur.

Iran. Representative: Assad K. Sadry, Vice-Chairman. Alternates: Farrokh Parsi; Parviz Mohajer.

Iraq. Representatives: Talib El-Shibib; Adnan Raouf; Adnan Attarbashi; Riyadh Al-Qaysi.

Italy.† Representative: Piero Vinci. Alternates: Massimo Castaldo; Alessandro Quaroni; Ramiro Ruggiero; Mario Vittorio Zamboni.

Ivory Coast. Representatives: Siméon Ake; Amadou Traore; Koffi Kouame; Ignace Yapi.

Madagascar. Representatives: Blaise Rabetafika; Mrs. Felice Rakotofiringa; Moise Rakotosihanaka.

Mali. Representatives: Seydou Traore; Boubacar Kasse; Zana Dao; Adama Mounery Maiga (until 2 June 1970).

Norway.‡ Representatives: Per Ravne; Per Tresselt; Gunnar Flakstad; Haakon Hjelde.

Poland. Representatives: Eugeniusz Kulaga; Leszek Kasprzyk; Tadeusz Strulak; Henryk Mikucki.

Sierra Leone. Representatives: Davidson S. H. W. Nicol, Chairman; F. B. Savage; G. E. Wyse; M. B. Ganda; O. W. Harding.

Syria. Representatives: George J. Tomeh; Rafic Jouejati; Dia-Allah El-Fattal; Najdi Jazzar.

Tunisia. Representatives: Rachid Driss; Mohamed Fourati; Kamel Belkhiria.

USSR. Representatives: P. F. Shakhov (until 23 March 1970); I. G. Neklessa.

United Kingdom. Representative: Lord Caradon. Alternates: David H. T. Hildyard; J. D. B. Shaw (until 31 July 1970).

United Republic of Tanzania. Representatives: Salim A. Salim (from 2 June 1970); C. S. M. Mselle; Ismat Abdulwahid Steiner.

United States. Representative: Seymour Maxwell Finger. Alternate: Frederick H. Sacksteder, Jr.

Venezuela. Representatives: Andres Aguilar; Germán Nava Carrillo. Alternate: Pedro E. Coll.

Yugoslavia. Representatives: Lazar Mojsov; Zivojin Jazic; Aleksander Psoncak; Radomir Zecevic.

\* By a note verbale dated 5 November 1970, Honduras informed the President of the General Assembly that it had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee with effect from the end of the 1970 session.

† By a letter dated 2 December 1970, Italy informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee with effect from 1 January 1971.

‡ By a letter dated 2 December 1970, Norway informed the President of the General Assembly that it had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee with effect from 31 December 1970.

On 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly nominated Fiji, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago to fill three of four existing or imminent vacancies on the Special Committee.

The Special Committee has a Sub-Committee on Petitions and a Working Group. In addition to these, Sub-Committees I, II and III and the Sub-Committees on Fiji and on Oman were maintained in 1970. Territories which were not referred to its sub-committees were taken up at plenary meetings of the Special Committee.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Members in 1970: Ecuador, India, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Poland (Chairman), Syria.

#### WORKING GROUP

In 1970, the Working Group of the Special Committee consisted of the officers of the Special Committee and the delegations of Bulgaria, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela.

The Bureau consisted of the following officers of

the Special Committee: the Chairman (the representative of Sierra Leone), the Vice-Chairmen (the representatives of Ecuador and Iran) and the Rapporteur (the representative of India).

#### SUB-COMMITTEE I

Members in 1970: Ecuador, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria (Chairman), Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia (Rapporteur).

#### SUB-COMMITTEE II

Members in 1970: Afghanistan (Rapporteur), Ethiopia (Chairman), Honduras, India, Iraq, Poland, United States.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE III

Members in 1970: Bulgaria, Iran (Rapporteur), Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar (Chairman), Norway, Venezuela.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON FIJI

Members in 1970: Bulgaria, Ecuador, India, Norway (Chairman), United Republic of Tanzania.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON OMAN

Members in 1970: Iran, Iraq, Mali, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE POLICIES OF Apartheid OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA\*

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970:

Algeria. Representative: Hadj Benabdelkader Azzout. Alternate: Ahmed Oucif.

Costa Rica.† Representative: Luis Dobles Sanchez. Alternate: Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish.

Ghana. Representative: Richard M. Akwei. Alternates: James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans; B. G. Godwyll.

Guinea. Representative: El Hadj Abdoulaye Toure. Alternate: Boubacar Diabate.

Haiti. Representative: Marcel Antoine. Alternates: Raoul Siclait; Alexandre Verret; Leonard Pierre-Louis.

Hungary. Representative: Karoly Csatorday. Alternates: Laszlo Pinter; Janos Varga.

Malaysia. Representative: Yusuf Ariff. Alternate: Yeop Adlan-Rose.

Nepal. Representative: Major-General Padma Bahadur Khatri. Alternates: Uddhav Deo Bhatt, Rapporteur; Govind Dev Pant.

Nigeria. Representative: E. O. Ogbu. Alternates: Olajide Alo; J. O. Edremoda.

Philippines. Representative: Privado G. Jimenez, Vice-Chairman. Alternates: Emilio D. Bejasa; Federico T. Tiongson.

Somalia. Representative: Abdulrahim A. Farah, Chairman. Alternate: Hassan Kaid Abdulleh.

\* On 8 December 1970, the General Assembly approved a recommendation of the Special Political Committee to shorten the title of the Committee to "Special Committee on Apartheid".

† By a letter dated 14 December 1970, Costa Rica informed the Secretary-General that it would withdraw from membership of the Committee with effect from 31 December 1970. On 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly appointed Trinidad and Tobago to fill the resulting vacancy.

On 8 December 1970, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee from 11 to 18 members. On 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly appointed India, Sudan, Syria and the Ukrainian SSR as new members of the Committee. On 19 January 1971, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed Guatemala as the fifth new member of the Committee, leaving two seats unfilled.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Members in 1970: Algeria (Chairman), Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION ON APARTHEID

Members in 1970: Costa Rica, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Malaysia (Chairman/Rapporteur).

#### WORKING GROUP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF APARTHEID

Members in 1970: Abdulrahim A. Farah, Chairman of the Special Committee (Somalia); Privado G. Jimenez, Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee (Philippines); Uddhav Deo Bhatt, Rapporteur of the Special Committee (Nepal); Ahmed Oucif, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions (Algeria); Yeop Adlan-Rose, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Information on Apartheid (Malaysia).

#### COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Members in 1970: Chile: Jose Piñera. Morocco: Ahmed Taibi Benhima. Nigeria: E. O. Ogbu, Vice-Chairman (until September 1970), Acting Chairman (from September 1970). Pakistan: Agha Shahi. Sweden: Sverker Astrom, Chairman (until September 1970); Olof Rydbeck.

#### UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The United Nations Council for Namibia was established by the General Assembly on 19 May 1967. Its executive and administrative tasks are entrusted to a United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

On 1 May 1970, the Council decided to change the term of office of the President of the Council from one month to four months, retaining the arrangement whereby the presidency rotates among members in English alphabetical order.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970:

Chile. Representative: Jose Piñera. Alternates: Fernando Zegers, Fernando Montaner.

Colombia. Representative: J. C. Turbay Ayala. Alternate: Nestor Hernando Parra.

Guyana. Representative: P. A. Thompson. Alternate: D. E. E. Pollard.

India. Representative: S. Sen. Alternates: J. S. Teja, S. M. S. Chadha.

Indonesia. Representative: H. Roeslan Abdulgani. Alternate: Suroso Prawirodirdjo.

Nigeria. Representative: E. O. Ogbu. Alternates: Olajide Alo, O. Adeniji.

Pakistan. Representative: Agha Shahi. Alternate: S. A. Karim.

Turkey. Representative: U. H. Bayulken. Alternate: Yuksel Soylemez.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Mohamed Hassan El-Zayyat. Alternates: Sayed Kassem El-Masry, Abdullah El-Erian, A. Teymour.

Yugoslavia. Representative: Lazar Mojssov. Alternates: Zivojin Jazic, Aleksander Psoncak.

Zambia. Representative: Vernon Johnson Mwaanga. Alternates: L. S. Muuka, A. K. Simuchimba.

Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Agha Abdul Hamid.

On 20 April 1970, the Council established two standing committees, one to deal with the planning of the Council's work, communications and publicity, and the second with administrative and legal matters. All questions previously entrusted to various ad hoc bodies would be transferred to those standing committees, with the exception of matters dealt with by the Ad Hoc Committee on Travel Documents.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE I

Members in 1970: Colombia, India, Indonesia (Vice-Chairman), Nigeria, Turkey (Chairman).

#### STANDING COMMITTEE II

Members in 1970: Chile, Guyana (Vice-Chairman), United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zambia (Chairman).

#### AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTION OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Members in 1970: Guyana (Chairman), India, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON A TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIANS

Members: Colombia (Chairman), Nigeria, Pakistan, Zambia.

#### AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

Members: Guyana (Chairman), India, Indonesia, United Arab Republic.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

Members: Bolivia, Dahomey, Finland, Malaysia, Sudan.

The Sub-Committee reported to both the General Assembly and the Security Council in 1961 and 1962 and adjourned sine die after consideration of its report to the Assembly's session in January 1962.



ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS  
EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME  
FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Members in 1970: Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, India, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia (Chairman).

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE  
AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) consists of those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and consists of 55 members elected from the following four groups of States:

Group A (22 of the following States): Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea,\* Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Vietnam, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland,\* Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Group B (18 of the following States): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C (9 of the following States): Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Group D (6 of the following States): Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The members of the Board are elected at each regular session of the Conference and serve until the election of their successors.

The States listed with an asterisk (\*) became mem-

bers of UNCTAD after the second session of the Conference, held at New Delhi, India, from 1 February to 29 March 1968. On 11 September 1969, the Trade and Development Board decided that, for the purpose of elections to subsidiary bodies, Equatorial Guinea and Swaziland should be treated as if they were among the countries listed in Group A.

BOARD MEMBERS IN 1970

Group A: Afghanistan, Algeria, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia.

Group B: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela.

Group D: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD IN 1970

Ninth Session (Third Part)

President: K. B. Asante (Ghana).

Vice-Presidents: Mowaffak Allaf (Syria); G. Calderon (Mexico);\* Miss H. N. Hampton (New Zealand); Vagn Korsback (Denmark); Carlos Leanez (Venezuela); Christopher Musoke (Uganda); M. Petrescu (Romania);\* Augustin Papic (Yugoslavia); Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia); H. Yokota (Japan).\*

Rapporteur: Arthur Dunkel (Switzerland).

\*Elected by the Board on 3 February 1970 to replace Isao Abe (Japan), Julio Faesler Carlisle (Mexico) and Gheorghe Dolgu (Romania), who were unable to attend the third part of the Board's ninth session.

Tenth Session (First Part) and Fourth Special Session  
President: P. A. Forthomme (Belgium).\*

Vice-Presidents: Anthony Hill (Jamaica); F. G. Hooton (Canada); P. S. Lai (Malaysia); Osmo Lares (Finland); Włodzimierz Natorf (Poland); Amanullah Rassoul (Afghanistan); Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar); Oswaldo De Rivero (Peru); F. Spinelli (Italy); Nicolay Stephanov (Bulgaria).

Rapporteur: Abdelaziz El Ayadhi (Tunisia).

\* P. A. Forthomme (President) was unable to attend the Fourth Special Session of the Board and appointed F. Spinelli (Vice-President) to take his place.

BUREAU OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The elected officers of the Trade and Development Board form the Bureau of the Board.

SESSIONS DURING 1970

During 1970, the Trade and Development Board held the following sessions:

Ninth Session (Third Part): 2 to 16 February 1970, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Tenth Session (First Part): 26 August to 24 September 1970, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Fourth Special Session: 12 and 13 October 1970, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Members and Chief Representatives at the Ninth Session (Third Part) of the Board:

Afghanistan: Amanullah Rassoul. Algeria: Hocine Djoudi. Australia: J. T. Fogarty. Austria: R. Martins. Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Brazil: Paulo Cabral de Mello. Bulgaria: Nicolay Stephanov. Canada: F. G. Hooton. Chad: Aladji Oueddo. Chile: Hernan Santa Cruz. Colombia: Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez. Costa Rica: C. Balestra di Mottola. Czechoslovakia: Ladislav Smid. Denmark: Vagn Korsback. Federal Republic of Germany: H. Northe. Finland: Osmo Lares. France: Maurice Viaud. Ghana: K. B. Asante. Greece: Ion Alexandre Tzirias. Guatemala: Enrique Lopez Herrarte. Hungary: K. Havas. India: B. N. Swarup. Indonesia: Umarjadi Njotowijono. Iran: M. A. Aghassi. Iraq: Mustafa Kamil Yasseen. Italy: Giorgio Smoquina. Ivory Coast: Benie Nioupin. Jamaica: C. S. McMorris. Japan: H. Yokota. Madagascar: Armand Razafindrabe. Malaysia: P. S. Lai. Mali: (not represented). Mexico: G. Calderon. Netherlands: J. Boekstal. New Zealand: Miss H. N. Hampton. Nigeria: Sule Kolo. Pakistan: Kamaluddin Ahmed. Peru: J. de la Fuente. Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes. Poland: Jerzy Bohdanowicz. Romania: M. Petrescu. Rwanda: Jean-Chrysostome Nduhungirehe. Senegal: (not represented). Somalia: Abdi Haji Ahmed. Spain: Miguel Angel Santamaria. Sweden: G. Ljungdahl. Switzerland: P. Languetin. Syria: Mowaffak Allaf. Tunisia: S. Benghazi. Uganda: Christopher Musoke. USSR: K. G. Tretyakov. United Kingdom: Sir Eugene Melville. United States: H. Brodie. Venezuela: Carlos Leanez. Yugoslavia: Augustin Papic.

Members and Chief Representatives at the Tenth Session (First Part) of the Board:

Afghanistan: Amanullah Rassoul. Algeria: Y. Mohammed. Australia: B. F. Meere. Austria: R. Martins. Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Brazil: Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. Bulgaria: Nicolay Stephanov. Canada: F. G. Hooton. Chad: Aladji Oueddo. Chile: Hernán Santa Cruz. Colombia: A. Oviedo. Costa Rica: C. Balestra di Mottola. Czechoslovakia: Ladislav Smid. Denmark: G. Schack Larsen. Federal Republic of Germany: H. Northe. Finland: Osmo Lares. France: Maurice Viaud. Ghana: K. B. Asante. Greece: A. I. Stephanou. Guatemala: Enrique Lopez Herrarte. Hungary: J. Nyerges. India: B. R. Patel. Indonesia: Umarjadi Njotowijono. Iran: Javad Vafa. Iraq: Mustafa Kamil Yasseen. Italy: Giorgio Smoquina. Ivory Coast: A. Thiemele. Jamaica: Kenneth B. Scott. Japan: H. Yokota. Madagascar: Armand Razafindrabe. Malaysia: P. S. Lai. Mali: Boubacar Travele. Mexico: Julio Faesler Carlisle. Netherlands: J. Boekstal. New Zealand: Miss H. N. Hampton. Nigeria: C. O. Hollist. Pakistan: Kamaluddin Ahmed. Peru: J. de la Puente.

Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes. Poland: Włodzimierz Natorf. Romania: M. Petrescu. Rwanda: Jean-Chrysostome Nduhungirehe. Senegal: Abdourahmane Dia. Somalia: (not represented). Spain: Miguel Angel Santamaria. Sweden: G. Ljungdahl. Switzerland: Arthur Dunkel. Syria: Mowaffak Allaf. Tunisia: Mohamed Sayah. Uganda: Alfred K. K. Mubanda. USSR: K. G. Tretyakov. United Kingdom: M. P. Lam. United States: H. Brodie. Venezuela: Carlos Leanez. Yugoslavia: Augustin Papic.

Members and Chief Representatives at the Fourth Special Session of the Board:

Afghanistan: (not represented). Algeria: Mustapha Kettab. Australia: B. F. Meere. Austria: Elmar Gamper. Belgium: J. P. van Bellinghen. Brazil: Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. Bulgaria: A. Lukanov. Canada: J. R. McKinney. Chad: M. Doumtelem. Chile: Hernán Santa Cruz. Colombia: A. Oviedo. Costa Rica: G. Balestra di Mottola. Czechoslovakia: Miroslav Pravda. Denmark: H. E. Thrane. Federal Republic of Germany: Rolf Moehler. Finland: Klaus A. Sahlgren. France: Y. Mas. Ghana: K. B. Asante. Greece: A. I. Stephanou. Guatemala: Enrique Lopez Herrarte. Hungary: F. Furulyas. India: T. Swaminathan. Indonesia: M. H. Panggabean. Iran: Bijan Nozari. Iraq: Mrs. S. Z. Al-Samarai. Italy: F. Spinelli. Ivory Coast: A. Thiemele. Jamaica: Anthony Hill. Japan: Fumihiko Suzuki. Madagascar: Armand Razafindrabe. Malaysia: P. S. Lai. Mali: (not represented). Mexico: Julio Faesler Carlisle. Netherlands: T. M. J. Wintermans. New Zealand: Miss H. N. Hampton. Nigeria: C. O. Hollist. Pakistan: Kamaluddin Ahmed. Peru: J. de la Puente. Philippines: Wilfredo V. Vega. Poland: Z. Rurarz. Romania: M. Petrescu. Rwanda: (not represented). Senegal: (not represented). Somalia: (not represented). Spain: C. Colmeiro. Sweden: E. Von Sydow. Switzerland: Arthur Dunkel. Syria: Mowaffak Allaf. Tunisia: Mohamed Sayah. Uganda: Christopher Musoka. USSR: M. S. Pankin. United Kingdom: Miss A. M. Warburton. United States: H. Brodie. Venezuela: Carlos Leanez. Yugoslavia: Augustin Papic.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD AND TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

Members in 1970 (to serve until 14 February 1972): S. Osman Ali (Pakistan), elected by the Board as Chairman;

S. R. Sen (India), nominated by FAO as a person specifically concerned with agricultural commodities;

Benie Nioupin (Ivory Coast), nominated by the Contracting Parties to GATT;

and the following who were reappointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

Tulio de Andrea (Peru), as a person particularly concerned with non-agricultural primary commodities; Isaiah Frank (United States), as a person of wide experience in the problems confronting developing

countries the economies of which are primarily dependent on the production and international marketing of primary commodities;

- D. I. Kostyukhin (USSR), as a person particularly familiar with the problems of States trading in primary commodities;  
 Andre Philip (France),\* as a person with special knowledge and experience in the problems relating to primary commodities in major consuming countries.

The Advisory Committee held its fourth session from 12 to 16 January 1970, and its fifth session from 17 to 21 August 1970, both at Geneva, Switzerland.

\* On 17 September 1970, the Board postponed to the second part of the tenth session, scheduled to be held in early 1971, the appointment of a new member of the Advisory Committee to replace the late Andre Philip (France). Michel Cépède was appointed by the Board on 2 March 1971 to fill this vacancy.

#### SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The following are the main standing or permanent subsidiaries of the Trade and Development Board:

Committee on Commodities  
 Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities  
 Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes  
 Committee on Tungsten  
 Committee on Manufactures  
 Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade  
 Committee on Shipping  
 Special Committee on Preferences  
 Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology

#### COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities consists of 55 members, 22 drawn from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 18 from "Group B" members, 9 from "Group C" members and 6 from "Group D" members.

For a list of members comprising Groups A, B, C and D, see TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD above.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, India, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Peru, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Rwanda, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Guatemala, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, United Arab Republic, United States, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, Uruguay.

The Committee on Commodities held its fifth session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 7 to 18 July 1970. Its members and chief representatives were as follows:

Argentina: J. Sanchez Amau. Australia: C. Teese. Austria: A. Zembsch. Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Bolivia: Remberto Capriles Rico, Vice-Chairman. Brazil: Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. Bulgaria: Ivan Ivanov. Canada: P. Eastham. Ceylon: A. Pathmarajah. Chad: (not represented). Czechoslovakia: Zdenek Venera. Denmark: E. Moe. Ecuador: J. Martinez Cobo, Chairman. Ethiopia: G. C. Alula. Federal Republic of Germany: J. Kuhn, Vice-Chairman. Finland: A. Lutz. France: G. H. Janton. Ghana: K. B. Asante. Guatemala: Enrique Lopez Herrarte. Guinea: Fadel Ghussein. Hungary: T. Fabian. India: B. R. Patel. Indonesia: Umarjadi Njotowijono. Iran: Iraj Hadji-Samii. Iraq: Mrs. S. Z. Al-Samarai. Ireland: (not represented). Italy: F. Spinelli. Ivory Coast: Benie Nioupin. Japan: Toshihiro Nakayama. Madagascar: Armand Razafindrabe. Malaysia: P. S. Lai; Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah (alternate), Rapporteur. Mali: (not represented). Netherlands: A. Gautier. Nigeria: G. O. Niyi. Norway: Knut Kvamme. Peru: J. de la Fuente. Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes. Poland: Z. Rurarz, Vice-Chairman. Republic of Viet-Nam: Le Van Loi. Romania: V. Dracea. Rwanda: (not represented). Senegal: (not represented). Spain: Eduardo Moya. Sweden: G. Ljungdahl. Syria: Mowaffak Allaf. Thailand: Jetn Sucharitkul. Trinidad and Tobago: Hamid Mohammed. Turkey: Uner Kirdar. Uganda: Stanley Takirambude. USSR: M. S. Pankin. United Arab Republic: Hussein Khallaf; Adel El Gowhari (alternate), Vice-Chairman. United Kingdom: P. Gent. United States: H. Brodie; J. Bushnell (alternate), Vice-Chairman. Uruguay: Hector Gros Espiell. Venezuela: Carlos Leánez.

On 11 September 1970, the Trade and Development Board elected, for a three-year term expiring on 31 December 1973, the following one third of the members of the Committee on Commodities, to fill seats falling vacant at the end of 1970:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, India, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Norway, Peru, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

#### PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The Sub-Committee did not meet in 1970.

#### PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes held its fourth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from

29 June to 3 July 1970. Its members and chief representatives were as follows:

Argentina: Julio Cesar Raimondi. Brazil: Sergio Paulo Rouanet. Canada: E. J. Bergbusch. Ceylon: J. R. Samaranayake. Chad: (not represented). Federal Republic of Germany: S. Boettcher. France: Charles Boutry. Indonesia: M. H. Panggabean, Chairman. Italy: F. Ponti. Japan: Makoto Watanabe. Malaysia: P. S. Lai. Netherlands: A. Gautier, Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur. Nigeria: (not represented). Poland: Z. Rurarz. Republic of Viet-Nam: Le Van Loi. Senegal: (not represented). Sudan: Salih Mohamed Osman. Uganda: (not represented). USSR: A. V. Melnikov. United Kingdom: P. Gent. United States: H. Brodie.

#### COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gabon, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Committee on Tungsten did not meet in 1970.

#### COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures consists of 45 members, 18 drawn from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from "Group B" members, 7 from "Group C" members and 5 from "Group D" members.

For a list of members comprising Groups A, B, C and D, see above, under TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Algeria, Austria, Colombia, France, Greece, India, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Guinea, Italy, Malaysia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Belgium, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Republic of Korea, Spain, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

The Committee on Manufactures held its fourth session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 20 to 30 January 1970. Its members and chief representatives were as follows:

Algeria: Mustapha Kettab. Austria: Anton Zembsch, Rapporteur. Afghanistan: (not represented). Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Brazil: Paulo Cabral de Mello. Bulgaria: A. Lukanov, Vice-Chairman. Canada: E. J. Bergbusch. Chile: Hugo Cubillos. Colom-

bia: A. Oviedo. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Modeste Mokuna. El Salvador: Carlos Cordero d'Aubuisson, Vice-Chairman. Federal Republic of Germany: H. F. Schulz. France: Miss Michelle Guyot. Greece: A. Bacarinos. Guinea: (not represented). Hungary: M. Domokos. India: B. N. Swarup, Chairman. Iran: Bijan Farrokh. Italy: F. Ponti. Ivory Coast: Benie Nioupin, Vice-Chairman. Japan: Shigeru Tokuhisa. Madagascar: Armand Razafindrabe. Malaysia: P. S. Lai, Vice-Chairman. Mexico: G. Calderon. Netherlands: A. van Tilburg, Vice-Chairman. Nigeria: Sule Kolo. Norway: Magne Reed. Pakistan: M. Mohsin. Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes. Poland: Z. Rurarz. Republic of Korea: Tong Jin Park. Romania: C. Georgescu. Saudi Arabia: Mohamed Charara. Senegal: M. B. Sarr. Spain: Enrique Munoz Vargas. Sweden: S. Brattstrom. Switzerland: Fritz Staehelin. Uganda: (not represented). USSR: M. S. Pankin. United Arab Republic: Sherif Loutfi. United Kingdom: J. G. Morris. United Republic of Tanzania: (not represented). United States: H. Brodie. Uruguay: Héctor Gros Espiell. Venezuela: S. Molina Duarte.

On 11 September 1970, the Trade and Development Board elected, for a three-year term expiring on 31 December 1973, the following one third of the members of the Committee on Manufactures to fill seats falling vacant at the end of 1970:

Algeria, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, India, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia.

#### COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade consists of 45 members, 18 drawn from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from "Group B" members, 7 from "Group C" members and 5 from "Group D" members.

For a list of members comprising Groups A, B, C and D, see above, under TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Honduras, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Argentina, Canada, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mali, Peru, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Spain, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, India, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Uganda, United Kingdom.

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade held its fourth session at Geneva, Switzer-

land, from 20 to 31 July 1970. Its members and chief representatives were as follows:

Argentina: Adolfo C. Diz. Australia: J. R. Short, Vice-Chairman. Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Brazil: Antonio Patriota, Vice-Chairman. Canada: E. G. Drake. Ceylon: L. R. Jayawardena. Chile: Hugo Cubillos; S. Monsalve (alternate), Rapporteur. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Bernard Kusuamina. Czechoslovakia: Vladimir Kvasnicka. Denmark: B. Pontoppidan. Ethiopia: G. C. Alula. Federal Republic of Germany: Christoph Haase. France: P. F. Blanc, Vice-Chairman. Gabon: Marc Nan-Nguema, Vice-Chairman. Ghana: K. B. Asante. Honduras: (not represented). Hungary: Ferenc Dunia. India: B. R. Patel; R. M. Honavar (alternate), Vice-Chairman. Italy: Fernando Pollastrello. Japan: Yoshihiro Nakayama. Kuwait: Ali Zakaria Al-Ansari. Mali: (not represented). Mexico: Raul Valenzuela. Netherlands: M. H. E. Moerel. Nigeria: S. B. Falegan. Pakistan: M. Mohsin. Peru: J. de la Fuente. Poland: J. Bilinski, Chairman. Republic of Korea: Tong Jin Park. Republic of Viet-Nam: Le Van Loi. Romania: Clement Gavrilescu. Spain: H. Villar. Sudan: (not represented). Sweden: L. Klackenborg. Switzerland: Arthur Dunkel. Syria: Mikhail Wehbeh. Turkey: Uner Kirdar. Uganda: (not represented). USSR: B. V. Maierov. United Arab Republic: Henri Tadros. United Kingdom: C. R. O. Jones. United Republic of Tanzania: A. A. Abbas. United States: H. Brodie. Uruguay: Sergio Pittaluga Stewart. Yugoslavia: Mirko Mermolja.

On 11 September 1970, the Trade and Development Board elected, for a three-year term expiring on 31 December 1973, the following one third of the members of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, to fill seats falling vacant at the end of 1970:\*

Australia, Ceylon, France, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

\* One of five seats falling vacant on 1 January 1971, to be drawn from "Group B" members of UNCTAD, was not filled by the Trade and Development Board in 1970. On 2 March 1971, the Board elected Norway to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term expiring 31 December 1973.

#### COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

The Committee on Shipping consists of 45 members, 18 drawn from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from "Group B" members, 7 from "Group C" members and 5 from "Group D" members.

For a list of members comprising Groups A, B, C and D, see above, under TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia,

Nicaragua, Nigeria, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Brazil, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Thailand, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Colombia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United States, Venezuela.

The Committee on Shipping held its fourth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 20 April to 4 May 1970. Its members and chief representatives were:

Argentina: Lorenzo P. Garrahan. Australia: E. A. Purnell-Webb. Brazil: Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro; Orlando Soares Carbonar (adviser), Rapporteur. Bulgaria: Stoyl Stefanov. Canada: G. M. Schuthe, Vice-Chairman. Chad: R. de Ridder. Chile: Hernán Santa Cruz. Colombia: J. Canal Rivas. Czechoslovakia: Karel Slanec. Denmark: J. Worm. Ethiopia: G. C. Alula. Federal Republic of Germany: G. Krause. France: J. Robert, Chairman. Gabon: Marc Nan-Nguema. Ghana: Y. K. Quartey, Vice-Chairman. Greece: S. Plytzanopoulos. Hungary: A. Turoczy. India: R. Tirumalai. Indonesia: Umarjadi Njoto-wijono. Iran: Hamid Moussavian. Iraq: K. M. A. Al-Attar. Italy: E. Silipo. Ivory Coast: Benie Nioupin. Japan: Yoshihiro Nakayama. Liberia: J. R. H. Bright. Mexico: M. Cantarell. Netherlands: F. van Ijsseldijk. New Zealand: P. O. Fairfax. Nicaragua: Antonio A. Mullhaupt. Nigeria: O. S. Soetan. Norway: Kjell Rasmussen. Pakistan: M. Mohsin; A. M. Khan (alternate), Vice-Chairman. Philippines: Renato A. Urquiola. Poland: T. Grembowicz, Vice-Chairman. Republic of Korea: Tong Jin Park. Senegal: (not represented). Spain: Luis Leal y Leal. Sweden: S. Brattstrom. Thailand: S. Thepsithar. Uganda: (not represented). USSR: G. K. Kostylev. United Arab Republic: Hussein Khallaf. United Kingdom: K. W. McQueen. United States: H. G. Ainsworth. Venezuela: Pastor Naranjo, Vice-Chairman.

On 11 September 1970, the Trade and Development Board elected, for a three-year term expiring on 31 December 1973, the following one third of the members of the Committee on Shipping, to fill seats falling vacant at the end of 1970:

Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, Panama, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee on Preferences was established by the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a subsidiary organ of the Trade and Development Board and open to the participation of all States Members of UNCTAD.

The Special Committee held the first part of its fourth session from 31 March to 17 April 1970, and the second part from 21 September to 12 October 1970, both at Geneva, Switzerland.

Chairman: T. Swaminathan (India).

Vice-Chairmen: F. Furulyas (Hungary); J. M. J. Wintermans (Netherlands) (until 1 April 1970), D. Laloux (Belgium) (1 April-21 September 1970), Rolf Moehler (Federal Republic of Germany) (from 21 September 1970); Benie Nioupin (Ivory Coast); Kenneth B. Scott (Jamaica); G. C. Alula (Ethiopia); Owen H. Kemmis (United Kingdom).  
Rapporteur: H. Fujii (Japan).

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology was established by the Trade and Development Board by a resolution of 18 September 1970, to consist of 45 members chosen on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and, as far as possible, at an expert level. Those members were not elected in 1970.

The work of the Intergovernmental Group would be reviewed by the Board after it had held two substantive sessions.

The Intergovernmental Group did not meet in 1970.

#### JOINT ADVISORY GROUP ON THE UNCTAD/GATT INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

The Joint Advisory Group was established in accordance with an agreement between UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)<sup>5</sup> effective on 1 January 1968, the date on which the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre commenced operations.

Participation in the Joint Advisory Group is open to all UNCTAD members and all Contracting Parties to GATT.

The Joint Advisory Group held its third session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 12 to 16 January 1970.

Chairman: Erik von Sydow (Sweden)

#### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly: its Governing Council reports both to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. (See below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

#### UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up as an organ of the General Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations framework, its policies and operations to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board elected by the General Assembly from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. The chief executive officer of the Fund, the Managing Director, exercises his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board. The Executive Board is required to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED

##### NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

On 15 December 1967, the General Assembly decided that, on a provisional basis, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should perform, as appropriate, the functions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund. On 11 December 1970, the Assembly reconfirmed a decision to continue these provisional arrangements until the Fund's institutional arrangements could be reviewed.

#### MANAGING DIRECTOR

On 15 December 1967, as reconfirmed on 11 December 1970, the General Assembly decided that, on a provisional basis, the Administrator of the UNDP be asked to perform the functions of the Managing Director of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

Managing Director (provisional): Paul G. Hoffman

#### UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is an organ of the General Assembly functioning as an autonomous organization within the United Nations. Its members consist of those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), consists of 45 States elected by the General Assembly from among UNIDO's members, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, to serve for a three-year term of office, one third of the terms expiring each year.

The Board reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Board's membership is drawn from the following four groups of States:

List A (18 of the following States): Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji,\* Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-

<sup>5</sup> For further information on GATT, see pp. 990-95.

Nam, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

List B (15 of the following States): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

List C (7 of the following States): Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List D (5 of the following States): Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

\* On 19 November 1970, the General Assembly decided to include Fiji in List A of those States eligible for membership in the Board.

#### BOARD MEMBERS IN 1970

To serve until 31 December 1970: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Poland, Sudan, Thailand, United States, Upper Volta.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The Industrial Development Board held its fourth session at Vienna, Austria, from 20 to 30 April 1970. Its members and chief representatives were as follows:

Austria: Mrs. Erna Sailer. Belgium: Georges C. Puttevils. Brazil: Ronald Leslie Small. Chile: Miguel Serrano. Cuba: Fernando Lopez Muiño. Czechoslovakia: Zdenek Sedivy, President. Denmark: Aksel Christiansen. Federal Republic of Germany: Fritz Stedtfeld. France: François Leduc. Ghana: Stephen Krakue. Guinea: Seydou Keita; Abdoulaye Diouma Diallo; T. S. Balde. Hungary: Janos Szita. India: V. C. Trivedi. Indonesia: R. Suwastoyo. Iran: Jamshid Ashrafi. Iraq: Miss Sirria al-Khoja. Italy: Massimo C. d'Aragona. Ivory Coast: Benie Nioupin. Japan: Kinya Niiseki. Kuwait: Ali Z. Al-Ansari. Mali: Mamadou Traore\*. Mexico: Luis Bravo Aguilera. Netherlands: N. G. W. Luitsz. Nigeria: Sule Kolo. Norway: T. P. Svennevig. Pakistan: Enver Murad. Peru: Mrs. Maria Victoria Sbarbaro. Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes, Vice-President. Poland: An-

toni Czarkowski. Rwanda: Anastase Makuza. Somalia: (not represented). Spain: Joaquin Buxó Dulce. Sudan: Abbas Attiah Abubokr, Vice-President; A. B. A. Gamar El Anbia. Sweden: Lennart Petri. Switzerland: Raymond Probst, Vice-President. Thailand: Chintana Kunjara na Ayudhya. Trinidad and Tobago: Charles H. Archibald, Rapporteur. Turkey: Behget Turemen. USSR: G. P. Arkadiev. United Kingdom: M. de N. Ensor. United Republic of Tanzania: A. A. Abbas. United States: William J. Stibravy. Upper Volta: Pierre Ilboudo. Uruguay: Mrs. Enriqueta Tatlock-Menoud. Venezuela: S. Molina Duarte.

Executive Director: Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman.

On 19 November 1970, the General Assembly elected, for a three-year term expiring on 31 December 1973, the following one third of the members of the Industrial Development Board to fill seats falling vacant at the end of 1970:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Arab Republic.

#### BOARD MEMBERS FOR 1971

List A: Algeria, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta.

List B: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

List C: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List D: Bulgaria, Cuba,\* Hungary, Poland, USSR.

\* At the elections to the Industrial Development Board held on 17 December 1966, and again on 19 November 1968, the General Assembly decided, upon request, that Cuba be included on those particular occasions and in those particular cases among the States listed in part D of the Annex to the Assembly's resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, which, inter alia, dealt with the composition of the Industrial Development Board.

#### WORKING GROUP ON PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

The Working Group, which is open to all members of the Industrial Development Board, meets prior to each annual session of the Board to consider the documentation prepared for the Board session with a view to examining UNIDO's work programmes, assessing their financial implications and reviewing problems of co-ordination in the industrial development field.

The Working Group held its second session at Vienna, Austria, from 6 to 17 April 1970.

Chairman: Zdenek Sedivy (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Chairmen: Abbas Attiah Abubokr (Sudan); Hortencio J. Brillantes (Philippines); Raymond Probst (Switzerland).

Rapporteur: Charles H. Archibald (Trinidad and Tobago).

#### PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The 54 members of the Preparatory Committee consist of the 27 members of the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council and 27 additional members designated by the President of the General Assembly from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Preparatory Committee held its fifth session between 24 February and 13 March 1970 and its sixth (final) session between 11 and 28 May 1970, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members in 1970: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil,\* Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon,\* Chad, Chile, Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, France,\* Ghana,\* Greece,\* Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy,\* Jamaica, Japan, Kenya,\* Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru,\* Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia,\* USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Ahmed Chtourou (Tunisia).

Vice-Chairmen:† Mario Franzi (Italy); Juan Galdardo Moreno (Mexico).

Rapporteur: Muchkund Dubey (India).

\* Elected on 20 October 1969 by the General Assembly to serve as members of the Economic and Social Council and, ipso facto, the Economic Committee.

† One post of Vice-Chairman remained open during 1970.

#### PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

To advise the Secretary-General in organizing and preparing for the proposed United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the General Assembly established this Committee on 15 December 1969, to consist of highly qualified representatives nominated by the 27 States members of the Committee.

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 10 to 20 March 1970 and a series of informal meetings on 9 and 10 November 1970. Its members and chief representatives were as follows:

Argentina: Jose Maria Ruda. Brazil: Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro. Canada: D. C. Reece. Costa Rica: Luis Dobles Sanchez. Cyprus: Zenon Rossides. Czech-

oslovakia: Rastislav Lacko, Vice-Chairman. France: Pierre Victor Auger. Ghana: Emmanuel Sam. Guinea: Boubacar Diabate. India: S. Sen. Iran: Fereydoon Hoveyda, Vice-Chairman. Italy: Piero Vinci. Jamaica: Keith Johnson, Chairman. Japan: Senjin Tsuruoka. Mauritius: Radha Ramphul. Mexico: Mrs. Neoma Gutman de Castaneda. Netherlands: L. J. Mostertman. Nigeria: E. O. Ogbu. Singapore: Alan F. C. Choe. Sweden: Sverker Astrom; Borje Billner (alternate), Rapporteur. Togo: Alexandre J. Ohin. USSR: V. A. Kovda. United Arab Republic: M. M. Gobba. United Kingdom: Lord Caradon. United States: Christian Herter, Jr. Yugoslavia: Lazar Mojsov. Zambia: Vernon Johnson Mwaanga, Vice-Chairman.

The Preparatory Committee established three working groups in March 1970: Working Group I, on further definition of the programme content and selection of topics; Working Group II, on questions relating to a possible declaration on the human environment; Working Group III, on the preparation of national reports.

#### UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963 and came into existence in 1965. The Executive Director of the Institute reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council. (See also below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF UNITAR

The members of UNITAR's Board of Trustees consist of: (a) those appointed in their personal capacities by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) ex officio members.

The Board held its ninth session from 2 to 5 November 1970 at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members in 1970 (to serve until 14 March 1973): Ralph J. Bunche (Secretariat); Henning Friis (Denmark); Shintaro Fukushima (Japan); Richard Gardner (United States); Mahmoud H. Hamad (United Arab Republic); Hans A. Havemann (Federal Republic of Germany); Felipe Herrera (Chile); John Holmes (Canada); N. Inozemtsev (USSR); Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Upper Volta); Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet\* (France); Manfred Lachs (Poland); Jiri Nosek (Secretariat); G. Parthasarathi† (India); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela); Raymond Scheyven (Belgium); Medhi Vakil (Iran); Kenneth Younger, Chairman (United Kingdom).

Ex Officio: The Secretary-General; the President of the General Assembly; the President of the Economic and Social Council; the Executive Director of UNITAR.



Executive Director: Chief S. O. Adebo.

\* In April 1970, Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet (France) was appointed to succeed Armand Bérard (France), whom he had replaced as Permanent Representative.

† On 30 January 1970, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of G. Parthasarathi (India) to succeed C. D. Deshmukh (India), who resigned because of ill-health.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Members in 1970: Richard Gardner (United States); Mahmoud H. Hammad (United Arab Republic); Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet (France); Manfred Lachs (Poland); Jiri Nosek (Secretariat); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela); Mehdi Vakil (Iran); Kenneth Younger, Chairman (United Kingdom).  
Ex Officio: Chief S. O. Adebo, Executive Director.

#### RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members in 1970: Henning Friis (Denmark); Shintaro Fukushima (Japan); Richard Gardner (United States); Hans A. Havemann (Federal Republic of Germany); Felipe Herrera, Chairman (Chile); John Holmes (Canada); N. Inozemtsev (USSR); Manfred Lachs (Poland); G. Parthasarathi (India); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela).  
Ex Officio: Chief S. O. Adebo, Executive Director.

#### UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund, established by the General Assembly, also reports to the Economic and Social Council. (See below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

#### COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Committee was established under the terms of article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>6</sup> and consists of 18 experts elected by the States Parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems.

Members of the Committee were elected for four-year terms; however, the terms of nine of the members, chosen by lot by the Committee Chairman after the first election, were to expire at the end of two years.

The members' term of office began on 19 January 1970, the date of the first meeting of the Committee.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination held two sessions in 1970 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The first session was held from 19 to 30 January 1970 and the second session from 31 August to 18 September 1970.

Members in 1970: Alvin Robert Cornelius\* (Pakistan); Rajeshwar Dayal,\* Chairman (India); Mikhail Zakharovich Getmanets\* (Ukrainian SSR);

A. A. Haastrup, Vice-Chairman (Nigeria); Jose D. Ingles (Philippines); Herbert Marchant (United Kingdom); Aboul Nasr (United Arab Republic); Gonzalo Ortiz Martin,\* Vice-Chairman (Costa Rica); Mrs. Doris Owusu-Addo (Ghana); Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany); Aleksander Peles\* (Yugoslavia); Zbigniew Resich,\* Vice-Chairman (Poland); Zenon Rossides\* (Cyprus); Fayez Al Sayegh, Rapporteur (Kuwait); S. T. M. Sukati (Swaziland); N. K. Tarassov\* (USSR); Jan Tomko\* (Czechoslovakia); Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador).

\* Chosen by lot by the Chairman at the Committee's first meeting, on 19 January 1970, to complete their term of office at the end of two years.

#### WORKING GROUP

On 20 January 1970, the Committee established the Working Group to consider and report on the type of information it would request the States Parties to include in their reports submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The membership was as follows: Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany); Zbigniew Resich (Poland); Fayez Al Sayegh (Kuwait); S. T. M. Sukati (Swaziland); Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador).

In accordance with Article 12 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has the authority to establish ad hoc conciliation commissions to settle controversies about violations.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES  
Members in 1970: Ceylon: Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, Chairman. Somalia: Abdulrahim A. Farah. Yugoslavia: Borut Bohte.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO SELECT THE WINNERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS PRIZE  
This Committee of ex officio members was established pursuant to a decision of the General Assembly of 19 December 1966 recommending that a prize or prizes in the field of human rights should be awarded at not more often than five-year intervals. The first prizes were awarded on 9 December 1968 on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Special Committee did not meet in 1970.

Members: The President of the General Assembly; the President of the Economic and Social Council; the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights;

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46.

the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women; and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH  
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

High Commissioner: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Executive Committee held its twenty-first session from 28 September to 6 October 1970 at Geneva, Switzerland.

Members in 1970: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark (Chairman), Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy (Rapporteur), Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda (Vice-Chairman), United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: A. Rosenstand Hansen (Denmark).

Vice-Chairman: A. B. Adimola (Uganda).

Rapporteur: M. Piacitelli (Italy).

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ASSEMBLY

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly consists of all Members of the United Nations under the chairmanship of the President of the session and meets as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the following year. States which are members of specialized agencies but which are not also United Nations Members are invited to attend to announce their pledges to these two refugee programmes.

UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 21 members, as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (two from members elected by the General Assembly, two from those appointed by the Secretary-General, two from those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by Staff Pension Committees of the other member organizations of the Pension Fund (two each by the following: the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; and the International Atomic Energy Agency; and one each by the following: the World Meteorological Organization; the Inter-Governmen-

tal Maritime Consultative Organization; and the International Telecommunication Union).

The Board did not meet in 1970.

MEMBERS OF THE PENSION BOARD IN 1970

United Nations

Representing the General Assembly: Representatives: Wilbur H. Ziehl; John I. M. Rhodes. Alternates: G. Valdes; A. J. Cahen; J. R. Kelso; Harry L. Morris.

Representing the Secretary-General: Representatives: Andrew A. Stark; William McCaw, First Vice-Chairman. Alternate: M. Heenan.

Representing the Participants: Representatives: Alfred Landau; Marc Schreiber. Alternates: A. J. Friedgut; Isaac Godin; Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien; Mrs. S. Bruce.

International Labour Organisation

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: H. S. Kirkaldi, Second Vice-Chairman. Alternate: P. Juhl-Christensen.

Representing the Participants: Representative: K. Doctor. Alternate: N. F. MacCabe.

Food and Agriculture Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: M. I. K. Khalil. Alternates: J. G. McArthur; A. S. Tuinman.

Representing the Participants: Representative: E. S. Abensour, Chairman. Alternates: T. Rivetta; N. Sisto; H. Bromley; K. K. P. N. Rao; O. van Teutem.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: D. Valenzuela Rodriguez. Alternates: Varachit Nitibhon; Werner Schuler.

Representing the Executive Head: Representatives: R. Harper-Smith; Gerard Bolla. Alternates: Jan Smid; Rene Bergeaud.

World Health Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: Dr. B. D. B. Layton.

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: J. I. Armstrong. Alternate: R. H. Elms.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: Riccardo Riccardi. Alternate: G. van Gelder.

Representing the Participants: Representative: F. X. Byrne, Rapporteur. Alternate: G. F. Fitzgerald.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: Muneer-Udin Khan. Alternate: Luis Alonso de Huarte.

Representing the Participants: Representative: Ole Pedersen. Alternate: Mrs. I. Reiff.

## World Meteorological Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: E. H. Cook.

## Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: Baron de Gerlache de Gomery.

## International Telecommunication Union

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: Russell Cook. Alternate: Paul Mathon,

## STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PENSION BOARD

Members in 1970 (elected in August 1969 to serve until the sixteenth session of the Board in 1971) :

## United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly: Representative: John I. M. Rhodes. Alternate: \* Wilbur H. Ziehl (until 10 February 1970); A. F. Bender (from 11 February 1970).

Representing the Secretary-General: Representative: William McCaw (until 23 June 1970); Wilbur H. Ziehl (from 3 December 1970). Alternates: M. Heenan; Clayton C. Timbrell (from July 1970); David Miron (from 3 December 1970).

Representing the Participants: Representative: Alfred Landau, Chairman. Alternates: A. J. Friedgut; Marc Schreiber; Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien.

## Related Agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: H. S. Kirkaldy (ILO), Vice-Chairman. Alternates: P. Juhl-Christensen (ILO); W. M. Yoffee (ILO).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: J. I. Armstrong (WHO). Alternates: Dr. R. L. Coigney (WHO); R. H. Elms (WHO).

Representing the Participants: Representative: Ole Pedersen (IAEA). Alternate: C. Glinz (ITU) (from July 1970).

## Related Agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: P. Byrnes (FAO) (until October 1970). Alternates: V. de Asarta (FAO); Hussein Sadeh (FAO) (until 24 March 1970); J. G. McArthur (FAO) (until 24 March 1970); M. I. K. Khalil (FAO) (from March 1970); E. Luhe (FAO) (from March 1970).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: R. Harper-Smith (UNESCO). Alternates: A. de Silva (UNESCO); Pio-Carlo Terenzio (UNESCO) (until September 1970); R. Barnes (UNESCO) (from October 1970).

Representing the Participants: Representative: F. X. Byrne (ICAO). Alternate: G. F. Fitzgerald (ICAO).

\* Additional alternate to be appointed.

## COMMITTEE OF ACTUARIES

The Joint Staff Pension Board's Committee of Actuaries is an independent expert group whose members are appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

Members in 1970: Gonzalo Arroba (Ecuador); Robert J. Myers (United States); Francis Netter (France).

## UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years.

## Members in 1970:

Appointed by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1970): Members: Albert F. Bender, Jr. (United States); John I. M. Rhodes (United Kingdom); G. Valdes (Chile). Alternates: A. J. Cahen (Belgium); J. R. Kelso (Australia); Harry L. Morris (Liberia).

Appointed by Secretary-General (to serve until further notice): Members: William McCaw (from October 1969 to 23 June 1970), Wilbur H. Ziehl (from 23 June 1970); Andrew A. Stark; David B. Vaughan. Alternates: M. Heenan; David Miron; Clayton C. Timbrell.

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1970): Members: A. J. Friedgut; Alfred Landau; Marc Schreiber. Alternates: Mrs. S. Bruce; Isaac Godin; Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien.

On 11 December 1970, the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term from 1 January 1971 to 31 December 1973:

Members: Albert F. Bender, Jr. (United States); Guillermo J. McGough (Argentina); John I. M. Rhodes (United Kingdom). Alternates: Harry L. Morris (Liberia); Takeshi Naito (Japan); Sven Refshal (Norway).

In December 1970, the United Nations participants in the Fund elected the following for a three-year term from 1 January 1971 to 31 December 1973:

Members: A. J. Friedgut; Alfred Landau; Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien. Alternates: Angel A. Garcia; Donald R. La Marr; Marc Schreiber.

## INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

The members of the Investments Committee are appointed by the Secretary-General, usually for three-year terms, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

In 1970, in order to ensure continuity of policy, the Investments Committee and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board recommended to the Secretary-General that the terms of the committee mem-

bers be staggered in such a way as to avoid their ending in the same year. Accordingly, on 11 December 1970, the General Assembly confirmed the re-appointment by the Secretary-General of all the members of the Committee, effective 1 January 1971, with one-year, two-year and three-year terms as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1971: Eugene R. Black; Jacques Rueff.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Roger de Candolle; R. McAllister Lloyd, Chairman.

To serve until 31 December 1973: George A. Murphy; B. K. Nehru.

#### BOARD OF AUDITORS

The three members of the Board of Auditors are appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members in 1970: Auditor-General of Canada; Controller-General of Colombia; Comptroller and Auditor-General of Pakistan.

On 9 November 1970, the General Assembly reappointed the Auditor-General of Canada for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1971.

#### PANEL OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

#### JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

The membership of the Joint Inspection Unit consists of inspectors chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, from among countries designated by the President of the General Assembly, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

Members in 1970: Maurice Bertrand (France); Lucio Garcia del Solar (Argentina); Sreten Ilic (Yugoslavia); Robert M. Macy (United States); C. S. Jha (India); Joseph Adolf Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania); Sir Leonard Scopes (United Kingdom); A. F. Sokirkin (USSR).

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS SALARY SYSTEM

On 17 December 1970, the General Assembly established this Special Committee composed of government experts of recognized standing and experience from 11 Member States, nominated by the President of the General Assembly, with due regard to geographical balance.

The Member States nominated by the President of the General Assembly on 17 December 1970 were as follows:

Argentina, France, India, Japan, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Special Committee did not meet in 1970.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE RATIONALIZATION OF THE PROCEDURES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 9 November 1970, the General Assembly established this Special Committee, composed of 31 Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

The Special Committee did not meet in 1970.

Members: Afghanistan, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Greece, India, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

#### CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Members in 1970: The Permanent Representatives of the following United Nations Member States, serving in their personal capacities: Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

#### UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Mrs. Paul Bastid (France); Vincent Mutuale (Democratic Republic of the Congo); R. Venkataraman (India).

To serve until 31 December 1971: Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1972: Francisco Forteza (Uruguay); Zenon Rossides (Cyprus).

On 9 November 1970, the General Assembly reappointed Mrs. Paul Bastid (France), Vincent Mutuale (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and R. Venkataraman (India) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1971 to fill seats falling vacant at the end of 1970.

Members for 1971: Mrs. Paul Bastid (France); Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Francisco Forteza (Uruguay); Vincent Mutuale (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States); Zenon Rossides (Cyprus); R. Venkataraman (India).

#### COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGEMENTS

Members from 17 September 1969 (based on composition of General Committee at the General Assembly's twenty-fourth session): Barbados, Brazil, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

This Committee held its eighth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 10 and 18 December 1970.

Members and Chief Representatives from 16 September 1970 (based on composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session): Afghanistan: (not represented). Bolivia: Walter Guevara Arze. Brazil: Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva. Cameroon: Paul Bamela Engo, Chairman. Canada: H. L. Weidman. Chad: Bruno Bohiadi. China: Meng-Hsien Wang. Ecuador: Horacio Sevilla Borja. France: Olivier Deleau; Alain Deschamps (alternate). Iraq: Adnan Raouf. Jamaica: Probyn V. Marsh. Kenya: Donald W. Kaniaru. Malta: E. Sammut. Mauritius: Radha Ramphul. Nepal: Govind Dev Pant. Norway: Ulf Underland; Per Tresselt (alternate). Emilio D. Bejasa. Romania: (not represented). Senegal: Moustaphe Blondin Boye. Ukrainian SSR: A. K. Yermenko. USSR: I. Y. Fedorchenko. United Kingdom: J. R. Freeland, Rapporteur. United States: Robert B. Rosenstock. Venezuela: Tulio Alvarado, Vice-Chairman. Zambia: M. T. Mhlanga.

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Law Commission consists of persons of recognized competence in international law elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Any vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its twenty-second session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 4 May to 10 July 1970.

Members in 1970: Roberto Ago (Italy); Fernando Albónico (Chile), Second Vice-Chairman; Gonzalo Alcivar\* (Ecuador); Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur; Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria); Jorge Castaneda (Mexico); Erik Castren (Finland); Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic); Taslim O. Elias (Nigeria), Chairman; Constantin T. Eustathiades (Greece); Richard D. Kearney (United States), First Vice-Chairman; Nagendra Singh (India); Alfred Ramangasoavina (Madagascar); Paul Reuter (France); Shabtai Rosenne (Israel); Jose Maria Ruda (Argentina); Jose Sette Camara\* (Brazil); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Arnold J. P. Tammes (Netherlands); Doudou Thiam\* (Senegal); Senjin Tsuroka (Japan); N. A. Ushakov (USSR); Endre Ustor (Hungary); Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom); Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

\* On 21 May 1970, the Commission elected Jose Sette Camara (Brazil), Gonzalo Alcivar (Ecuador) and Doudou Thiam (Senegal) to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Gilberto Amado (Brazil), on 28 August 1969, and by the resignations of Eduardo Jimenez de Aréchaga (Uruguay) and Louis Ignacio Pinto (Dahomey) on their election to the International Court of Justice.

#### COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER

All Members of the United Nations are members of this Committee.

The Committee did not meet in 1970.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

The Special Committee was established by the General Assembly on 18 December 1967, and is composed of 35 members appointed by the President of the General Assembly, taking into consideration the principle of equitable geographical representation and the necessity that the principal legal systems of the world should be represented.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970:

Algeria. Representative: Khelifa Lokmane.  
Australia. Representative: R. J. Smith. Alternate: G. J. L. Coles.  
Bulgaria. Representatives: Teniu Petrov; Luben Koulichev.  
Canada. Representative: J. A. Beesley. Alternates: P. A. Lapointe; L. S. Clark.  
Colombia. Representative: Antonio Bayona.  
Democratic Republic of the Congo. Representative: Vincent Mutuale.  
Cyprus. Representative: Zenon Rossides, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Ozdemir Ozgur.  
Czechoslovakia, (not represented).  
Ecuador. Representative: Gonzalo Alcivar, Vice-Chairman.  
Finland. Representative: Holger Rotkirch. Alternate: Garth Castren.  
France. Representative: Charles Chaumont. Alternate: Philippe Petit.  
Ghana. Representative: K. B. Asante. Alternate: E. K. Wirodu.  
Guyana. Representative: D. E. E. Pollard.  
Haiti, (not represented).  
Indonesia. Representative: Umarjadi Njotowijono. Alternates: Datuk Mulia; Mohamad Sidik.  
Iran. Representative: Jafar Nadim. Alternate: Mehdi Ehsasi.  
Iraq. Representative: Mustafa Kamil Yasseen.  
Italy. Representatives: Francesco Capotorti; Vincenzo Starace.  
Japan. Representative: Hideo Kagami. Alternate: Kojiro Takano.  
Madagascar. Representative: Maxime Zafera.  
Mexico. Representative: Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. Alternate: Ricardo Valero.  
Norway. Representatives: E. F. Ofstad, Rapporteur; J. B. Heggemsnes.  
Romania. Representative: Gheorghe Badescu, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Costel Mitran.  
Sierra Leone, (not represented).  
Spain. Representative: Enrique Valera. Alternate: Jose Cuenca Anaya.  
Sudan. Representative: Mohamed Fakhreddine, Chairman. Alternate: Omer El-Sheikh.

Syria. Representative: Mowaffak Allaf. Alternate: Miss Siba Nasser.  
 Turkey. Representatives: A. Coskun Kirca; Suat Bilge; N. Kandemir; Tugay Uluçevik. Alternate: Uner Kirdar.  
 Uganda. Representative: S. T. Bigombe.  
 USSR. Representative: V. H. Chkhikvadze. Alternate: D. N. Kolesnik.  
 United Arab Republic. Representatives: Omar Sirry; Abdel Raouf El Reedy.  
 United Kingdom. Representative: H. Steel. Alternates: P. J. Allott; D. J. Johnson; Miss Candida Wheatley.  
 United States. Representative: Stephen M. Schwebel. Alternate: Michael H. Newlin.  
 Uruguay. Representative: Héctor Gros Espiell. Alternate: Sergio Pittaluga Stewart.  
 Yugoslavia. Representatives: A. Jelic; Borut Bohte.

On 7 August 1970, the Special Committee established a working group to assist the Committee in formulating an agreed or generally accepted definition of aggression and to reconcile the different aspects of three draft proposals on this subject before the Committee.

On 22 February 1971, the Special Committee re-established the Working Group with a membership as follows: The Rapporteur of the Special Committee, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Ghana, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

#### COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

The Commission did not meet in 1970.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE; ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES

The Special Committee held its fifth session from 31 March to 1 May 1970, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970:

Algeria. Representative: Y. Mahammed. Alternate: Khelifa Lokmane.  
 Argentina. Representative: Julio Barboza. Alternate: Eduardo Iglesias.  
 Australia. Representative: Owen L. Davis. Alternate: David W. Evans.  
 Burma. Representative: U Ba Ni.  
 Cameroon. Representative: Paul Bamela Engo.  
 Canada. Representative: E. G. Lee. Alternate: P. A. Lapointe.  
 Chile. Representative: Eduardo Hamilton. Alternate: Germán Carrasco.  
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Mrs. Marta Slamova. Alternate: Bohumil Vachata.  
 Dahomey, (not represented).  
 France. Representative: Michel Virally. Alternate: Jacques Fournier.

Ghana. Representative: K. B. Asante. Alternates: E. K. Wirodu; George Lamptey.  
 Guatemala. Representative: Enrique Lopez Herrarte. Alternates: Alberto Dupont Willemin; Alberto Luis Dupont Willemin.  
 India. Representative: K. Krishna Rao. Alternate: N. Krishnan.  
 Italy. Representative: Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz, Rapporteur.  
 Japan. Representative: Hisashi Owada. Alternate: Ribot Hatano.  
 Kenya. Representative: F. X. Njenga.  
 Lebanon. Representatives: Suleimen El-Zein; Suheil Chammas. Alternate: Mrs. Ruby Homsy.  
 Madagascar. Representative: Roger Andriamiseza.  
 Mexico. Representative: Sergio Gonzalez Galvez, Chairman. Alternate: Jose Luis Vallarta Marron.  
 Netherlands. Representative: Willem Riphagen. Alternate: Piet-Hein J. M. Houben.  
 Nigeria. Representative: B. A. Shitta-Bey.  
 Poland. Representative: Remigiusz Bierzanek. Alternate: Jerzy Osiecki.  
 Romania. Representative: A. Cristescu, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Costel Mitran.  
 Sweden. Representative: Hans Blix.  
 Syria. Representative: Mowaffak Allaf.  
 USSR. Representative: L. I. Mendelevich. Alternate: D. N. Kolesnik.  
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Abdel Raouf El Reedy, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Youssri Rizk.  
 United Kingdom. Representative: Ian Sinclair. Alternate: Justin P. Nason.  
 United States. Representative: Herbert K. Reis. Alternate: Robert B. Rosenstock.  
 Venezuela. Representative: Armando Molina Landaeza.  
 Yugoslavia. Representative: Milan Sahovic.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Advisory Committee held its fifth session on 6 and 7 October 1970, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970 (to serve until 31 December 1971): Belgium: Jean Debergh. Ecuador: Gonzalo Alcivar. France: Mrs. C. Boivineau. Ghana: Osei Tutu, Chairman. Hungary: A. Prandler. Iraq: Mustafa Kamil Yasseen. USSR: V. N. Federov. United Kingdom: J. R. Freeland. United Republic of Tanzania: E. E. Seaton. United States: Stephen M. Schwebel.

#### UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

The 29 States comprising the Commission's membership were elected by the General Assembly on 30 October 1967, in accordance with a formula providing equitable geographical representation and adequate representation of the principal economic and legal

systems of the world, for a term of six years commencing on 1 January 1968. The term of 14 of those members, drawn by lot by the President of the Assembly, was to expire after a three-year term, on 31 December 1970; the remaining 15 were to serve a full six-year term ending on 31 December 1973.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Thailand, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1973: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Hungary, India, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Romania, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, United States.

The Commission held its third session from 6 to 30 April 1970, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970:

Argentina. Representative: Gervasio Ramon Carlos Colombes.

Australia. Representative: R. J. Ellicott. Alternates: S. F. Parsons; M. C. B. Coultas; R. S. Merrillees. Belgium. Representative: Albert Lilar, Chairman. Alternates: P. Jenard; Jean Debergh.

Brazil. Representative: Nehemias Gueiros. Alternates: Evaldo Cabral de Mello; Claudio Cesar de Avellar. Chile. Representative: Eugenio Cornejo Fuller, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Carlos Ducci.

Colombia. Representative: Manuel Arbelaez Pava.

Democratic Republic of the Congo. Representative: Vincent Mutuale.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Ludvik Kopac. Alternates: Rastislav Lacko; Jan Pechacek.

France. Representative: Rene David. Alternates: J. Lemontey; Miss Sylvie Alvarez; François Lesterlin.

Ghana. Representative: Emmanuel Sam. Alternates: Samuel K. Date-Bah; Michael K. Namon.

Hungary. Representative: Laszlo Reczei. Alternates: Ivan Meznerics; Ferenc Kreskay; Ivan Szasz.

India. Representative: S. P. Jagota. Alternate: C. V. Ranganathan.

Iran. Representative: Mansour Saghri.

Italy. Representative: Giorgio Bernini. Alternate: Joseph Nitti.

Japan. Representative: Shinichiro Michida, Rapporteur. Alternate: Yuko Urano.

Kenya. Representative: R. J. Ombere.

Mexico. Representative: Jorge Barrera Graf. Alternate: Carlos Minvielle Maraboto.

Nigeria. Representative: A. A. Adediron. Alternates: O. A. O. Oshodi; K. Ahmed.

Norway. Representative: Stein Rognlien. Alternate: Per Tresselt.

Romania. Representative: Ion Nestor, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Gheorghe Baciu.

Spain. Representative: Joaquin Garrigues. Alternate: Amador Martinez Morcillo.

Syria. Representative: Rafic Jouejati. Alternate: Issa Awad.

Thailand. Representative: Klos Visessurakarn.

Tunisia. Representative: Abdelmajid Ben Messaouda,

Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Mohamed L. Fayache. USSR. Representative: G. S. Burguchev. Alternates: V. S. Pozdniakov; Mrs. A. P. Strelanova; Mrs. N. A. Kazakova.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Mohsen Chafik. Alternate: Esmat Hammam.

United Kingdom. Representative: Anthony Gordon Guest. Alternates: Michael John Ware; Bernard S. Wheble; Henry G. Darwin.

United Republic of Tanzania. Representative: M. N. Rattansey. Alternate: I. A. Steiner.

United States. Representative: E. Alien Farnsworth. Alternate: James F. Sams.

On 12 November 1970, the Assembly elected the following for six-year terms from 1 January 1971: Austria, Chile, France, Ghana, Guyana, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Singapore, United Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

#### WORKING GROUP ON TIME-LIMITS AND LIMITATIONS (PRESCRIPTION) IN THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: Argentina: Gervasio Ramon Carlos Colombes. Belgium: (not represented). Czechoslovakia: Ludvik Kopac, Rapporteur. Japan: Shinichiro Michida; Akira Takakuwa. Norway: Stein Rognlien, Chairman. United Arab Republic: Mohsen Chafik. United Kingdom: Anthony Gordon Guest.

The Working Group did not meet in 1970.

#### WORKING GROUP ON THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

The Working Group held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 16 January 1970, and the second from 7 to 18 December 1970 at Geneva, Switzerland.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970:

Brazil. Representatives: Nehemias Gueiros; Evaldo Cabral de Mello.

France. Representative: Andre Tune.

Ghana. Representatives: K. K. Dei-Anang; J. E. B. Haizel. Alternate: Emmanuel Sam, Rapporteur.

Hungary. Representative: Gyula Eorsi. Alternates: Ivan Szasz; Mrs. Judit Juhasz.

India. Representative: D. A. Kamat.

Iran. Representative: Mansour Saghri.

Japan. Representative: Shinichiro Michida.

Kenya. Representative: R. J. Ombere. Alternate: B. A. Mudho.

Mexico. Representative: Jorge Barrera Graf, Chairman.

Norway. Representatives: Stein Rognlien; Jan Hellner; A. Vinding Kruse; Heikki Jokela.

Tunisia. Representative: Slaheddine Annabi.

USSR. Representative: Mrs. A. P. Strelanova. Alternate: S. Lebedev.

United Kingdom. Representative: Anthony Gordon Guest. Alternates: Henry G. Darwin; Michael John Ware.

United States. Representatives: E. Alien Farnsworth; **Lawrence H. Hoover, Jr.**

## THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of 15 Members of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965.

**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1970**

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members: Burundi, Colombia, Finland, Nepal, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syria, Zambia.

On 26 October 1970, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Belgium, Italy, Japan, and Somalia to serve for a two-year term ending 31 December 1972, to replace Colombia, Finland, Nepal, Spain and Zambia, whose terms of office were due to expire on 31 December 1970.

**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1971**

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members:

To serve until 31 December 1971: Burundi, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Argentina, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Somalia.

**PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1970**

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1970:

Month	Member	Representative
January	Burundi	Nsanzé Terence
February	China	Liu Chieh
March	Colombia	Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez
April	Finland	Max Jakobsen
May	France	Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet
June	Nepal	Major-General Padma Bahadur Khatri
July	Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa
August	Poland	Eugeniusz Kulaga
September	Sierra Leone	Davidson S. H. W. Nicol
October	Spain	Jaime de Piniés
November	Syria	George J. Tomeh
December	USSR	Y. A. Malik

**MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE**

The Military Staff Committee met fortnightly throughout 1970. The first meeting was held on 15 January and the last on 30 December 1970.

China. Acting Army Representative: Colonel Hwang Hsiung-sheng. Navy Representative: Rear Admiral Hsiung Teh-shu. Air Force Representatives: General Wang Shu-ming; Colonel Hwang Hsiung-sheng. France. Army Representative: Brigadier-General Rene

Joseph Pessey. Navy Representative: Commander J. P. Murgue (until 27 July 1970); Captain Pierre Andrieu (from 27 July 1970). Air Force Representative: Colonel J. Faberes.

USSR. Army Representative: Major-General M. I. Stolnik. Navy Representative: Captain 1st Rank V. N. Vashchenko (until 8 April 1970); Captain 1st Rank N. I. Roshchin (from 8 April 1970). Air Force Representative: Colonel V. I. Pereverzev.

United Kingdom. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General Sir George Lea (until 28 May 1970); Brigadier D. H. St. Maur Tabor (from 28 May 1970); Navy Representative: Rear Admiral C. C. H. Dunlop. Air Force Representative: Air Vice-Marshal D. Crowley-Milling (until 10 March 1970); Air Commodore C. W. Coulthard (from 10 March 1970 until 28 May 1970); Air Marshal Sir John Lapsley (from 28 May 1970).

United States. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General Richard G. Stilwell. Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral J. M. Lee (until 27 February 1970); Vice-Admiral Arnold F. Schade (from 27 February 1970). Air Force Representative: Lieutenant-General J. W. Carpenter, III (until 1 August 1970); Lieutenant-General Austin J. Russell (from 1 August 1970).

**DISARMAMENT COMMISSION**

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

**COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE**

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

**STANDING COMMITTEES**

There are two standing committees of the Security Council: the Committee of Experts (established in 1946, to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Security Council); and the Committee on the Admission of New Members. Each is composed of representatives of all Council members.

**AD HOC BODIES****UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA**

Members: Australia, Belgium, United States.

On 1 April 1961, the Commission adjourned sine die.

**UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)**

Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General Odd Bull (until 1 August 1970); Major-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo (from 1 August 1970).



UNITED NATIONS MIDDLE EAST MISSION (UNMEM):  
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-  
GENERAL TO THE MIDDLE EAST  
Gunnar V. Jarring.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA  
AND PAKISTAN (UNRIP)  
Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP  
IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNMOGIP)  
Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant-General Luis  
Tassara Gonzalez.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA  
The Sub-Committee reports to both the General  
Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.) It adjourned sine die after  
consideration of its reports at the General Assembly's  
sixteenth session in January 1962.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE POLICIES OF Apartheid  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON Apartheid)  
The Committee reports to both the General Assem-  
bly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN  
CYPRUS (UNFICYP)  
Commander: Major-General Dewan Prem Chand.  
Special Representative of the Secretary-General in  
Cyprus: Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall.  
(For a list of United Nations Member States  
contributing personnel to the Force, see p. 295.)

COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF  
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 253(1968)  
(on sanctions for Southern Rhodesia)  
Members in 1970 (until 1 October 1970): France,  
Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, USSR, United  
Kingdom, United States.

On 30 September 1970, the Security Council de-  
cided that as of 1 October 1970 the Committee would

consist of all members of the Security Council and  
that the chairmanship would rotate in English alpha-  
betical order every month according to the presidency  
of the Security Council, instead of every two months  
as previously.

Ad Hoc SUB-COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN  
PURSUANCE OF SECURITY COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION 276(1970)  
(to study ways of implementing  
resolutions on Namibia)

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, established on 30 Jan-  
uary 1970, consisted of all the members of the Secur-  
ity Council.  
Chairman: Nsanzé Terence (Burundi)

Ad-Hoc SUB-COMMITTEE ON NAMIBIA  
(re-established in pursuance of Security  
Council resolution 283(1970))

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pur-  
suance of Security Council resolution 276(1970) (see  
above) was re-established on 29 July 1970, by resolu-  
tion 283, to study further ways of implementing res-  
olutions on Namibia and to study replies submitted by  
Governments in response to the recommendations  
adopted by the Security Council.

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee consists of all the  
members of the Security Council.  
Chairman: Nsanze Terence (Burundi).

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED BY  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS  
1506TH MEETING  
(on the question of associate membership)

The Committee consists of all the members of the  
Security Council. The chairmanship is rotated month-  
ly in English alphabetical order.

SPECIAL MISSION TO GUINEA  
(Established by Security Council  
resolution 289(1970))

Members and Chief Representatives: Colombia:  
Augusto Espinosa Valderrama. Finland: Max  
Jakobsen. Nepal: Major-General Padma Bahadur  
Khatri, Chairman. Poland: Eugeniusz Kulaga.  
Zambia: Vernon Johnson Mwaanga.

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of 27  
Members of the United Nations, elected by the Gen-  
eral Assembly, each for a three-year term of office.

### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1970

To serve until 31 December 1970: Argentina, Bul-  
garia, Chad, India, Ireland. Japan, People's Repub-  
lic of the Congo, United States, Upper Volta.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Indonesia, Ja-  
maica, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, USSR, United  
Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Brazil, Ceylon,  
France, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Peru, Tunisia.

On 27 October 1970, the General Assembly elected  
Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Hungary,  
Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger  
and United States, to serve for a three-year term end-  
ing on 31 December 1973, to replace the nine mem-  
bers whose terms of office were to expire on 31  
December 1970.

### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1971

Brazil, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of the Congo,  
France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia,  
Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar,  
Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan,

Peru, Sudan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

#### SESSIONS IN 1970

Organizational Meetings for Forty-eighth Session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 to 14 January and 18 February 1970.

Forty-eighth Session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 23 March to 3 April 1970, and resumed from 11 to 28 May 1970.

Forty-ninth Session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 6 to 31 July 1970, and resumed at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 9 and 19 October, 6 and 11 to 13 November and 1 December 1970.

#### OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1970

President: J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia)

Vice-Presidents: Rachid Driss (Tunisia); Mario Franzi (Italy); Lazar Mojsov (Yugoslavia).

#### SUBSIDIARY AND OTHER RELATED ORGANS

##### SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Economic and Social Council consist of functional commissions, regional economic commissions, standing committees and ad hoc committees. In addition, there are various committees of the whole, such as the sessional committees. An Administrative Committee on Co-ordination also reports to the Council. (For details, see below.)

##### OTHER RELATED BODIES

A number of other United Nations organs, though not established by the Economic and Social Council, report in various ways to the Council or through it to other bodies. (For details, see below.)

#### SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Each of the Economic and Social Council's sessional committees consists of the 27 members of the Council.

##### SESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1970

Economic Committee

Social Committee

Co-ordination Committee

##### OFFICERS OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1970

Economic Committee. Chairman: Mario Franzi (Italy).

Social Committee. Chairman: Rachid Driss (Tunisia).

Co-ordination Committee. Chairman: Lazar Mojsov (Yugoslavia).

#### FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUBSIDIARIES

The Economic and Social Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission. Three of them, the Population Commission, the Statistical

Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meet once every two years.

The Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities meet annually.

On 8 August 1969, the Economic and Social Council decided that, starting in 1971, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women,\* which had hitherto met annually, were to meet biennially.

\* By a resolution of 15 December 1969, the General Assembly urged the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969 so that the Commission on the Status of Women might continue to meet annually; on 31 July 1970, the Council reaffirmed its decision that the Commission should meet biennially with effect from 1 January 1971.

#### STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Statistical Commission, in 1970, consisted of 24 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council.

##### Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1971: Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Brazil, Denmark, France, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Thailand, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1973: Belgium, Ireland, Libya, Morocco, Uganda, USSR, United States, Venezuela.

The members and their chief representatives at the Commission's sixteenth session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 5 to 15 October 1970, were as follows:

Australia: J. P. O'Neill; J. G. Miller, D. V. Youngman (alternates). Belgium: R. Dereymaeker. Brazil: I. Kerstenetzky. Cuba: F. Ortiz Rodriguez. Czechoslovakia: J. Kazimour, Vice-Chairman. Denmark: N. V. Skak-Nielsen. France: J. Ripert, Chairman; A. Vanoli, J. Thibau (alternates). Ghana: J. E. Tandon. India: P. C. Mahalanobis; N. T. Mathew (alternate). Indonesia: M. Abdulmadjid. Ireland: T. P. Linehan. Libya: A. S. Zoghni. Morocco: M. Benjelloun; T. Bencheikh (alternate). Panama: C. O. Quintero Alfaro. Philippines: T. A. Mijares. Poland: W. Kawalec. Thailand: (not represented). Uganda: (not represented). Ukrainian SSR: V. F. Burlin. USSR: L. M. Volodarsky. United Arab Republic: G. Askar. United Kingdom: C. A. Moser, Rapporteur; R. E. Beales, J. N. C. Hancock (alternates). United States: J. Shiskin; H. F. Venneman, G. Jaszi (alternates). Venezuela: M. A. Lopez Pacheco.

Members for 1971: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Libya, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

## POPULATION COMMISSION

The Population Commission consisted of 27 members in 1970, elected by the Economic and Social Council.

## Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1971: Central African Republic, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Pakistan, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, Kenya, New Zealand, Spain, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1973: Barbados, Gabon, Haiti, Iran, Japan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Commission did not meet in 1970.

Members for 1971: Barbados, Brazil, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD  
POPULATION CONFERENCE

On 3 April 1970, the Economic and Social Council authorized the Secretary-General to establish the Preparatory Committee to assist in formulating an agenda for the World Population Conference.

The Preparatory Committee did not meet in 1970.

## COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Commission for Social Development consisted of 32 members in 1970, elected by the Economic and Social Council.

## Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Argentina, Botswana, Cameroon, Cyprus, Iran, Mexico, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, France, Gabon, India, Lebanon, Netherlands, People's Republic of the Congo, USSR, United States, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Italy, Mauritania, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Thailand.

On 8 August 1969, the Economic and Social Council decided that, starting in 1971, the Commission for Social Development, which had hitherto met annually and whose members served three-year terms of office, would meet biennially, with its members serving four-year terms of office.

On 14 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-year period starting

1 January 1971 to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1970: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Jamaica, Japan, Somalia, Spain, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Members for 1971: Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Netherlands, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The members and their representatives at the Commission's twenty-first session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 4 to 20 March 1970, were as follows:

Argentina: Ernesto de la Guardia. Botswana: T. J. Molefhe. Byelorussian SSR: V. I. Luzgin; V. I. Pechkov (alternate). Cameroon: Guy-Lucien Sao; Eric Dikoko Quan (alternate). Canada: John A. Macdonald, Rapporteur; Jacques Corbeil (alternate). Chile: Eduardo Palma; Eduardo Hamilton (alternate). Cuba: Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada; Mario Garcia Inchaustegui (alternate). Cyprus: Mikis Demetriou Sparsis, Chairman; Michael Sherifis (alternate). Czechoslovakia: Viliam Orel; Jaroslav Stahl, Otto Jachek (alternates). France: Jacques Megret; Michel Le Diraison (alternate). Gabon: Mamadou N'Diaye. Guatemala: Roberto Barrillas Izaguirre. India: K. A. Naqvi; K. S. Rana (alternate). Iran: Mostafa Dabiri. Italy: Miss Maria Antonietta Cao-Pinna; Miss Graziella Simbolotti (alternate). Lebanon: Suleimen El-Zein; Mrs. Ruby Homsey (alternate). Mauritania: Abdallahi Ould Daddah. Mexico: Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán. Netherlands: Mrs. D. Heroma-Meilink. People's Republic of the Congo: Joseph Arthur Engouindi. Philippines: Narciso G. Reyes. Romania: Ovidiu Badina, Vice-Chairman. Sierra Leone: R. O. Forde. Spain: Manuel Alonso Olea. Sweden: Miss Lisa Mattson. Thailand: Malai Huvandana. Tunisia: Mrs. Souad Chater; Taufik Largui (alternate). USSR: N. A. Kovalsky; Mrs. V. I. Kastalskaja (alternate). United Arab Republic: Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa, Vice-Chairman; Sami Draz (alternate). United Kingdom: Duncan Fairn; A. G. R. Prosser (alternate). United States: Mrs. Jean Picker. Venezuela: Espiritu Santos Mendoza, Vice-Chairman.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS  
ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME  
AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The Advisory Committee is composed of 10 members appointed by the Secretary-General to serve in their individual capacities as experts.

Members in 1970: Myrl E. Alexander, Chairman (United States); Yoshitsugu Baba, Vice-Chairman (Japan); Torsten Eriksson (Sweden); Duncan Fairn (United Kingdom); Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (United Arab Republic); Norval Morris, Rapporteur (Australia); Jose A. A. da Cruz Rios (Brazil); K. A. Naqvi (India); B. A. Victorov (USSR).

The Advisory Committee held its fourth session at Kyoto, Japan, from 27 to 31 August 1970.

AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMME IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ad Hoc Advisory Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 1 to 4 September 1970.

Participants at the Committee's second session were: Guillermo Geisse (Chile); Miss Laila S. Hamamsy (United Arab Republic); C. D. K. Kudiabor (Ghana); N. N. Nekrasov (USSR); Harvey Perloff (United States), Chairman; Gabriel Scimemi (Italy); Khalid Shibli (Pakistan); E. Weissmann (Yugoslavia).

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on Human Rights consisted of 32 members in 1970, elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Austria, France, India, Israel, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Philippines, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Chile, Finland, Iran, Mauritania, New Zealand, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guatemala, Iraq, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

The members and their chief representatives attending the Commission's twenty-sixth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 February to 27 March 1970, were as follows:

Austria: Felix Ermacora, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Eda Weiss (alternate). Chile: Raul Bazán; Carlos Ducci (alternate). Democratic Republic of the Congo: Theodore Idzumbuir; Nicolas Bofunga (alternate). Finland: Voitto Saario; Klaus Tornudd (alternate). France: René Cassin; Pierre Juvigny (alternate). Ghana: Richard M. Akwei; G. C. N. Cudjoe (alternate). Guatemala: Mrs. Ana Maria Vargas de Ortiz, Rapporteur. India: Mrs. Qamar Ahmad; J. S. Teja, N. N. Jha (alternates). Iran: Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, Chairman; Assad K. Sadry (alternate). Iraq: H. Al-Shawi. Israel: Shabtai Rosenne; Moshe Leshem (alternate). Jamaica: Keith Johnson; Hugh N. Bonnick, Dennis Francis (alternates). Lebanon: Edouard Ghorra; Yahya Mahmassani, Samir Mobarak (alternates). Madagascar: Honoré Rakotomanana. Mauritania: Mrs. Abdallahi Ould Daddah Turkia. Morocco: Ahmed Taibi Benhima; Mohamed Mahjoubi, Abdeslam Benjelloun (alternates). Netherlands: T. C. van Boven; Miss F. Y. van der Wal (alternate). New Zealand: R. Q. Quentin-Baxter. Peru: Oscar Faura; Miss Bertha Vega (alternate). Philippines: Emilio D. Bejasa; Iluminado G. Torres, Cecilio R. Espejo (alternates). Poland: Lesek Kasprzyk; Tadeusz Strulak,

Edward Sabik, Tadeusz Kozluk (alternates). Senegal: Ibrahima Boye; Abdou Salam M'Bengue, Moustaphe Blondin Boye (alternates). Turkey: Suat Bilge; Argun Ozer (alternate). Ukrainian SSR: P. E. Nedbailo, Vice-Chairman; V. A. Kravets (alternate). USSR: N. K. Tarassov; N. I. Evdookev, V. N. Fedorov, O. N. Briouchkov (alternates). United Arab Republic: Hussein Khallaf, Vice-Chairman; Nabil Elaraby, A. Moussa, M. Mokbel (alternates). United Kingdom: Sir Keith Unwin; Mrs. M. Beryl Chitty (alternate). United Republic of Tanzania: Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey; I. A. Steiner (alternate). United States: Mrs. Rita E. Hauser. Uruguay: Augusto Legnani; Baltazar E. Brum (alternate). Venezuela: Andres Aguilar; German Nava Carrillo, Pedro E. Coll (alternates). Yugoslavia: Branimir M. Jankovic; Naste Calovski (alternate).

On 14 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-year period starting 1 January 1971 to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1970: Austria, France, India, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela.

Members for 1971: Austria, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The 26 members of the Sub-Commission are elected by the Commission on Human Rights from nominations of experts made by States Members of the United Nations in accordance with a scheme to ensure equitable geographical distribution. The members serve in their individual capacities as experts, rather than as governmental representatives, and serve for three years.

Members: Mohamed A. Abu Rannat (Sudan); Alexander Bolintineanu (Romania); Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom); Francesco Capotorti (Italy); Alvin Robert Cornelius (Pakistan); Adib Daoudy (Syria); Vicente Dfaz Samayoa (Guatemala); I. J. Durlong (Nigeria); Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr. (United States); Miss Mary N. Gichuru (Kenya); Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay); John P. Humphrey (Canada); Simon Ilako (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Jose D. Ingles (Philippines); Branimir M. Jankovic (Yugoslavia); Pierre Juvigny (France); Ahmed Kettani (Morocco); Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (United Arab Republic); Antonio Martinez Baez (Mexico); J. Martiñez Cobo (Ecuador); Erik Nettel (Austria); Paul Nikiema (Upper Volta); Nicodeme Ruhashyankiki (Rwan-

da); Y. M. Rybakov (USSR); Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile); Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey (United Republic of Tanzania).\*

\* Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey was listed as a national of Barbados at the Sub-Commission's twenty-third session.

The Sub-Commission held its twenty-third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 10 to 28 August 1970. The following members and alternates attended:

Mohamed A. Abu Rannat (Sudan). Luigi Ferrari Bravo (alternate) (Italy). Peter Calvocoressi; P. B. Hall (alternate) (United Kingdom). Rafael Castillo Valdes (alternate) (Guatemala). Alvin Robert Cornelius; A. K. A. Karim (alternate) (Pakistan). Aurel Cristescu (alternate) (Romania). Adib Daoudy (Syria). I. J. Durlong (Nigeria). Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr.; John Carey, George Gowen (alternates) (United States). Miss Mary M. Gichuru (Kenya). Hector Gros Espiell; Miss Graziella Dubra (alternate) (Uruguay). John P. Humphrey, Chairman (Canada). Simon Ilako (Democratic Republic of the Congo). Jose D. Ingles; Alejandro D. Yango (alternate) (Philippines). Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman; N. D. Caloroki (alternate) (Yugoslavia). Pierre Juvigny; Jean Dominique Parlim (alternate) (France). Ahmed Kettani, Vice-Chairman (Morocco). Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa; Mohab Moustafa Mokbel (alternate) (United Arab Republic). Antonio Martinez Baez, Rapporteur (Mexico). J. Martinez Cobo; Horacio Sevilla Borja (alternate) (Ecuador). Erik Nettel (Austria). Paul Nikiema (Upper Volta). Nicodème Ruhashyankiki (Rwanda). Y. M. Rybakov; V. N. Federov (alternate) (USSR). Hernan Santa Cruz; José Piñera (alternate) (Chile). Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey (Barbados).

#### AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PERIODIC REPORTS

The Ad Hoc Committee, a subsidiary of the Commission on Human Rights, held its 1970 meetings between 16 February and 12 March at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: France:

Mrs. Nicole Questiaux. Philippines: Emilio D. Bujasa, Chairman/Rapporteur. Poland: Edward Sabik. Senegal: Abdou Salam M'Bengue. USSR: V. N. Federov. United Kingdom: Mrs. M. Beryl Chitty; P. B. Hall. United States: Arthur M. Stillman; L. Ivar Nelson. Venezuela: Andres Aguilar.

#### COMMITTEE ON RIGHTS OF ARRESTED PERSONS

Members in 1970: Austria, Chile, Philippines, Senegal.

#### AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON THE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

(Established by resolutions 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV) adopted on 6 March 1967 and 16 February 1968 respectively by the Commission on Human Rights)

The mandate of this Working Group included consideration of allegations of infringements of trade union rights in southern Africa.

Members in 1970: Ibrahima Boye, Chairman/Rapporteur (Senegal); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); N. N. Jha (India); Luis Marchand Stens (Peru); Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey (United Republic of Tanzania).

#### SPECIAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

VIOLATIONS IN OCCUPIED AREAS IN THE MIDDLE EAST (Established by resolution 6 (XXV)

adopted on 4 March 1969

by the Commission on Human Rights)

The Special Working Group was established by the Commission on Human Rights to investigate allegations of violations by Israel of the 1949 Geneva Convention (relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war) in territories occupied by Israel as a result of hostilities in the Middle East, and for that purpose to receive communications and to hear witnesses. It was composed of the members of the Commission's Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa (see above).

#### COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission consisted of 32 members in 1970, elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Botswana, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Japan, Madagascar, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Chile, Costa Rica, France, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Romania.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Mauritania, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's twenty-third session held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 23 March to 10 April 1970, were as follows:

Austria: Mrs. Irmgard Probst, Miss Helga Bidmon. Belgium: Mrs. A. Hilaire-Guilain; Mrs. M. L. Ernst-Henrion, Mrs. N. Staels-Dompas, Mrs. M. van Hemeldonck (alternates). Botswana: (not represented). Byelorussian SSR: Mrs. L. P. Marinkovich, Vice-Chairman; V. N. Lisitsky (alternate). Canada: Miss Sylva M. Gelber. Chile: Mrs. Mimi Marinovic de Jadresic, Chairman; Miss Wilna Saavedra (alternate). Colombia: Mrs. Esmeralda Arboleda de Cuevas Cancino. Costa Rica: Mrs. Violeta Madrigal Mora. Cyprus: Cleanthis Vakis; Michael Sherifis (alternate). Dominican Republic: Mrs. Licelott Marte de Barrios; Mrs. Inova Marte Hoppiz (alternate). France: Miss

Jeanne Chaton; Jacques Bourgoin (alternate). Ghana: (not represented). Hungary: Mrs. Hanna Bokor; J. Sas (alternate). Iran: Mrs. Effat Nahvi; Mrs. Homa Afzal (alternate). Iraq: Mrs. Suad K. Ismail; Mustafa Kamil Yasseen, F. El Obaidi (alternates). Japan: Miss Taki Fujita; Mrs. Hisako Takahashi (alternate). Liberia: Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson, Vice-Chairman. Madagascar: (not represented). Malaysia: Aishah Binte Haji Abdul Ghani. Mauritania: (not represented). Morocco: Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi. Nicaragua: Mrs. Olga Nunez de Sabalos. Norway: Mrs. Eva Kolstad, Vice-Chairman. Philippines: Mrs. Leticia Ramos-Shahani, Rapporteur; Miss Delia Domingo (alternate). Romania: Mrs. Florica Andrei. Spain: Miss Carmen Salinas; Mrs. Carola Ribed de Varcancel (alternate). Tunisia: Mrs. Souad Chater. USSR: Mrs. T. N. Nicolaeva; Mrs. V. I. Kastalskaja (alternate). United Arab Republic: Mrs. Aziza Hussein; Abdel Raouf El Reedy (alternate). United Kingdom: Mrs. John Tilney; M. S. Baker-Bates (alternate). United States: Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz. Uruguay: Mrs. Ofelia Machado Bonet.

On 8 August 1969, the Economic and Social Council decided that, starting in 1971, the Commission on the Status of Women, which had hitherto met annually and whose members served three-year terms of office, would meet biennially, with its members serving four-year terms of office; the Council reaffirmed this decision on 31 July 1970.

On 14 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council elected the following\* for a four-year term starting 1 January 1971 to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1970: Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Nigeria, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Members for 1971: Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

\* On 30 July 1970, Finland was elected by the Council as the eleventh member starting 1 January 1971.

#### COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

In 1970, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs consisted of 24 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of (a) countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves; (b) countries which are im-

portant in the manufacture of narcotic drugs; and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1971: Canada, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Peru, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1973: Brazil, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

The members and their chief representatives at the Commission's first special session from 12 to 30 January 1970 and second special session from 28 September to 3 October 1970, both held at Geneva, Switzerland, were as follows:

Brazil: Dr. H. de Britto Firmeza. Canada: Dr. R. A. Chapman; J. D. McCarthy (alternate). Dominican Republic: Dr. J. Patxot Vallejo; F. Herrera-Roa (alternate). Federal Republic of Germany: Dr. H. Danner; Dr. Elsa von Kotzebue (alternate). France: Dr. J. Mabileau; Mrs. G. Hirlemann (alternate). Ghana: T. E. C. Sagoe. Hungary: Dr. Bela Boles; Dr. J. Prohaszka, † J. Sas (alternates). India: D. P. Anand; N. Krishnan (alternate). Iran: Dr. H. A. Azarakhch. Jamaica: Dr. S. P. W. Street,\* A. H. Thompson. † Japan: Dr. Tsutomu Shimomura; Shinji Kaneda,\* O. Watanabe† (alternates). Lebanon: Colonel J. Moujaès. Mexico: J. Barona Lobato. Pakistan: S. Ahmad,† A. K. A. Karim,\* S. A. D. Bukhari,\* T. O. Hyder† (alternates). Peru: Dr. N. Zegarra Araujo. Sweden: B. Rexed; S. C. R. Martens (alternate). Switzerland: J. P. Bertschinger; J. Benoit,† T. Kemény\* (alternates). Togo: Dr. F. Johnson-Romuald. Turkey: Ozdemir Benler,\* A. C. Kirca;† A. A. Akyamac,† Dr. T. Alan\* (alternates). USSR: E. Babaian. United Arab Republic: Dr. A. W. Sadek; General Y. A. Bahader,\* Dr. H. H. El-Hakim† (alternates). United Kingdom: P. Beedle; F. Stewart (alternate). United States: J. E. Ingersoll; W. M. Kotschnig,† D. E. Miller (alternates). Yugoslavia: D. Nikolic.

Officers at the first special session:

Chairman: J. P. Bertschinger (Switzerland).  
First Vice-Chairman: P. Beedle (United Kingdom).  
Second Vice-Chairman: D. P. Anand (India).  
Rapporteur: Dr. F. Johnson-Romuald (Togo).

Officers at the second special session:

Chairman: P. Beedle (United Kingdom).  
First Vice-Chairman: D. P. Anand (India).  
Second Vice-Chairman: Dr. F. Johnson-Romuald (Togo).  
Rapporteur: J. E. Ingersoll (United States).

\* Attended the first special session.

† Attended the second special session.

Members for 1971: Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

### REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

There are four regional economic commissions:

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)  
 Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)  
 Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)  
 Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission and its subsidiary organs.

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Committee on Agricultural Problems; Chemical Industry Committee; Coal Committee; Conference of European Statisticians; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Industry and Materials Committee; Inland Transport Committee; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments; Steel Committee; Timber Committee; Committee on the Development of Trade; Committee on Water Problems.

Some of these committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

In addition, the Commission annually establishes a Sessional Committee to examine the reports of its principal subsidiary bodies before their discussion in plenary meetings.

The members and their chief representatives at the twenty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Europe, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 14 to 24 April 1970, were as follows:

Albania: T. Sterjo. Austria: R. Martins. Belgium: J. P. Van Bellinghen. Bulgaria: E. Mateev, Chairman. Byelorussian SSR: F. S. Martinkevitch. Cyprus: (not represented). Czechoslovakia: M. Klusak. Denmark: B. Abrahamson. Federal Republic of Germany: S. Schnippenkoetter. Finland: P. Talvitie. France: J. Dupraz. Greece: Ion Alexandre Tziras. Hungary: Janos Szita. Iceland: (not represented). Ireland: J. W. Lennon. Italy: Giorgio Smoquina. Luxembourg:

M. Fischbach. Malta: E. V. Saliba. Netherlands: M. H. van Wijk; J. Kaufmann, Vice-Chairman. Norway: J. Boyesen. Poland: J. Winiewicz. Portugal: F. de Alcambra Pereira. Romania: Nicolae Ecobescu. Spain: E. Perez Hernandez y Moreno. Sweden: E. von Sydow. Turkey: Ozdemir Benler. Ukrainian SSR: A. M. Baranovskii. USSR: V. M. Vinogradov. United Kingdom: Sir Eugene Melville. United States: Christopher H. Phillips. Yugoslavia: A. Vratusa.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Khmer Republic,\* Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Western Samoa.  
 Associate Members: Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Territory of Papua and New Guinea †.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the Commission's work.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to Khmer Republic.

† The Territory of Papua and New Guinea was admitted as an associate member on 16 July 1970.

The following are the main subsidiary bodies set up by the Commission: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; Committee on Trade; Transport and Communications Committee; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; Conference of Asian Economic Planners; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning; Conference of Asian Statisticians; Regional Conference on Water Resources Development; Asian Population Conference; Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Governing Council, Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning; Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee; Asian Industrial Development Council; Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation; Asian Conference on Industrialization; Typhoon Committee.

Some of these committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

The Commission established a sessional Committee of the Whole at its twenty-sixth session held in April 1970.

The members and associate members and their chief representatives at ECAFE's twenty-sixth session, held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 14 to 27 April 1970, were as follows:

Members: Afghanistan: Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Vice-Chairman. Australia: William McMahon, Vice-Chairman. Burma: U Tun Win. Ceylon: A. T.

Moorthy. China: W. H. Fei. France: Arthur Conté. India: B. R. Bhagat. Indonesia: Adam Malik, Vice-Chairman; Ismael M. Thajeb, Vice-Chairman. Iran: A. H. Hamzavi, Vice-Chairman. Japan: Kiichi Aichi, Koichiro Asakai. Khmer Republic: Phlek Phoeun.\* Laos: H. Saignasith. Malaysia: Mohamed Khir bin Johari, Vice-Chairman. Mongolia: T. S. Demiddavag. Nepal: Bhekh Bahadur Thapa. Netherlands: L. H. J. B. van Gorkom. New Zealand: J. R. Marshall, Vice-Chairman. Pakistan: A. F. A. Hussain. Philippines: Ernesto M. Maceda, Vice-Chairman. Republic of Korea: Pyo Wook Han. Republic of Viet-Nam: Duong Kich Nhuong. Singapore: E. W. Barker. Thailand: Boonrod Binson, Chairman. USSR: A. A. Rozanov. United Kingdom: B. Whitaker. United States: Glenn A. Olds. Western Samoa: Tofa Siaosi.

Associate Members: Brunei: Pengiran Dato Momin, B. P. H. Ismail. Fiji: Vijay R. Singh. Hong Kong: P. Y. Tang.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to Khmer Republic.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)  
Members: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate Members: British Honduras (Belize), West Indies Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and the territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent (collectively, as a single member) ).

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following main subsidiary bodies: Trade Committee and Central American Economic Co-operation Committee. These bodies have set up various sub-committees and working groups.

The Governing Council, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and the Governing Council, Latin American Demographic Centre, also report to the Commission.

The Committee of the Whole of ECLA held its fifth extraordinary session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 4 to 6 May 1970, and its sixth extraordinary session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 22 and 23 June 1970. The members and associate members represented and their chief representatives were as follows:

Members: Argentina: Eduardo Bradley, Carlos H. Bunge,\* Guillermo J. McGough.† Barbados: O. H. Jackman,† A. A. Brathwaite,\* E. G. Rochester,† Miss A. O. Mellowes.† Bolivia: Walter Guevara Arze; Guillermo Scott Murga (alternate).\* Brazil:

Joao Augusto de Araújo Castro, Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, José Artur D. Medeiros. Canada: Yvon Beaulne, D. C. Reece,† C. O. Spencer; O. W. Dier (alternate).\* Chile: Jose Piñera, Fernando Zegers, Carlos Ducci,† Fernando Montaner. Colombia: Joaquin Vallejo Arbeláez, Néstor Hernando Parra, Mrs. Teresa de Zea. Costa Rica: Luis Dobles Sanchez,\* Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish. Cuba: Carlos Rafael Rodriguez,† Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada,\* Orlando Pereira, Luis Caso Alonso,† Filiberto Lopez Vega,† Jose Ignacio Rivero Milan,† Oscar Gutierrez Fernández,† Juan Miguel Carbonell Cordero,† Pedro Morales Carballo (alternate).\* Dominican Republic: Luis Raul Betances,\* Manuel Labour.† Ecuador: Leopoldo Benites,† Eduardo Cabezas. El Salvador: Reynaldo Galindo Pohl.\* Rafael Zaldívar Brizuela. France: Gabriel Lisette,\* Marcel Bouquin,† Bernard Prague,† Iván-Martin Witkowski (alternate).\* Guatemala: Maximiliano Kestler,† William Cesar Méndez Montenegro. Guyana: P. A. Thompson, N. M. S. Stoby. Haiti: Marcel Antoine,† Raoul Siclait.\* Honduras: Salomon Jimenez Munguía, Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley.† Jamaica: Keith Johnson, Probyn V. Marsh,† Hugh Bonnick. Mexico: Francisco Cuevas Cancino,† Santiago Meyer Picon,† Federico Ramirez Martén.\* Netherlands: S. G. M. Rozendal,\* H. A. F. Heidweiler, G. Ringnald,† J. F. Boddens Hosang, V. P. Bareno (alternates).\* Nicaragua: Guillermo Lang; José Roman, Gilberto Pérezalonso (alternates).\* Panama: Aquilino E. Boyd,† Dídimo Rios. Paraguay: Miguel Solano López,† Victor Manuel Jara Recalde; Victor Manuel Godoy (alternate).\* Peru: General Edgardo Mercado Jarrín,† Manuel F. Maurtua,\* Carlos Alzamora,† Juan Jose Calle,† Luis Alvarado,† Jose Guzman, Oscar Faura,† Julián Torres, Alvaro de Soto,† Sinecio Jarama.† Trinidad and Tobago: M. O. St. John; M. S. D. Aziz (alternate).\* United Kingdom: Mark E. Alien,\* David H. T. Hildyard,† Miss Susan Darling; D. F. Milton (alternate).\* United States: Glenn A. Olds,\* Seymour Maxwell Finger,† John W. McDonald, Paxton T. Dunn, Alan Flanagan,† Benjamin Moser (alternate).\* Uruguay: Augusto Legnani, Baltazar E. Brum. Venezuela: Germán Nava Carrillo, Pedro E. Coll,† Jesus Alberto Fernández, Freddy Christians (alternates).\*

Associate Members: British Honduras (Belize): (not represented). West Indies Associated States: E. Leblanc,\* W. H. Bramble, C. Sorhaindo (alternates).\*

\* Attended fifth extraordinary session only.

† Attended sixth extraordinary session only.

#### Officers at Fifth Extraordinary Session

Chairman: Eduardo Bradley (Argentina).

First Vice-Chairman: M. O. St. John (Trinidad and Tobago).

Second Vice-Chairman: O. W. Dier (Canada).

Rapporteur: Jesus Alberto Fernández (Venezuela).

#### Officers at Sixth Extraordinary Session

Chairman: José Piñera (Chile).



First Vice-Chairman: Seymour Maxwell Finger (United States).  
 Second Vice-Chairman: Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez (Colombia).  
 Rapporteur: Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala).

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

Members: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa,\* Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.

Associate Members: Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical area of the Commission, and States, other than Portugal, responsible for international relations in those territories (i.e., France, Spain and the United Kingdom).

\* On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established Working Parties on: Intra-African Trade ; Monetary Management and Inter-African Payments; Industry and Natural Resources; Transport and Telecommunications; Agriculture ; Economic Integration; Manpower and Training.

The Working Parties, composed of experts or specialists nominated by Governments to serve on a quasi-permanent basis, replace standing committees, and some of them have established subsidiary bodies.

Other subsidiary bodies of ECA include: the Conference of African Planners; the Conference of African Statisticians; the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training; the Technical Committee of Experts; and the Executive Committee.

The Commission's regular biennial sessions are at the ministerial level and are known as the Conference of Ministers.

The Commission did not meet in 1970.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES

In 1970, the Economic and Social Council had the following Standing Committees:

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning  
 Committee for Programme and Co-ordination  
 Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development  
 Committee for Development Planning  
 Committee on Natural Resources

#### COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

This Committee is composed of 13 members of the Economic and Social Council elected annually on the basis of equitable geographical representation as follows: five members from African-Asian States; four members from Western European and other States; two members from Latin American States; two members from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1970: Bulgaria: Stefan Todorov. France: Jean Dominique Paolini. Ghana: Michael K. Namon. India: N. N. Jha, Chairman. Jamaica: Dennis Francis. Kenya: A. E. Osanya-Nyeneque. Norway: Haakon Hjelde, Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur. Pakistan: Munir Akram. Sudan: Omer El-Sheikh. USSR: N. I. Yevdokeyev. United Kingdom: Mrs. M. Beryl Chitty. United States: Arthur M. Stillman. Uruguay: Augusto Legnani, Alberto D. Fajardo.

#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning consisted of 27 members in 1970, elected by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of a pattern to ensure equitable geographical distribution. The Committee meets biennially, its members serving four-year terms of office.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1971: Chile, France, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Panama, USSR, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1973: Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Finland, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Tunisia.

The Committee did not meet in 1970.

Members for 1971: Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Panama, Pakistan, Tunisia, USSR. United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

#### COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

On 13 January 1970, the Economic and Social Council reconstituted the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consist of 21 States Members

of the United Nations elected by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution as follows: five from African States; five from Western European and other States; four from Asian States; four from Latin American States; three from socialist States of Eastern Europe. Except for the initial period, the term of office for the members would be three years; for the initial three-year period, the term of office for members would be determined by lot for one-year, two-year, or three-year terms. On 14 January 1970, the following members were elected by the Council:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Argentina, France, Ghana, Mauritania, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Brazil, India, Japan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Denmark, Guyana, Malta, Pakistan, United Kingdom.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination held its fourth session from 26 January to 6 February 1970, its fifth session from 27 April to 12 May 1970, its sixth session from 25 May to 5 June 1970 and its seventh session from 9 to 16 September 1970, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The Committee held an additional meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, on 1 July 1970. The members and their chief representatives in 1970 were as follows:

Argentina: Ernesto de la Guardia, Eduardo Bradley, Miss Ruth Guevara Achaval, Carlos Bunge. Brazil: Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, Jose Artur D. Medeiros. Bulgaria: Stefan Todorov. Byelorussian SSR: O. N. Pashkevich, O. A. Tikhonov. Denmark: Bjorn Olsen, Mogens Isaksen, Ernst Henrik Schmiegelow, Peter Hansen. France: Maurice Viaud, Ivan-Martin Witkowski, Roger Establie, Jean Fèvre, Robert Faurif, Bernard Prague. Ghana: Emmanuel Sam, K. Sekyama, Mrs. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans, M. Hamenoo. Guyana: D. E. E. Pollard, N. M. S. Stoby. India: S. Sen, Muchkund Dubey, Ranjit Gupta. Japan: Takeshi Naito, Makato Taniguchi, Tadayuki Nonoyama. Malta: Arvid Pardo, Saviour J. Stellini. Mauritania: Abdallahi Ould Daddah, Mohamed El Moctar Bal. Pakistan: Agha Shahi, S. A. Karim, Reaz Rahman, M. Farooq, Munir Akram. Philippines: Privado G. Jimenez, Leandro I. Verceles, Ernesto C. Garrido. Sierra Leone: M. B. Ganda. Trinidad and Tobago: Mrs. S. M. Solomon, L. A. Wiltshire, B. Rambissoon. Uganda: E. Otema Allimadi, S. T. Bigombe, Francis G. Okelo. USSR: N. K. Tarassov, A. V. Zakharov, L. S. Lobanov, G. P. Lissov, N. Y. Yevdokeyev, V. A. Anissimov, O. N. Briouchkov, B. K. Udin. United Kingdom: Mark E. Alien, John I. M. Rhodes, J. W. A. Wilberforce, Mrs. M. Beryl Chitty, Derek F. Milton. United Republic of Tanzania: C. S. M. Mselle, I. A. Steiner. United States: Glenn A. Olds, Clarence I. Blau, Paxton T. Dunn.

#### Officers for 1970:

**Chairman:** S. Sen (India).

**Vice-Chairmen:** Bjorn Olsen (Denmark) (until 5 May 1970), Arvid Pardo (Malta) (from 5 May 1970); L. A. Wiltshire (Trinidad and Tobago) (until 5 May 1970), N. M. S. Stoby (Guyana) (from 5 May 1970); Stefan Todorov (Bulgaria).

**Rapporteur:** C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania).

On 13 January 1971, the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-year period starting 1 January 1971 to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1970: Colombia, France, Nigeria, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United States.

Members in 1971: Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Denmark, France, Guyana, India, Japan, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

The Advisory Committee consists of 24 members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments. The mandate of the Advisory Committee expires 31 December 1971.

The Advisory Committee held its thirteenth session from 1 to 10 April 1970, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members (to serve until 31 December 1971): Pierre Victor Auger (France). Daniel Bovet (Italy). M. Castel (Algeria). Carlos Chagas (Brazil). W. K. Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania). Josef Charvat (Czechoslovakia). J. M. Gvishiani, Vice-Chairman (USSR). Alexander Keynan (Israel). T. Kristensen (Denmark). T. A. Lambo, Vice-Chairman (Nigeria). Sir Arthur Lewis (St. Lucia). L. Mukendi (Democratic Republic of the Congo). S. S. Peters (Canada). Oliverio Phillips (Colombia). Sarwono R. Prawirohardjo (Indonesia). Abdus Salam (Pakistan). Irimie Staicu (Romania). Manekial Sankalchand Thacker (India). V. L. Urquidi (Mexico). N. B. Videnov (Bulgaria). Sir Ronald Walker, Chairman (Australia). Carroll Louis Wilson (United States). Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom).\* M. Yeganeh (Iran).

\* On 13 November 1970, the Economic and Social Council approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint Lord Patrick Blackett (United Kingdom) as a member of the Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death, on 16 July 1970, of Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom), for the remainder of the latter's term of office.

The Committee has established a number of ad hoc and functional working groups.

## COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Committee for Development Planning is composed of 18 experts representing different planning systems, who are appointed by the Economic and Social Council from nominees of the Secretary-General, to serve in their personal capacities for a period of three years.

The Committee held its sixth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 15 January 1970.

Members (to serve until 31 December 1971) : Gamani Corea (Ceylon). Nazih Deif (United Arab Republic). A. N. Efimov (USSR). Paul Kaya (People's Republic of the Congo). J. A. Lacarte (Uruguay). John P. Lewis (United States).<sup>\*†</sup> J. H. Mensah (Ghana). Saburo Okita (Japan). Josef Pajestka, Rapporteur (Poland). M. L. Qureshi, Vice-Chairman (Pakistan). K. N. Raj (India). W. B. Reddaway (United Kingdom).<sup>†</sup> J. Ripert (France). Raul Saez (Chile).<sup>†</sup> Germánico Salgado (Ecuador). Jakov Sirotkovic (Yugoslavia). Jan Tinbergen, Chairman (Netherlands). Zdenek Vergner (Czechoslovakia).

<sup>\*</sup> On 3 April 1970, the Economic and Social Council approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint John P. Lewis (United States) as a member of the Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death, on 14 December 1969, of Max F. Millikan (United States), for the remainder of the latter's term of office.

<sup>†</sup> Did not attend the sixth session.

## COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee was established by the Economic and Social Council on 27 July 1970 as a standing committee composed of 27 States Members of the United Nations, to be elected by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The membership was increased to 38 by the Council on 13 November 1970. For the initial period, 19 of the members were to serve for two years and 19 for four years, the term of office to be determined by drawing lots. The representatives of the States Members on the Committee were to be as far as possible experts in the field of natural resources.

On 1 December 1970, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members to serve on the Committee:

To serve until 31 December 1972: Algeria, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1974: Argentina, Australia, Central African Republic, France, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

The Committee did not meet in 1970.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Attending the meetings of ACC in 1970 were the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads (or their representatives) of the following organizations:

International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also representing International Finance Corporation and International Development Association); International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; and International Atomic Energy Agency.

The executive head of the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade also attended meetings in 1970.

In addition, the executive heads (or their representatives) of the following bodies attended ACC meetings in 1970: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Development Programme; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Institute for Training and Research; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; and World Food Programme.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has established a number of standing sub-committees and working groups.

## OTHER RELATED BODIES

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
Governing Council of UNDP

Panel of Consultants on the Capacity Study

Advisory Panel on Programme Policy

Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Executive Board of UNICEF

Programme Committee

Committee on Administrative Budget

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

International Narcotics Control Board

United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization  
Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

Board of Directors of UNRISD

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Group of Experts on Explosives

Group of Rapporteurs on the Packaging of Dangerous Goods

#### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

##### GOVERNING COUNCIL OF UNDP

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) consists of 37 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Nineteen seats are allocated to developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and to Yugoslavia, to be filled as follows: seven from Africa, six from Asia and six from Latin America, it being understood that agreement has been reached among the developing countries to accommodate Yugoslavia.

Seventeen seats are allocated to economically more developed countries to be filled as follows: 14 from Western European and other countries, and three from Eastern Europe.

The terms of office of these 36 members run for three years, one third of them being elected each year.

The thirty-seventh seat on the Governing Council rotates among the groups of countries mentioned above in accordance with the following nine-year cycle:

First and second years: Western European and other countries

Third, fourth and fifth years: Eastern European countries

Sixth year: African countries

Seventh year: Asian countries

Eighth year: Latin American countries

Ninth year: Western European and other countries

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, United Arab Republic, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1971: Chile, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Mauritania, Netherlands, Panama, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1972: Cameroon, Cuba, Denmark, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Governing Council held two special sessions during 1970 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, the first from 16 to 26 March and the second on 8 September.

The Council held its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 to 30 January

1970, and its tenth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 9 to 30 June 1970. The members and their chief representatives were as follows:

Algeria: Hocine Djoudi;\* Mrs. C. Sellami-Meslem.† Austria: Mrs. Erna Sailer. Belgium: Edouard Decastiaux;\* J. P. van Bellinghen.† Cameroon: Salomon Bakoto, Third Vice-President. Canada: Harry J. Hodder;\* M. F. Strong.† Chile: Hernán Santa Cruz; Hector Valenzuela\* (alternate), Second Vice-President. Cuba: Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada; Carlos Rafael Rodríguez.† Czechoslovakia: Miroslav Kadlec;\* Jiri Svab.† Denmark: Wilhelm Ulrichsen. Federal Republic of Germany: Heinz Herrmann;\* Walter Rau.† Finland: Matti Kahiluoto; Jaakko Iloniemi.† France: Maurice Viaud. India: S. Sen;\* M. G. Kaul;† M. Dubey (alternate), First Vice-President. Italy: Mario Franzì; Giovanni Scolamiero (alternate), Rapporteur. Ivory Coast: Simeon Ake;\* Amadou Traore. Japan: Takeshi Naito. Jordan: Muhammad H. El-Farra;\* M. W. Tell.† Malaysia: Noor Adlan; P. S. Lai.† Mauritania: Abdallahi Ould Daddah;\* Mohamed El Moctar Bal. Mexico: Juan Gallardo Moreno. Netherlands: Charles Rutten. Pakistan: Agha Shahi;\* K. Mahmood, † Panama: Aquilino E. Boyd;\* Jose Maria Espino González.† People's Republic of the Congo: Ekondy Akala. Peru: Manuel F. Mautua;\* J. de la Fuente.† Philippines: Privado G. Jimenez;\* Hortencio J. Brillantes.† Poland: Włodzimierz Natorf, President. Romania: Gheorghe Diaconescu;\* Constantin Ene.† Sweden: Ernst Michanek. Switzerland: Sigismund Marcuard. Syria: George J. Tomeh;\* Mowaffak Allaf.† USSR: L. I. Mendelevich;\* V. A. Sergeev.† United Arab Republic: Abdel Halim Badawi;\* Hussein Khallaf.† United Kingdom: Mark E. Alien;\* W. A. C. Mathieson.† United Republic of Tanzania: Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey;\* Salim A. Salim.† United States: Glenn A. Olds. Venezuela: Andres Aguilar.

\* Representative at the ninth session.

† Representative at the tenth session.

On 14 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-year period starting 1 January 1971 to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1970: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, France, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Uganda.

Members for 1971: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Uganda, United Kingdom, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

##### PANEL OF CONSULTANTS ON THE CAPACITY STUDY

This group of consultants was appointed by the Governing Council in 1968, in their individual capac-

ity, to give advice on a regular basis at different stages of the preparation of a study of the capacity of the United Nations system to carry out an expanded development programme.

The Panel met on 29 and 30 January 1970, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members: Bunchana Atthakor (Thailand). Ali Attiga (Libya). Mamadou Aw (Mali). David Bell (United States). Ernst Michanek, Chairman (Sweden). Raul Saez (Chile). Janos Szita (Hungary). A.V.Zakharov (USSR).

Commissioner for the Capacity Study: Sir Robert Jackson.

#### ADVISORY PANEL ON PROGRAMME POLICY

On 30 September 1970, the Administrator of UNDP established the Advisory Panel consisting of eminent specialists to aid in designing policies to strengthen further the capacity of the United Nations development system.

Members: Lord Caradon (United Kingdom); Sir Arthur Lewis (St. Lucia); Edwin W. Martin (United States); Ernst Michanek (Sweden); Saburo Okita (Japan); I. G. Patel (India); Raúl Prebisch (Argentina); S. A. Skachkov (USSR); M. F. Strong (Canada).

Chairman: David A. Morse (United States).

Ex Officio Members: Philippe de Seynes (United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs), the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

#### INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF UNDP (IACB)

The Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP consists of 15 members (the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, or their representatives), and the heads of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The Executive Directors of the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees are invited to participate as appropriate.

The Board meets under the chairmanship of the Administrator or Deputy Administrator of UNDP; the member organizations carry out projects for UNDP, financed from voluntary contributions by Governments.

The organizations represented at the special session of the Board, held from 3 to 5 February 1970, at the ninth session held on 31 March and 1 April, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and at the tenth session, held on 26 and 27 October 1970 at Geneva, Switzerland, were:

United Nations; International Labour Organisa-

tion; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency; and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the World Food Programme.

Administrator of UNDP: Paul G. Hoffman

Deputy Administrator of UNDP: C. V. Narasimhan

#### UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963 and came into existence in 1965. The Executive Director of the Institute reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

##### EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNICEF

The Board consists of 30 Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 July 1970: Cameroon, China, Dominican Republic, France, Guinea, Iraq, Poland, Uganda, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1971: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 July 1972: Bulgaria, Chile, Indonesia, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

In 1970, the Executive Board held a series of meetings between 20 April and 1 May, and also held an organizational meeting (with its composition as of 1 August 1970) on 1 May, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

On 3 April 1970, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a three-year period starting 1 August 1970 to fill vacancies occurring on 31 July 1970: China, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Italy, Malawi, Poland, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

The Executive Board has established two committees: the Programme Committee and the Com-

mittee on Administrative Budget. In addition, UNICEF participates in a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, an FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee and an FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group.

Executive Director of UNICEF: Henry R. Labouisse

#### PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

On 16 June 1969, the Executive Board of UNICEF decided to enlarge the Programme Committee to a Committee of the Whole for the period 1 August 1969 to 31 July 1970.

Chairman: Nils Thedin (Sweden) (until 21 April 1970); Salomon Bakoto (Cameroon) (until 31 July 1970).

On 1 May 1970, the Executive Board decided to constitute the Programme Committee as a Committee of the Whole, effective 1 August 1970.

Chairman: Hans Conzett (Switzerland).

#### COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

Members (until 31 July 1970): Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, France, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: P. P. I. Vaidyanathan (India).

Members (from 1 August 1970): Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, France, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: P. P. I. Vaidyanathan (India).

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Committee reports through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The International Narcotics Control Board was established under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. The Economic and Social Council elects the Board's 11 Members, three from candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and eight from Members of the United Nations or Parties to the Convention, to serve in their individual capacity for a three-year term.

The board held its sixth session from 25 May to 5 June 1970 and its seventh session from 26 October to 13 November 1970, both at Geneva, Switzerland.

Members in 1970:\*

Elected from candidates submitted by WHO: Michel A. Attisso (Senegal); Marcel Granier-Doyeux, Vice-President (Venezuela); Dr. Imre Vertes (Hungary). Elected from candidates submitted by Governments: Malik Mohammad Aslam, Vice-President (Pakistan); Sir Harry Greenfield, President (United Kingdom); Dr. Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab

Republic); Dr. Tatsuo Kariyone (Japan); Sukru Kaymakcalan (Turkey); E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India); Paul Reuter (France); Leon Steinig, Rapporteur (United States).

\* These members were elected on 31 May 1967 to serve for a term of three years from 2 March 1968, the date the Board entered upon its duties.

On 14 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members of the Board to take office 2 March 1971 for a three-year term:

Members elected from candidates submitted by WHO: Michel A. Attisso (Senegal); Marcel Granier-Doyeux (Venezuela); Sukru Kaymakcalan (Turkey).

Members elected from candidates submitted by Governments: Dr. N. Barcov (USSR); F. Carranza (Peru); Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom); Dr. T. Itai (Japan); E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India); P. Di Mattei (Italy); Paul Reuter (France); Leon Steinig (United States).

#### UNITED NATIONS/FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

This 24-member Committee, the governing body of the World Food Programme, held its seventeenth session from 6 to 15 April 1970 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and its eighteenth session from 2 to 6 November 1970 at Rome, Italy.

Members in 1970:

To serve until 31 December 1970: Australia,\* Federal Republic of Germany,† France,† Jamaica,† New Zealand,† Peru,\* Tunisia,\* United Kingdom.\*

To serve until 31 December 1971: Argentina,\* Canada,† Chile,† Denmark,\* India,† Niger,\* Turkey,\* United States.†

To serve until 31 December 1972: Ghana,† Indonesia,† Ireland,\* Mexico,† Netherlands,† Pakistan,\* Sweden,\* United Arab Republic.\*

\* Elected by the Economic and Social Council.

† Elected by the FAO Council.

On 13 January 1971, the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-year term to fill the vacancies which occurred on 31 December 1970: Australia, Kenya, Peru, United Kingdom.

On 25 November 1970, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) elected the following for a three-year term to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1970: Federal Republic of Germany, France, New Zealand, Uruguay.

Members in 1971: Argentina,\* Australia,\* Canada,† Chile,† Denmark,\* Federal Republic of Germany,† France†, Ghana†, India,† Indonesia,† Ireland,\* Kenya,\* Mexico,† Netherlands,† New Zealand,† Niger,\* Pakistan,\* Peru,\* Sweden,\* Turkey,\* United Arab Republic,\* United Kingdom,\* United States,† Uruguay.†

- \* Elected by the Economic and Social Council,
- f Elected by the FAO Council.

Executive Director of the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization Joint Administrative Unit: Francisco Aquino

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF UNRISD

In 1970, the Board of Directors consisted of:

The Chairman, appointed by the Secretary-General: Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands).

Seven members nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms of office as follows (to serve until 1 July 1972): Gonzalo Aguirre Beltran (Mexico); Jacques Delors (France); Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia); Philip M. Hauser (United States); Akhter Hameed Khan (Pakistan); Gunnar Karl Myrdal (Sweden); Jan Szczepanski (Poland), Vice-Chairman.

Seven ex officio members, consisting of: a representative of the Secretary-General; the Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; the Director of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; the Director of UNRISD; the representatives of two of the following specialized agencies in annual rotation with the remaining two agencies as members and observers: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organization (members); International Labour Organisation and Food and Agriculture Organization (observers).

#### COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Members (experts appointed by the following countries): Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom, United States.

The Committee did not meet in 1970.

On 22 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council decided that the membership of the Committee of Experts might be raised to 10 should further Governments of Member States wish to make available, at the request of the Secretary-General and at their own expense, experts to serve on the Committee.

#### GROUP OF EXPERTS ON EXPLOSIVES

Members (experts appointed by the following countries): Federal Republic of Germany, France, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group did not meet in 1970.

On 22 May 1970, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Group of Experts should con-

tinue to function as a subsidiary body of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

#### GROUP OF RAPPORTEURS ON THE PACKING OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Members (rapporteurs appointed by the following countries): Federal Republic of Germany, Italy (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Rapporteurs held its tenth session from 10 to 20 August 1970 at Geneva, Switzerland.

#### AD HOC BODIES

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation

Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries

#### COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### Ad Hoc WORKING GROUP ON THE QUESTION OF A DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Members: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

On 18 December 1968, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone sine die the question of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

#### Ad Hoc COMMITTEE ON THE SURVEY PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The members and chief representatives who attended the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 February to 6 March 1970 were as follows:

Algeria: Mohamed Berrezoug. Bulgaria: Stefan Todorov. Cameroon: Guy-Lucien Sao. Canada: D. C. Reece; R. D. Lucas. Czechoslovakia: Rastislav Lacko; Miroslav Sykora. France: Ivan-Martin Witkowski; Bernard Prague. Guatemala: Maximiliano Kestler; William C. Mendez Montenegro. India: Ranjit Gupta. Iraq: Adnan Raouf; Adnan Attarbash; Ayad Abdul Rasak. Italy: Mario Franz; Alessandro Quaroni; Giovanni Scolamiero, Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur. Mexico: Santiago Meyer Picon. Netherlands: Charles Rutten; G. Ringnalda. Pakistan: Munir Akram. Peru: Jose Guzmán. Philippines: Leandro I. Verceles, Chairman; Francisco M. Rodriguez. Sierra Leone: O. W. Harding. Togo: Alexandre J. Ohin; Augustin Laré. USSR: L. S. Lobanov. United Kingdom: Mark E. Alien. Miss Susan Darling. United Republic of

Tanzania: Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey; I. A. Steiner.  
United States: Glenn A. Olds; Paxton T. Dunn.  
Venezuela: Jesus Alberto Fernández; Freddy Christians.

Ad Hoc GROUP OF EXPERTS ON TAX TREATIES  
BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
The Ad Hoc Group met at Geneva, Switzerland,  
from 20 April to 1 May 1970.

Members: Carlos C. Martinez Molteni (Argentina);  
Miss Milka Casanegra (Chile), Vice-Chairman;  
Helmut Debatin (Federal Republic of Germany);  
Pierre Kerlan (France); A. N. E. Amissah (Gha-

na); K. S. Sundara Rajan (India); Simcha Gafni  
(Israel); Jiro Yoshikuni (Japan);\* W. H. van den  
Berge (Netherlands); A. Sheel (Norway), Vice-  
Chairman/Rapporteur; Qamarul Islam (Pakistan);  
Ambrosio M. Lina (Philippines); Hamzah Merghani  
(Sudan), Chairman; Kurt Locher (Switzerland);  
Rachid Sfar (Tunisia); Adnan Baser Kafaoglu  
(Turkey);\* J. A. Johnstone (United Kingdom);  
Nathan Gordon (United States).

\* Mitsuo Sato (Japan) and Sermet Refik Pasin  
(Turkey), took the place of Jiro Yoshikuni (Japan)  
and Adnan Baser Kafaoglu (Turkey) at the meetings  
in 1970.

## THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down  
that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust  
Territories  
Permanent members of the Security Council which do  
not administer Trust Territories  
As many other members elected for a three-year term  
by the General Assembly as will ensure that the  
membership of the Council is equally divided between  
United Nations Members which administer  
Trust Territories and those which do not.\*

\* There were no elected members of the Trusteeship  
Council in 1970. New Zealand ceased to be a member  
of the Trusteeship Council upon the accession of  
Nauru to independence on 31 January 1968 and the  
United Kingdom changed its status from that of an  
administering member to that of a non-administering  
member. The remaining two members administering  
territories (Australia and the United States) thus be-  
came a minority on the Council. China, France, USSR  
and the United Kingdom continued as members of  
the Trusteeship Council, in accordance with Article  
86 b of the Charter; thus the parity called for in that  
Article between administering and non-administering  
powers could no longer be maintained.

### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1970

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia,  
United States.

Non-Administering Members: China, France, USSR,  
United Kingdom.

### SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1970

The Trusteeship Council held its thirty-seventh ses-  
sion at United Nations Headquarters, New York, be-  
tween 26 May and 19 June 1970.

### OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1970

President: Sir Laurence McIntyre (Australia).  
Vice-President: J. D. B. Shaw (United Kingdom).

(For list of representatives to the Council, see  
APPENDIX v.)

### VISITING MISSIONS

#### UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1970

Members: Kenneth Henry Rogers (Australia), Chair-  
man; Meng-Hsien Wang (China); Alain Des-  
champs (France); David N. Lane (United King-  
dom).

On 19 June 1970, the Trusteeship Council decided  
to dispatch a visiting mission to the Trust Territory  
of New Guinea in 1971, and invited the following to  
submit nominations for membership: France, Iraq,  
Sierra Leone, United Kingdom.

## THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

### JUDGES OF THE COURT

The International Court of Justice consists of 15  
Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General  
Assembly and the Security Council, voting inde-  
pendently.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving  
in 1970, with the year their respective terms of of-  
fice were due to end, listed in order of precedence:

Judge	Country of Nationality	End of Term*
Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, President	Pakistan	1973
Fouad Ammoun, Vice- President	Lebanon	1976
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	United Kingdom	1973
Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico	1973



Judge	Country of Nationality	End of Term*
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1973
Andre Gros	France	1973
Cesar Bengzon	Philippines	1976
Sture Petren	Sweden	1976
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1976
Charles D. Onyeama	Nigeria	1976
Hardy C. Dillard	United States	1979
Louis Ignacio-Pinto	Dahomey	1979
Federico de Castro	Spain	1979
Platon D. Morozov	USSR	1979
Eduardo Jimenez de Aréchaga	Uruguay	1979

\* Term expires on 5 February of year indicated.

Registrar: Stanislas Aquarone  
Deputy Registrar: William Tait

#### CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE

(as elected by the Court on 20 February 1970)

Members: Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Fouad Ammoun, Luis Padilla Nervo, Cesar Bengzon, Manfred Lachs.

Substitute members: Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Federico de Castro.

#### PARTIES TO THE COURT'S STATUTE

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-members have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

In addition, the Court is open to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Viet-Nam, which have filed with the Registry of the Court declarations prescribed by the Security Council for that purpose.

#### STATES ACCEPTING THE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1970: Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Khmer Republic,\* Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Pan-

ama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to Khmer Republic.

#### ORGANS AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY OPINIONS FROM THE COURT

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly; Security Council.

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of the General Assembly; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association; International Monetary Fund; World Health Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency.

#### COMMITTEES OF THE COURT

The Court has established the following committees, all of which are standing committees except for the Committee for the Revision of the Rules of Court:

##### ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Members: Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Fouad Ammoun, Isaac Forster, Sture Petren, Hardy C. Dillard.

##### COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Manfred Lachs, Charles D. Onyeama, Hardy C. Dillard.

##### LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: Sture Petren, Hardy C. Dillard, Louis Ignacio-Pinto.

##### COMMITTEE FOR THE REVISION OF THE RULES OF COURT

Members: Manfred Lachs, Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Platon D. Morozov, Eduardo Jimenez de Aréchaga.

## PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

(As at 31 December 1970)

## SECRETARIAT

**Secretary-General: U Thant**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**  
 Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: C. V. Narasimhan  
 Under-Secretary-General in Charge of General Assembly Affairs: Constantin A. Stavropoulos

**OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS**  
 Under-Secretaries-General: Ralph J. Bunche, Jose Rolz-Bennett

**OFFICE FOR INTER-AGENCY AFFAIRS**  
 Assistant Secretary-General: Martin Hill

**OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**  
 Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Constantin A. Stavropoulos

**OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT**  
 Under-Secretary-General: Andrew A. Stark

**OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER**  
 Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: **Bruce R. Turner**

**OFFICE OF PERSONNEL**  
 Assistant Secretary-General, Director of Personnel: Mohamed Habib Gherab

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS**  
 Under-Secretary-General: Leonid N. Kutakov

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**  
 Under-Secretary-General: Philippe de Seynes  
 Assistant Secretary-General, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation: Victor Hoo  
 Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe: Janez I. Stanovnik  
 Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: U Nyun  
 Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America: Carlos Quintana  
 Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa: Robert K. A. Gardiner

**DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**  
 Under-Secretary-General: Issoufou S. Djermakoye

**OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION**  
 Assistant Secretary-General: Agha Abdul Hamid

**OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES**  
 Under-Secretary-General: Jiri Nosek

**OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES**  
 Assistant Secretary-General: David B. Vaughan

**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA**  
 Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi

## SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

**UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)**  
 Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Henry R. Labouisse

**UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNMOGIP)**  
 Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant-General Luis Tassara González

**UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNRIP)**  
 Representative: Frank P. Graham

**UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)**  
 Chief of Staff: Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo

**UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)**  
 Commissioner-General: Laurence Michelmore

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**  
 High Commissioner: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)**  
 Administrator: Paul G. Hoffman  
 Deputy Administrator: C. V. Narasimhan  
 Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming: Mver Cohen  
 Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports: Rajendra Coomaraswamy  
 Assistant Administrator and Associate Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming: Paul-Marc Henry

**UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)**  
 Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Chief S. O. Adebo

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND  
DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

Secretary-General: Manuel Perez-Guerrero

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT  
ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Ibra-  
ham H. Abdel-RahmanUNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN  
CYPRUS (UNFICYP)Commander: Major-General D. P. Chand  
Special Representative of the Secretary-General in  
Cyprus: Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall

## UNITED NATIONS MIDDLE EAST MISSION (UNMEM)

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative:  
Gunnar V. Jarring

On 31 December 1970, the total number of staff, other than technical assistance experts, employed by the United Nations under probationary, permanent and fixed-term appointments stood at 10,577. Of these, 3,691 were in the professional and higher categories

and 6,886 in the general service, manual workers and field service categories. There were 2,134 technical assistance experts employed by the United Nations at 31 December 1970.

## APPENDIX IV

### MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

#### MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION

TWENTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION, 15 SEPTEMBER—17 DECEMBER 1970

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Liberia.	Plenary meeting 1839
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meetings 1839, 1933.
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly:	
(a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;	Plenary meeting 1839.
(b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary meetings 1900, 1901, 1905, 1929. Resolution 2636 (XXV).
4. Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 1839.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.	First Committee meetings 1723, 1724. Special Political Committee meetings 690, 691. Second Committee meetings 1308, 1309. Third Committee meetings 1736, 1737. Fourth Committee meetings 1872-1874. Fifth Committee meetings 1355, 1356. Sixth Committee meetings 1176, 1177. Plenary meetings 1839, 1840.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.	Plenary meeting 1840.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1843.
8. Adoption of the agenda.	General Committee meetings 187-190. Plenary meetings 1843, 1860, 1909.
9. General debate.	Plenary meetings 1841, 1842, 1844-1851, 1853-1859.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	Plenary meeting 1927.
11. Report of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 1927. Resolution 2699(XXV).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Second Committee meetings 1311, 1317-1327, 1343-1345, 1348, 1349, 1352-1354. Fifth Committee meetings 1404, 1407. Plenary meetings 1918, 1925. Resolutions 2659, 2681-2687(XXV). Third Committee meetings 1791, 1816-1820. Plenary meetings 1913, 1930. Resolutions 2643, 2714-2717(XXV). Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1912-1914, 1916, 1917. Plenary meeting 1928. Fifth Committee meeting 1417. Plenary meeting 1932.
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917. Plenary meeting 1928. Resolution 2700 (XXV).
[Requests for hearings and oral hearings (concerning Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea):	Fourth Committee meetings 1887, 1896, 1905.]

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
14. Report of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary meeting 1927.
15. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Plenary meeting 1917. Resolution 2655(XXV).
16. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 1885.
17. Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meeting 1886.
18. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board.	Plenary meeting 1912.
19. Election of fourteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.	Plenary meeting 1903.
20. Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meeting 1405. Plenary meeting 1916. Resolution 2651 (XXV).
21. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 1860, 1862-1870, 1872-1883, 1927. Resolution 2627(XXV).
22. The situation in the Middle East.	General Committee meeting 188. Plenary meetings 1884, 1886-1897, 1933. Resolution 2628(XXV).
23. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. [Requests for hearings and oral hearings (concerning French Somaliland):	Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1913-1917. Fifth Committee meeting 1419. Plenary meetings 1920, 1922-1929, 1933. Resolutions 2708-2711 (XXV).
24. Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Fourth Committee meetings 1909-1911.]
25. (a) Question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction;	Plenary meetings 1861, 1862, 1866. Resolution 2621 (XXV).
(b) Marine pollution and other hazardous and harmful effects which might arise from the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction: report of the Secretary-General;	General Committee meetings 187, 188. First Committee meetings 1724, 1726, 1773-1789, 1794-1796, 1798-1801. Fifth Committee meeting 1420. Plenary meetings 1843, 1933. Resolutions 2749, 2750(XXV).
(c) Views of Member States on the desirability of convening at an early date a conference on the law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General;	
(d) Question of the breadth of the territorial sea and related matters.	
26. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.	General Committee meetings 188, 190. First Committee meetings 1726, 1773, 1790-1793. Fifth Committee meeting 1419. Plenary meeting 1932. Resolution 2733 (XXV).

## Agenda Item

## Consideration and Action Taken

27. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. First Committee meetings 1726, 1748-1764, 1767, 1772, 1776, 1781, 1783. Plenary meeting 1919. Resolutions 2660, 2661 (XXV).
28. Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. First Committee meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764, 1765. Plenary meeting 1919. Resolution 2662 (XXV).
29. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. First Committee meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764. Plenary meeting 1919. Resolution 2663 (XXV).
30. Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States: report of the Secretary-General. First Committee meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764, 1772. Plenary meeting 1919. Resolution 2664 (XXV).
31. Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control: report of the International Atomic Energy Agency. First Committee meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764, 1772. Plenary meeting 1919. Resolution 2665 (XXV).
32. Consideration of measures for the strengthening of international security: report of the Secretary-General. First Committee meetings 1724-1740, 1795, 1797. Plenary meeting 1932. Resolution 2734 (XXV).
33. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. Special Political Committee meeting 692. Fifth Committee meeting 1361. Plenary meeting 1864. Resolution 2623 (XXV).
34. The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Special Political Committee meetings 692-715, 724, 725, 730, 731. Fifth Committee meeting 1401. Plenary meetings 1843, 1864, 1921, 1933. Resolutions 2624, 2671 (XXV).
35. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: report of the Commissioner-General. Special Political Committee meetings 726-730, 732-743. Plenary meetings 1918, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1926, 1931. Resolutions 2656, 2672, 2728 (XXV).  
[Requests for hearings and oral hearings: Special Political Committee meetings 726, 730, 732, 734.]
36. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. Special Political Committee meetings 715-723. Plenary meeting 1921. Resolution 2670 (XXV).
37. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board. Second Committee meetings 1327, 1332-1335, 1357, 1362-1365. Fifth Committee meeting 1420. Plenary meeting 1931. Resolutions 2724-2726 (XXV).
38. United Nations Industrial Development Organization:
  - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board; Second Committee meetings 1328-1331, 1335, 1338. Fifth Committee meeting 1384. Plenary meeting 1912. Resolutions 2637-2639 (XXV).
  - (b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director. Second Committee meeting 1328. Plenary meeting 1912.
39. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director. Second Committee meetings 1336, 1337. Plenary meeting 1912. Resolution 2640 (XXV).
40. Operational activities for development:
  - (a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme: reports of the Governing Council; Second Committee meetings 1339-1342. Plenary meeting 1925. Resolutions 2688, 2689 (XXV).
  - (b) Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
41. United Nations Capital Development Fund. Second Committee meetings 1339-1343, 1358. Plenary meeting 1925. Resolution 2690 (XXV).
42. Second United Nations Development Decade. General Committee meeting 187. Second Committee meetings 1309-1317, 1338. Plenary meetings 1871, 1883, 1912. Resolutions 2626, 2641 (XXV).
43. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment: report of the Secretary-General. Second Committee meetings 1350-1352, 1355. Fifth Committee meeting 1407. Plenary meeting 1918. Resolution 2657 (XXV).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
44. Question of the establishment of an international university: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 1359-1361. Fifth Committee meeting 1414. Plenary meeting 1925. Resolution 2691 (XXV).
45. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 1354-1356, 1360, 1361, 1364. Plenary meeting 1926. Resolution 2692 (XXV).
46. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 1737-1740, 1804-1812. Plenary meeting 1929.
47. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 1737-1740, 1780-1788, 1792-1804. Plenary meeting 1922. Resolutions 2673-2677 (XXV).
48. Housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 1817, 1820. Plenary meeting 1930. Resolution 2718(XXV).
49. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 1737-1740, 1814-1816. Fifth Committee meeting 1418. Plenary meeting 1930. Resolution 2713 (XXV).
50. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 1738, 1740, 1813, 1814. Plenary meeting 1930. Resolution 2712(XXV).
51. Freedom of information: (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information; (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.	General Committee meeting 187. Third Committee meetings 1738, 1739, 1820. Plenary meeting 1930. Resolution 2722 (XXV).
52. Question of the elderly and the aged.	General Committee meetings 187, 188. Third Committee meetings 1737, 1739, 1820. Plenary meeting 1930.
53. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: (a) International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General; (b) Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General; (c) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; (d) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 1760-1780. Fifth Committee meeting 1384. Plenary meeting 1915. Resolutions 2646-2648 (XXV).
54. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: (a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance; (b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.	Third Committee meeting 1820. Plenary meeting 1930.
55. Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 1737-1760. Plenary meeting 1901. Resolution 2633(XXV).
56. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General.	General Committee meeting 187. Third Committee meeting 1820. Plenary meeting 1930. Resolution 2721 (XXV).
57. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Third Committee meetings 1740, 1789-1791. Plenary meeting 1915. Resolution 2650(XXV).

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| 58. Technical assistance in the field of narcotics: report of the Secretary-General.   | Third Committee meetings 1818-1820. Plenary meeting 1930. Resolutions 2719, 2720(XXV).   |
| 59. Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General.   | Third Committee meeting 1820. Plenary meeting 1930.  |
| 60. The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.   | Third Committee meetings 1760-1780. Plenary meeting 1915. Resolution 2649 (XXV).   |
| 61. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:<br>(a) Report of the Secretary-General;<br>(b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.   | Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1913-1917. Plenary meeting 1928. Resolution 2701 (XXV).   |
| 62. Question of Namibia:<br>(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;<br>(b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;<br>(c) Establishment of a United Nations Fund for Namibia;<br>(d) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.<br>[Requests for hearings and oral hearings: | General Committee meeting 187. Fourth Committee meetings 1874-1888, 1890-1899, 1906. Fifth Committee meeting 1401. Plenary meeting 1923. Resolutions 2678-2680 (XXV).<br><br>Plenary meeting 1923. |
| 63. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration:<br>(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;<br>(b) Report of the Secretary-General.<br>[Requests for hearings and oral hearings:  | Fourth Committee meetings 1874-1876, 1878, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1888, 1890-1892.]<br>Fourth Committee meetings 1874-1886, 1888-1897, 1899, 1900, 1906. Plenary meeting 1928. Resolution 2707 (XXV).   |
| 64. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<br>[Requests for hearings and oral hearings:   | Fourth Committee meetings 1874, 1875, 1883, 1884, 1886-1892, 1897.]<br>Fourth Committee meetings 1874-1886, 1888, 1893, 1894, 1898-1900, 1906, 1910. Plenary meeting 1916. Resolution 2652 (XXV).  |
| 65. Question of Fiji: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.   | Fourth Committee meetings 1890-1892.]<br>General Committee meetings 187, 189. Fourth Committee meeting 1877. Plenary meeting 1863.   |
| 66. Question of Oman: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.   | General Committee meetings 187, 188. Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1913-1915, 1917. Fifth Committee meeting 1419. Plenary meeting 1928. Resolution 2702 (XXV).                  |



Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
67. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1915, 1917. Plenary meeting 1928. Resolution 2703 (XXV).
68. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:	Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1912-1914, 1916, 1917. Plenary meeting 1928. Resolution 2704 (XXV).
(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;	
(b) Report of the Secretary-General.	
69. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1911-1913. Fifth Committee meeting 1415. Plenary meeting 1928. Resolution 2706(XXV).
70. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1896, 1897, 1901-1909, 1913-1915. Plenary meeting 1928. Resolution 2705 (XXV).
71. Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1969 and reports of the Board of Auditors:	Fifth Committee meetings 1385, 1401. Plenary meeting 1917. Resolution 2653(XXV).
(a) United Nations;	
(b) United Nations Development Programme;	
(c) United Nations Children's Fund;	
(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;	
(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;	
(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	
72. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1970.	Fifth Committee meetings 1359-1361, 1419, 1420. Plenary meeting 1932. Resolution 2729(XXV).
73. Budget estimates for the financial year 1971.	Fifth Committee meetings 1356-1359, 1361-1372, 1374, 1376-1423. Plenary meeting 1933. Resolutions 2738-2748 (XXV).
74. Planning estimate for the financial year 1972.	Fifth Committee meetings 1356, 1387-1390, 1401. Plenary meeting 1917.
75. Pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meeting 1409. Plenary meeting 1926. Resolution 2693(XXV).
76. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:	
(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	Fifth Committee meetings 1358, 1375, 1405. Plenary meetings 1861, 1898, 1926. Resolution 2620(XXV).
(b) Committee on Contributions;	Fifth Committee meeting 1370. Plenary meeting 1898. Resolution 2629 (XXV).
(c) <b>Board of Auditors;</b>	Fifth Committee meeting 1369. Plenary meeting 1898. Resolution 2630(XXV).

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| (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;   | Fifth Committee meeting 1415. Plenary meeting 1926. Resolution 2694(XXV).   |
| (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;  | Fifth Committee meeting 1372. Plenary meeting 1898. Resolution 2631 (XXV).  |
| (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.  | Fifth Committee meetings 1378, 1415. Plenary meeting 1926. Resolution 2695(XXV).  |
| 77. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.  | Fifth Committee meetings 1370-1375, 1398, 1399. Plenary meeting 1917. Resolution 2654(XXV).   |
| 78. Audit reports relating to expenditure by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:  | Fifth Committee meeting 1419. Plenary meeting 1932. Resolution 2730 (XXV).  |
| (a) Allocations from the Technical Assistance Account of the United Nations Development Programme;   |   |
| (b) Allocations from the Special Fund Account of the United Nations Development Programme.   |   |
| 79. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.  | Fifth Committee meetings 1356, 1377, 1381, 1384, 1401, 1404, 1408, 1409, 1417, 1422. Plenary meeting 1932. Resolution 2731 (XXV).                   |
| 80. Implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies:   | Fifth Committee meetings 1356, 1369, 1375-1379, 1381, 1384-1386, 1413, 1415, 1417-1420, 1423. Plenary meeting 1933. Resolution 2735(XXV).           |
| (a) Report of the Secretary-General;   |   |
| (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.  |   |
| 81. Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.   | Fifth Committee meetings 1413, 1415, 1420. Plenary meeting 1932. Resolution 2732 (XXV).   |
| 82. Personnel questions:   | Fifth Committee meetings 1402, 1404-1408, 1410, 1411, 1413, 1416, 1417, 1423. Plenary meeting 1933. Resolutions 2736, 2737(XXV).                    |
| (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;   |   |
| (b) Other personnel questions.   |   |
| 83. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.  | Fifth Committee meetings 1413, 1415. Plenary meeting 1926. Resolution 2696(XXV).  |
| 84. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session.   | Sixth Committee meetings 1186-1193, 1196, 1197, 1200. Fifth Committee meetings 1371, 1374, 1376, 1381. Plenary meeting 1903. Resolution 2634(XXV).  |
| 85. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States. | Sixth Committee meetings 1177-1184. Plenary meetings 1860, 1883. Resolution 2625(XXV).  |
| 86. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its third session.   | Sixth Committee meetings 1194-1199, 1201, 1205. Plenary meeting 1903. Resolution 2635(XXV).   |
| 87. Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression.  | Sixth Committee meetings 1202-1209, 1211-1214. Plenary meeting 1914. Resolution 2644(XXV).  |
| 88. Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations.  | General Committee meeting 187. Sixth Committee meetings 1238-1244. Fifth Committee meeting 1413. Plenary meetings 1843, 1926. Resolution 2697(XXV). |
| 89. Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28.   | General Committee meeting 187. Sixth Committee meetings 1237, 1238. Plenary meeting 1920.   |

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
90. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General.	Sixth Committee meetings 1229, 1231, 1235-1238. Fifth Committee meeting 1411. Plenary meeting 1926. Resolution 2698(XXV).
91. Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses.	Sixth Committee meetings 1225, 1228, 1230-1236. Fifth Committee meeting 1410. Plenary meeting 1920. Resolution 2669(XXV).
92. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly.	General Committee meeting 187. Fifth Committee meeting 1380. Plenary meetings 1898, 1933. Resolution 2632 (XXV).
93. Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).	First Committee meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764. Plenary meeting 1919. Resolution 2666(XXV).
94. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security.	First Committee meetings 1726, 1748-1762, 1764, 1765, 1771, 1772. Fifth Committee meetings 1404, 1407. Plenary meeting 1919. Resolution 2667(XXV).
95. The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States.	Second Committee meetings 1346-1348. Plenary meeting 1918. Resolution 2658(XXV).
96. Review of the role of the International Court of Justice.	General Committee meeting 187. Sixth Committee meetings 1210-1218, 1224-1230. Fifth Committee meeting 1401. Plenary meeting 1931. Resolution 2723 (XXV).
97. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.	General Committee meeting 188. First Committee 1902, 1904, 1906-1911, 1913. Resolution 2642(XXV).
98. Question of Korea:	General Committee meeting 188. First Committee meetings 1724, 1726, 1741-1749, 1766-1771, 1800. Plenary meetings 1843, 1919. Resolution 2668(XXV).
(a) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;	
(b) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;	
(c) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.	
[Invitation aspects:	First Committee meetings 1741-1749.]
99. Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel.	General Committee meeting 189. Sixth Committee meetings 1198, 1219-1223, 1225, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1231. Plenary meetings 1860, 1914. Resolution 2645 (XXV).
100. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	General Committee meeting 189. Plenary meetings 1860, 1863. Resolution 2622(XXV).
101. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.	General Committee meetings 188, 190. Special Political Committee meetings 727, 744-751. Fifth Committee meeting 1419. Plenary meetings 1909, 1931. Resolution 2727 (XXV).
The General Assembly, during its twenty-fifth session held from 15 September to 17 December 1970, also heard addresses by the following Heads of State or Government at the plenary meetings indicated in parentheses:	
Barbados: Errol Walton Barrow, Prime Minister (1866)*	Chad: François Tombalbaye, President (1882).*
Cameroon: Ahmadou Ahidjo, President (1945).	China: Yen Chia-kan, Prime Minister (1875).*
	Central African Republic: General Jean-Bedel Bokassa, President (1875).*
	Costa Rica: José Figueres, President (1869).*
	Cyprus: His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios, President (1882).*
	Dahomey: Hubert Maga, President of the Presidential Council (1882).*

- Denmark: Hilmar Baunsgaard, Prime Minister (1879).\*
- Ethiopia: His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I (1882).\*
- Fiji: Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister (1876).\*
- Finland: Urho Kekkonen, President (1881).\*
- Gabon: Albert Bernard Bongo, President (1867).\*
- Gambia: Sir Dawda K. Jawara, President (1848).
- Ghana: K. A. Busia, Prime Minister (1876).\*
- India: Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister (1881).\*
- Ireland: John M. Lynch, Prime Minister (1879).\*
- Israel: Mrs. Golda Meir, Prime Minister (1876).\*
- Jamaica: H. L. Shearer, Prime Minister (1875).\*
- Japan: Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister (1877).\*
- Khmer Republic: Cheng Heng, Head of State (1873).\*
- Laos: Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister (1873).\*
- Lesotho: Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister (1873).\*
- Malta: Giorgio Borg Olivier, Prime Minister (1874).\*
- Mauritania: Moktar Ould Daddah, President (1877).\*
- Mauritius: Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister (1875).\*
- Morocco: Ahmed Laraki, Prime Minister (1878).\*
- Netherlands: P. J. S. de Jong, Prime Minister (1874).\*
- Nicaragua: General Anastasio Somoza, President (1881).\*
- Norway: Per Borten, Prime Minister (1881).\*
- Pakistan: General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, President (1878).\*
- Panama: Demetrio B. Lakas, President (1875).\*
- Peru: General Ernesto Montagne, Prime Minister (1865).\*
- Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Council of State (1872).\*
- Senegal: Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister (1872).\*
- Swaziland: Prince Makhosini, Prime Minister (1873).\*
- Sweden: Olof Palme, Prime Minister (1874).\*
- United Kingdom: Edward Heath, Prime Minister (1881).\*
- United Republic of Tanzania: Julius K. Nyerere, President (1867).\*
- United States: Richard M. Nixon, President (1882).\*
- Upper Volta: General Sangoulé Lamizana, President (1873).\*
- Yemen: Mohsen Alaini, Prime Minister (1868).\*
- Yugoslavia: Mitja Ribicic, President of the Federal Executive Council (1875).\*
- Zambia: Kenneth David Kaunda, President (1872).\*

\* Heads of State or Government who spoke at meetings held during the commemorative session of the General Assembly, held from 14 to 24 October 1970, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

<sup>1</sup> On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to Khmer Republic.

## General Debate

The General Debate at the opening phase of the Assembly's twenty-fifth session began at the 1841st plenary meeting on 17 September 1970 and finished at the 1859th plenary meeting on 2 October 1970. Representatives of the following countries took part, speaking at the plenary meeting listed:

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Albania	1851	28 Sep.
Algeria	1859	2 Oct.
Argentina	1954	30 Sep.
Australia	1846	23 Sep.
Austria	1855	30 Sep.
Belgium	1856	1 Oct.
Bolivia	1849	24 Sep.
Brazil	1841	17 Sep.
Burma	1853	29 Sep.
Byelorussian SSR	1854	30 Sep.
Cameroon	1845	22 Sep.
Canada	1848	24 Sep.
Ceylon	1859	2 Oct.
Colombia	1846	23 Sep.
Costa Rica	1847	23 Sep.
Cuba	1858	2 Oct.
Dominican Republic	1844	21 Sep.

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Ecuador	1855	30 Sep.
El Salvador	1847	23 Sep.
France	1842	18 Sep.
Gambia	1848	24 Sep.
Ghana	1853	29 Sep.
Guatemala	1855	30 Sep.
Guinea	1859	2 Oct.
Haiti	1851	28 Sep.
Honduras	1853	29 Sep.
Iceland	1853	29 Sep.
India	1858	2 Oct.
Indonesia	1857	1 Oct.
Iran	1857	1 Oct.
Iraq	1854	30 Sep.
Israel	1851	28 Sep.
Italy	1857	1 Oct.
Japan	1842	18 Sep.
Kenya	1845	22 Sep.
Khmer Republic	1855	30 Sep.
Kuwait	1849	24 Sep.
Lebanon	1844	21 Sep.
Liberia	1856	1 Oct.
Libya	1856	1 Oct.
Madagascar	1851	28 Sep.

## APPENDIX IV

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Mexico	1850	25 Sep.	Tunisia	1859	2 Oct.
Morocco	1858	2 Oct.	Turkey	1849	24 Sep.
Netherlands	1856	1 Oct.	Ukrainian SSR	1858	2 Oct.
New Zealand	1853	29 Sep.	United Kingdom	1848	24 Sep.
Norway	1842	18 Sep.	United States	1854	30 Sep.
Pakistan	1853	29 Sep.	Uruguay	1841	17 Sep.
Paraguay	1855	30 Sep.	Venezuela	1841	17 Sep.
People's Republic of the Congo	1855	30 Sep.	Yugoslavia	1850	25 Sep.
Peru	1842	18 Sep.	Zambia	1848	24 Sep.
Philippines	1855	30 Sep.			
Rwanda	1850	25 Sep.	The representatives of the following countries spoke in reply to certain statements made during the General Debate at the plenary meetings indicated in parentheses: Costa Rica (1858); Cuba (1858); Cyprus (1849); El Salvador (1853); Guinea (1859); India (1853, 1857); Iran (1854, 1857); Iraq (1854, 1857); Italy (1857); Libya (1857); Malaysia (1855); Nicaragua (1858); Pakistan (1853, 1857); Portugal (1859); Saudi Arabia (1851); United Arab Republic (1851, 1854); United Kingdom (1857).		
Sierra Leone	1847	23 Sep.			
Singapore	1844	21 Sep.			
Somalia	1850	25 Sep.			
South Africa	1857	1 Oct.			
Sudan	1859	2 Oct.			
Syria	1856	1 Oct.			
Thailand	1846	23 Sep.			
Togo	1849	24 Sep.			
Trinidad and Tobago	1857	1 Oct.			

## Commemorative Session

A commemorative session to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations began at the 1865th plenary meeting on 14 October 1970 and finished at the 1883rd plenary meeting on 24 October 1970. Representatives of the following countries took part, speaking at the plenary meetings listed:

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Afghanistan	1873	19 Oct.	France	1879	22 Oct.
Albania	1876	21 Oct.	Gabon	1867	15 Oct.
Algeria	1882	23 Oct.	Ghana	1876	21 Oct.
Barbados	1866	14 Oct.	Greece	1865	14 Oct.
Belgium	1882	23 Oct.	Guyana	1876	21 Oct.
Brazil	1877	21 Oct.	Hungary	1868	15 Oct.
	1883	24 Oct.	India	1881	23 Oct.
Bulgaria	1876	21 Oct.	Indonesia	1878	22 Oct.
Burundi	1874	20 Oct.	Iran	1865	14 Oct.
Canada	1865	14 Oct.	Ireland	1879	22 Oct.
	1883	24 Oct.	Israel	1876	21 Oct.
Central African Republic	1875	20 Oct.	Italy	1879	22 Oct.
Chad	1882	23 Oct.	Jamaica	1875	20 Oct.
Chile	1876	21 Oct.	Japan	1877	21 Oct.
China	1875	29 Oct.	Jordan	1879	22 Oct.
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1870	16 Oct.	Khmer Republic	1873	19 Oct.
Costa Rica	1869	16 Oct.	Laos	1873	19 Oct.
Cyprus	1882	23 Oct.	Lebanon	1867	15 Oct.
Czechoslovakia	1881	23 Oct.	Lesotho	1873	19 Oct.
Dahomey	1882	23 Oct.	Liberia	1867	15 Oct.
Denmark	1879	22 Oct.	Libya	1870	16 Oct.
Dominican Republic	1866	14 Oct.	Luxembourg	1878	22 Oct.
Ecuador	1874	20 Oct.	Madagascar	1866	14 Oct.
Ethiopia	1882	23 Oct.	Malaysia	1868	15 Oct.
Fiji	1876	21 Oct.	Mali	1873	19 Oct.
Finland	1881	23 Oct.	Malta	1874	20 Oct.
			Mauritania	1877	21 Oct.
			Mauritius	1875	20 Oct.
			Mongolia	1878	22 Oct.
			Morocco	1878	22 Oct.
			Nepal	1870	16 Oct.
			Netherlands	1874	20 Oct.
			New Zealand	1877	21 Oct.
			Nicaragua	1881	23 Oct.

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Niger	1873	19 Oct.	Tunisia	1874	20 Oct.
Nigeria	1869	16 Oct.	Uganda	1879	22 Oct.
	1883	24 Oct.	USSR	1877	21 Oct.
Norway	1881	23 Oct.	United Arab Republic	1869	16 Oct.
Pakistan	1878	22 Oct.	United Kingdom	1881	23 Oct.
Panama	1875	20 Oct.	United Republic of Tanzania	1867	15 Oct.
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	1872	19 Oct.	United States	1882	23 Oct.
Peru	1865	14 Oct.	Upper Volta	1873	19 Oct.
Philippines.	1878	22 Oct.	Uruguay	1879	22 Oct.
Poland	1869	16 Oct.	Yemen	1868	15 Oct.
	1883	24 Oct.	Yugoslavia	1875	20 Oct.
			Zambia	1872	19 Oct.
Romania	1872	19 Oct.	The representatives of the following countries spoke in reply to certain statements made during the commemorative session at the plenary meetings indicated in parentheses: Israel (1870) ; Nigeria (1882) ; Saudi Arabia (1870); Somalia (1882); South Africa (1879); Turkey (1882); United Arab Republic (1870, 1877); United States (1870).		
Rwanda	1865	14 Oct.			
Saudi Arabia	1877	21 Oct.			
Senegal	1872	19 Oct.			
Spain	1867	15 Oct.			
Swaziland	1873	19 Oct.			
Sweden	1874	20 Oct.			
Thailand	1883	24 Oct.			

## MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING 1970

## SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS

## MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS

## The situation in the Middle East

- Letter dated 12 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; 1537-1542. Resolutions 279, 280 (1970).
- Letter dated 12 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council. 1537-1542. Resolutions 279, 280 (1970).
- Letter dated 5 September 1970 from the Charge d'Affaires, a.i., of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council. 1551. Resolution 285(1970).

## The situation in Namibia

- Letter dated 26 January 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq., Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. 1527-1529. Resolution 276(1970).
- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276(1970); 1550. Resolutions 283, 284(1970).
- (b) Letter dated 22 July 1970 from the Permanent Representatives of Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

## Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia

- Letter dated 3 March 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; 1530-1535. Resolution 277(1970).

## SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS

Letter dated 6 March 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

- (a) Letter dated 6 November 1970 from the representatives of Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; 1556, 1557. Resolution 288(1970).
- (b) Third report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253(1968).

**Question concerning Cyprus**

Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council:

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus.

1543, 1564. Resolutions 281, 291 (1970).

**Matters concerning South Africa's Apartheid Policies**

The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa:

Letter dated 15 July 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

1545-1549. Resolution 282(1970).

**Complaint by Guinea**

- (a) Letter dated 22 November 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; 1558. Resolution 289(1970). 1559-1563. Resolution 290(1970).
- (b) Report of the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 289(1970). 1559-1563. Resolution 290(1970).

**Question of Bahrain**

- (a) Letter dated 4 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; 1536. Resolution 278(1970).
- (b) Letter dated 5 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General.

**Aerial hijacking**

The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft:

- (a) Letter dated 9 September 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;
- (b) Letter dated 9 September 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

1552. Resolution 286(1970).

## SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS

MEETINGS AND  
RESOLUTIONS

Admission of new members to the United Nations

Letter dated 10 October 1970 from the Prime Minister of Fiji addressed to the Secretary-General. 1554. Resolution 287(1970).

Question of periodic meetings

The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter: 1544.

Letter dated 5 June 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council. 1555.]

Report of the Security Council

Consideration of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. 1553.

## MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS FORTY-EIGHTH AND FORTY-NINTH SESSIONS

### ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 12-14 JANUARY AND 18 FEBRUARY 1970

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1970.	Plenary meetings 1650, 1651.
2. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1650.
3. Report on the position concerning infringements of trade-union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa.	Plenary meeting 1651.
4. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1651.
5. Procedure for the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board.	Plenary meetings 1651, 1652.
6. Elections.	Plenary meetings 1655, 1656.
7. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1652.
8. Term of office of members of the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women.	Plenary meeting 1651.
9. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1970 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session.	Plenary meetings 1653-1655.
10. Reconstitution of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.	Plenary meeting 1652. Resolution 1472(XLVIII).
11. Co-ordination of marine activities.	Plenary meeting 1652.

### FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 23 MARCH-3 APRIL 1970

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda for the forty-eighth session.	Plenary meetings 1657, 1664.
2. Development of natural resources:	
(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources;	Plenary meetings 1664-1666, 1669-1672. Resolutions 1481, 1482 (XLVIII).
(b) Natural resources satellites.	Plenary meetings 1664, 1666, 1667, 1669-1672. Resolution 1480(XLVIII).
3. Development of tourism:	Economic Committee meeting 503. Plenary meeting 1672.
(a) International Tourist Year;	



Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(b) Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism;	
(c) Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism.	
4. Report of the Population Commission.	Economic Committee meetings 504-507. Plenary meeting 1673. Resolutions 1483-1487(XLVIII). Plenary meetings 1657-1660. Resolutions 1473-1475(XLVIII).
5. Narcotic drugs:	
(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;	Resolution 1476(XLVIII).
(b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board;	
(c) Technical assistance in narcotics control.	
6. Mobilization of public opinion in developed and developing countries regarding the United Nations Development Decade.	Plenary meetings 1661-1663. Resolution 1477 (XLVIII).
7. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.	Plenary meetings 1667-1669. Resolution 1479 (XLVIII).
8. Elections.	Plenary meetings 1670, 1671, 1673.
9. Proposals regarding the agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Council and preparations for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 1668, 1669.
10. Assistance in cases of natural disaster.	Plenary meetings 1664, 1666. Resolution 1478 (XLVIII).

## RESUMED FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 11-28 MAY 1970

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Social development.	Social Committee meetings 632-636. Plenary meetings 1690, 1691. Resolutions 1492-1496(XLVIII). Social Committee meetings 636-645. Plenary meeting 1693. Resolutions 1499-1506(XLVIII).
2. Human rights:	
(a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights;	
(b) Co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa;	
(c) Respect for human rights in armed conflicts.	
3. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.	Social Committee meetings 644-647. Plenary meeting 1694. Resolutions 1510-1517(XLVIII).
4. Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights.	Plenary meetings 1689, 1690, 1693, 1694. Resolution 1509 (XLVIII).
5. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.	Social Committee meetings 629-632, 647. Plenary meetings 1693, 1694. Resolutions 1497, 1498, 1507 (XLVIII).
6. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.	Plenary meeting 1678.
7. Non-governmental organizations.	Plenary meetings 1691, 1692.
8. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.	Plenary meeting 1675.
9. The role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development.	Plenary meetings 1679, 1680, 1684, 1688, 1690. Resolution 1491 (XLVIII).
10. Transport questions:	Plenary meetings 1681-1684, 1688, 1690. Resolutions 1488, 1490 (XLVIII).
(a) Review of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field;	
(b) Transport of dangerous goods;	
(c) Question of convening a United Nations meeting on containerization.	
11. Standardization of geographical names.	Plenary meeting 1676.

## Agenda Item

## Consideration and Action Taken

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|---|---|
| 12. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields. | Plenary meetings 1685-1688, 1690. Resolution 1489 (XLVIII). |
| 13. Elections.  | Plenary meetings 1677, 1695.                                |
| 14. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session.                  | Plenary meeting 1695.                                       |
| 15. Natural disaster in Romania and Hungary.  | Plenary meetings 1692, 1694. Resolution 1508 (XLVIII).      |

## FORTY-NINTH SESSION, 6-31 JULY 1970

## Agenda Item

## Consideration and Action Taken

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|---|---|
| 1. Adoption of the agenda.  | Plenary meetings 1696, 1704, 1708.  |
| 2. General discussion of international economic and social policy.  | Plenary meetings 1696-1704, 1707.   |
| 3. Second United Nations Development Decade.  | Economic Committee meetings 510-513, 516, 518, 521, 522. Plenary meetings 1696-1704, 1707, 1722. Resolution 1556 (XLIX).  |
| 4. Financing of economic development of the developing countries:<br>(a) International flow of capital and assistance;<br>(b) Export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries.   | Economic Committee meetings 519, 520. Plenary meeting 1721.   |
| 5. Report of the Industrial Development Board.  | Plenary meetings 1710, 1711. Resolution 1527 (XLIX).  |
| 6. Regional co-operation:<br>(a) Reports of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut;<br>(b) Report on the meetings of the executive secretaries;<br>(c) Role of the regional economic commissions in development planning.               | Co-ordination Committee meetings 397, 398, 404, 405, 408, 409. Plenary meetings 1696, 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1719, 1721, 1722. Resolutions 1520-1526, 1552 (XLIX). |
| 7. Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme:<br>(a) United Nations Development Programme;<br>(b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;<br>(c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.                                       | Plenary meetings 1696, 1712-1714, 1721, 1722. Resolutions 1529, 1530, 1553 (XLIX).  |
| 8. Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development.  | Plenary meetings 1715, 1716, 1719, 1720. Resolution 1539 (XLIX).  |
| 9. Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries.   | Economic Committee meetings 517, 518. Plenary meeting 1721.   |
| 10. Multilateral food aid:<br>(a) Annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme;<br>(b) Report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII). | Economic Committee meetings 514, 515. Plenary meeting 1721.   |
| 11. Increase in the production and use of edible protein.   | Economic Committee meetings 514-516. Plenary meeting 1721.  |
| 12. Development of natural resources.   | Economic Committee meetings 508-510. Plenary meeting 1718. Resolution 1535 (XLIX).  |
| 13. The sea:<br>(a) International co-operation on questions relating to the oceans;<br>(b) Exploitation and conservation of living marine resources.  | Co-ordination Committee meetings 387, 388, 391. Plenary meetings 1719, 1722. Resolution 1537 (XLIX).  |
| 14. Questions relating to science and technology:<br>(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the  | Co-ordination Committee meetings 399-401, 405, 409. Plenary meeting 1721. Resolutions 1543-1545 (XLIX).   |

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
Application of Science and Technology to Development;	
(b) Future institutional arrangements for science and technology;	
(c) Science education.	
15. Application of computer technology for development.	Economic Committee meetings 517, 518. Plenary meeting 1720. Resolution 1538(XLIX).
16. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.	Plenary meetings 1718, 1719. Resolution 1536(XLIX).
17. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.	Plenary meeting 1711. Resolution 1528(XLIX).
18. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary meeting 1722.
19. Tax treaties between developed and developing countries.	Economic Committee meeting 519. Plenary meetings 1721, 1722. Resolution 1541 (XLIX).
20. Development of tourism:	Co-ordination Committee meetings 402, 403. Plenary meeting 1720. Resolution 1540(XLIX).
(a) Co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations;	
(b) Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism.	
21. Co-ordination at the national level.	Co-ordination Committee meeting 401. Plenary meeting 1720.
22. Assistance in cases of natural disaster.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 394-396, 398, 404, 405. Plenary meetings 1716, 1721, 1722. Resolutions 1531, 1533, 1546(XLIX).
23. Feasibility of an international university.	Plenary meetings 1720, 1721. Resolution 1542(XLIX).
24. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1717. Resolution 1534(XLIX).
25. Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 389, 390. Plenary meeting 1719.
26. Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system:	Co-ordination Committee meetings 390-393, 404, 408, 409. Plenary meeting 1721. Resolutions 1547-1551 (XLIX).
(a) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;	
(b) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.	
27. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 403, 409. Plenary meeting 1721. Resolutions 1554, 1555(XLIX).
28. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 406, 407, 410, 411. Plenary meeting 1722.
29. Calendar of conferences.	Co-ordination Committee meeting 410. Plenary meeting 1722.
30. Election of one member of the Commission on the Status of Women.	Plenary meeting 1721.
31. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1722.
32. Measures to be taken following the earthquake in Peru.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 394-396. Plenary meetings 1696, 1703, 1716. Resolutions 1518, 1531, 1533 (XLIX).
33. Measures to be taken for famine relief in the Yemen Arab Republic.	Plenary meetings 1704, 1708. Resolution 1519 (XLIX).
34. United Nations action against drug abuse: special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.	Plenary meetings 1708, 1717. Resolution 1532 (XLIX).

## Other Matters

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on applications for hearings.  
 Relations with World Intellectual Property Organization.  
 Financial implications of actions of the Council at its forty-ninth session.

## Consideration and Action Taken

Economic Committee meetings 511, 513. Plenary meeting 1699.  
 Plenary meeting 1721.  
 Plenary meeting 1722.

RESUMED FORTY-NINTH SESSION—9 AND 19 OCTOBER,  
6 AND 11-13 NOVEMBER AND 1 DECEMBER 1970

## Agenda Item

## Consideration and Action Taken

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|---|--|
| Report of the Trade and Development Board.  | Plenary meetings 1723, 1724. Resolution 1557(XLIX).              |
| Reports of the World Bank Group.  | Plenary meetings 1730, 1731. Resolution 1562(XLIX).              |
| Report of the International Monetary Fund.  | Plenary meetings 1728, 1729. Resolution 1560(XLIX).              |
| Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its seventh session.                     | Plenary meeting 1724. Resolution 1558(XLIX).                     |
| Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its second special session.                           | Plenary meetings 1726, 1727. Resolution 1559(XLIX).              |
| Interagency co-operation relating to computers.   | Plenary meeting 1725.  |
| Calendar of conferences.  | Plenary meetings 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729. Resolution 1561 (XLIX). |
| 8. Elections.   | Plenary meetings 1731, 1732.                                     |
| 9. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the organizational meetings of the fiftieth session. | Plenary meetings 1731, 1732.                                     |
| 10. Reconsideration of the composition of the membership of the Committee on Natural Resources.     | Plenary meetings 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731.                         |

## MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN 1970

## THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 26 MAY-19 JUNE 1970

## Agenda Item

## Consideration and Action Taken

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Adoption of the agenda.   | Plenary meeting 1355.                          |
| 2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.   | Plenary meetings 1355, 1364.                   |
| 3. Election of the President and the Vice-President.   | Plenary meeting 1355.                          |
| 4. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1969:  |  |
| (a) New Guinea;  | Plenary meetings 1356-1361, 1364, 1365, 1369.  |
| (b) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.  | Plenary meetings 1362, 1363, 1365-1368, 1370.  |
| [Requests for hearings and oral hearings (concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands):  |  |
| 5. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.   | Plenary meetings 1358, 1361, 1364, 1365.]      |
|  | Plenary meetings 1361, 1364, 1365.             |
| 6. Arrangements for the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971.  | Plenary meeting 1370. Resolution 2154(XXXVII). |
| 7. Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.  | Plenary meeting 1370. Resolution 2153(XXXVII). |
| 8. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories and the situation in Trust Territories with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. | Plenary meeting 1369.                          |
| 9. General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) on the question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.   | Plenary meeting 1370.                          |
| 10. Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.   | Plenary meetings 1369, 1370.                   |

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
11. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meeting 1367.
12. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meeting 1364.
13. Co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.	Plenary meetings 1367, 1369.
14. Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.	Plenary meeting 1367.
15. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1370.
16. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 1370.
17. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 1358, 1369, 1370.

## MATTERS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE IN 1970

CASES BEFORE THE COURT	OTHER MATTERS
Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (New Application: 1962) (Belgium v. Spain).	Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276(1970).
Legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West	Proposed amendment to the Statute of the Court. Revision of the Rules of Court. Various administrative questions.

## APPENDIX V

### DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS

#### DELEGATIONS TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY\*

(15 September-17 December 1970)

- Afghanistan. Representatives: Abdur-Rahman Pazhwak, Mohammed Anas, Abdul Samad Ghaus, Ammanullah Hassrat, Mohammed Hakim Aryubi. Alternates: S. M. Farouk Farhang, A. A. Nasser-Ziayee, Y. P. Maroofi.
- Albania. Representatives: Nesti Nase, Halim Budo, Sami Baholli, Dhimiter Lamani, Sokrat Plaka. Alternates: Kozma Moja, Abdi Baleta, Anastas Shuke.
- Algeria. Representatives: Abdelaziz Bouteflika, M'hammed Yazid, Amar Dahmouche, Ahmed Nadjib Boulbina, Chadly Benhadid. Alternates: Noureddine Harbi, Ahmed Oucif, Mohamed Tahar Bouzarbia, Mohammed Charif, Naceredine Haffad.
- Argentina. Representatives: Luis Maria de Pablo Pardo, Ernesto de la Guardia, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Julio Cesar Carasales, Eduardo Bradley, Guillermo J. McGough. Alternates: Edgardo Flores, Silvio Neuman, Alberto Naveiro de la Serna, Fernando Petrella, Carlos Bunge.
- Australia. Representatives: William McMahon, Laurence McIntyre, A. J. Eastman, K. G. Brennan, J. W. S. Cumes. Alternates: Kenneth Henry Rogers, J. R. Kelso, C. R. Ashwin, Miss Mary McPherson, H. C. Mott.
- Austria. Representatives: Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Bruno Pittermann, Karl Czernetz, Franz Karasek, Wilfried Platzer, Walter Wodak, Heinrich Haymerle, Kurt Waldheim, Kurt Fiedler. Alternates: Otto Scrinza, Arno Halusa, Mrs. Erna Sailer, Walter Backes, Erik Nettel.
- Barbados. Representatives: J. Cameron Tudor, O. H. Jackman, Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey, George Moe, B. M. Taitt. Alternates: Miss H. Weekes, C. A. T. Skeete, E. G. Rochester, C. Maynard, Miss A. O. Mellowes.
- Belgium. Representatives: Pierre Harmel, Edouard Longerstaey, Paul de Stexhe, Michel Toussaint, Ernest Glinne. Alternates: Albert Claes, Marcel Duerinck, Marcel Thiry, Jozef Ramaekers, Eugène de Facq.
- Bolivia. Representatives: Edgar Camacho Omiste, Walter Guevara Arze, Remberto Capriles Rico, Moises Fuentes Ibañez, Roberto Pacheco Hertzog, Julio Eguino. Alternates: Fernando Guardia, Pablo Dermizaky, Fernando Salazar, Guillermo Scott Murga, Miss Maria Teresa Medeiros, Jorge Soria Prudencio.
- Botswana. Representatives: T. J. Molefhe, S. A. Mpuchane, E. L. Setshwaelo, Mrs. Miriam Lesolle, C. J. Tibone.
- Brazil. Representative: Mario Gibson Barboza, Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Carlos Jacyntho de Barros, Themistocles Brandao Cavalcanti. Alternates: Carlos Calero Rodrigues, Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva, Claudio Garcia de Souza, David Silveira da Mota, Jr.
- Bulgaria. Representatives: Ivan Bachev, Guero Grosev, Milko Tarabanov, Mrs. Elena Gavrilova, Kroum Christov. Alternates: Gueorgui Guelev, Luben Pentchev, Barouh Grinberg, Stefan Todorov.
- Burma. Representatives: Brigadier Sein Win, U Soe Tin, U San Maung, Thakin Chan Tun, Lieutenant-Colonel Tin Aye. Alternates: Major Maung Maung, Lieutenant-Colonel Tha Tun, U Thauung Lwin, Daw Than Han, U Kyaw Min.
- Burundi. Representatives: Libère Ndabakwaje, Nsanzé Terence, Melchior Bwakira, Patrice Mik-anagu, Cajetan Nikoboyme. Alternates: Felix Manginge, Balthazar Mapango, Artemon Sinumvaya-vugwa, Philippe Badede, Salvator Ndururutse.
- Byelorussian SSR. Representatives: Anatoly E. Gurinovich, Vitaly S. Smirnov, Valentin G. Ponomarev, Sergei T. Shardyko, Mrs. Lidiya K. Kudryavtseva. Alternates: Sergei A. Bronnikov, Vladimir V. Grekov, Ivan Y. Naumenko, O. N. Pashkevich, Aleksander V. Vasilyev.
- Cameroon. Representatives: Aime-Raymond N'Thepe, Michel Njine, Paul Bamela Engo, Jacques Booh, Salomon Bakoto. Alternates: Michel Koss Epangue, Pascal Biloa Tang, Jacob Kissob, Essaïe Toko Mangan, Guy-Lucien Sao.
- Canada. Representatives: Mitchell Sharp, Yvon Beaulne, Jean-Pierre Goyer, Gordon Blair, Miss Renaude Lapointe, Andre Ouellet. Alternates: Hugh L. Keenleyside, George Ignatieff, Max H. Wershof, Bruce I. Rankin, P. A. Bissonnette.
- Central African Republic. Representatives: Nestor Kombot-Naguemon, Michel Adama-Tamboux,

\* Listings are based on information available at the time this section of the Yearbook went to press

- Roger Guerillot, Joseph Potolot, Roger-Magloire Bomba. Alternates: Jacques Topandet-Makombot, Fernand-Michel Wallot, Camille Abemango.
- Ceylon. Representatives: Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, R. S. S. Gunewardene, P. H. Siriwardene, Y. Yogasundram. Alternates: Y. Duraiswamy, C. W. Pinto.
- Chad. Representatives: Jacques Baroum, Bruno Bohiadi, Boukar Abdoul, Moussa Ngarnim, Baba Hassane. Alternates: Adoum Aganaye, Mahamat Kriga, Jean-Chariot Bakoure, Pierre Sarria, Joseph Bako.
- Chile. Representatives: Jose Piñera, Eduardo Palma, Fernando Zegers, Oscar Agüero, Hugo Cubillos, Humberto Díaz Casanueva. Alternates: Claudio Bonnefoy, Uldaricio Figueroa, Carlos Ducci, Fernando Montaner, Bernardo Berger, Luis Quinteros.
- China. Representatives: Wei Tao-Ming, Liu Chieh, Yang Hsi-kun, Chen Chih-ping, Yu Chi Hsueh, Cheng Pao-nan. Alternates: Chun-ming Chang, Tsung-yao Kuei, Ding Mou-shih, Yin Wei-liang, Yin-shou Che.
- Colombia. Representatives: Alfredo Vásquez Carrizosa, Augusto Espinosa Valderrama, Juan Ignacio Gómez Naar, Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, Antonio Díaz, Jose Maria Morales Suarez. Alternates: Mrs. Ana Sixta González de Cuadros, Arturo Arango Uribe, Jose Umana Bernal, Antonio Bayona, Néstor Hernando Parra.
- Congo (Democratic Republic of). Representatives: Evariste Loliki, Theodore Idzumbuir, Julien Kasongo, Julien Bokingi, Nicolas Bofunga. Alternates: Jean-Jacques Kudiwu, Dominique Iwula, Jean Zitu, Marcel Muepu-Sampu.
- Costa Rica. Representatives: Gonzalo J. Facio, Jose Luis Molina, Daniel Oduer, Guillermo Jimenez Ramirez, Jesus Fernández Morales, Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish. Alternates: Luis Castro-Hernández, Miguel Yamuni, Luis Bonilla, Manuel Emilio Montero, Jose Vega.
- Cuba. Representatives: Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada, Enrique Camejo Argudin, Fernando Alvarez Tabio, Mrs. Marta Jimenez Martinez, Pedro Morales Carballo. Alternates: Rogelio Rodríguez López, Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, Julio Alon Gil, Orlando Prendes Gutierrez, Orlando Pereira González.
- Cyprus. Representatives: Spyros Kyprianou, Zenon Rossides, A. G. Leventis, Andreas Jacovides, Dinos Moushoutas. Alternates: Ozdemir Ozgur, Costas Papademas, Dinos Michaelides, C. Christoforou, Doros Pierides.
- Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Jan Marko, Miroslav Zemla, Zdenek Cernik, Dusan Spacil, Ivan Rohal-Ilkiv. Alternates: Vladimir Pavlicek, Pavel Kanka, Milous Vejvoda, Alois Bartusek, Rastislav Lacko.
- Dahomey. Representatives: Daouda Badarou, Wilfrid de Souza, Cyrille Sagbo, Jacques Adande, Antoine André. Alternates: Miss Bernardine do Rego, Innocent Diogo.
- Denmark. Representatives: Poul Hartling, Otto R. Borch, Steffen Thorsen, Kjeld Mortensen, Hans S. Moeller, Per Fergo, William Thune Andersen. Alternates: Jens Otto Krag, Orla Moeller, Per Moeller, Viggo Hauch, Hans Jorgen Lembourn, K. Boegholm, Arne Stinus, Mrs. Else-Merete Ross, Gert Petersen, Aksel Larsen.
- Dominican Republic. Representatives: Jaime Manuel Fernández, Luis Raúl Betances, Homero Hernández Almanzar, Pedro Purcell Pena, Eduardo Sánchez Cabral, Enrique de Marchena Dujarric. Alternates: Frank Esmurdoc, Miss Ana Esther de la Maza, Tomas Báez-Díaz, Roberto Alvarez Gil, Mrs. Myrtha A. Tavares-Lis de Grossman.
- Ecuador. Representatives: Jose Maria Ponce Yepes, Leopoldo Benites, Gonzalo Alcivar, Genaro Cuesta, Jorge Ortiz. Alternates: Jaime Moncayo, Jacobo Moncayo, Jacobo Jalil, Horacio Sevilla Borja, Eduardo Cabezas.
- El Salvador. Representatives: Francisco José Guerrero, Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, R. G. Castaneda Cornejo, Juan Scaffini, Roberto Arturo Castrillo Hidalgo. Alternates: Rafael Zaldívar Brizuela, Stanley Glower Valdivieso, Jorge Hernandez Colcho, Jose Francisco Guerrero.
- Equatorial Guinea. Representatives: Gaudencio Asumo Oyono, Eduardo Ondo Mba, Apolinar Moiche Echeke, Cristobal Ondo Alogo, Primo Jose Esono. Alternate: Salvador Nsue Mico.
- Ethiopia. Representatives: Tesfaye Gebre Egzy, Yohannes Tseghe, Getachew Kibreth, Tesfaye Mekasha, Berhane Deneke. Alternates: Tefera Haile Selassie, Afework Zeleke, Hailu Woldegiorgis, Yilma Tadesse, Petros Solomon.
- Fiji. Representatives: Sir Kamisese Mara, Semesa K. Sikivou, R. T. Sanders, R. W. Baker, Satya N. Nandan, Mrs. Sree K. Nandan.
- Finland. Representatives: Vaino Leskinen, Max Jakobson, Ilkka Pastinen, Ele Alenius, Raimo Ilaskivi. Alternates: Eeles Landstrom, Lars Lindeman, Grels Teir, Eino Uusitalo, Veikko Vennamo.
- France. Representatives: Maurice Schumann, Jean de Lipkowski, Jean de Broglie, Andre Monteil, Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet. Alternates: Yvon Bourges, Georges Gorse, Michel Habib-Deloncle, Stephane Hessel, François de la Gorce.
- Gabon. Representatives: Jean Rémy Ayoune, Jean Davin, Gaston Bouckat-Bounziengui, Léon Ndong, Alexis Obame. Alternates: Mamadou N'Diaye, Jean-Marie Aubame, Augustin Issogui, Miss Véronique Abayi.
- Gambia. Representatives: A. D. Camara, E. H. Christensen, B. O. Semega-Janneh, Sir Alieu Jack, O. A. Sallah. Alternates: O. A. Diarra, B. O. Jobe.
- Ghana. Representatives: Victor Owusu, J. A. Kufuor, T. K. Aboagye, Miss C. Tedam, F. E. Boateng, Richard M. Akwei. Alternates: K. B. Asante, H. R. Amonoo, Osei Tutu, Y. B. Turkson, Mrs. Gloria Nikoi.
- Greece. Representatives: C. X. Palamas, Dimitri S. Bitsios, Costa P. Caranicas, E. Krispi-Nikoletopoulou, George Zotiadis. Alternates: Elias Antonopoulos, Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes, George Christoyiannis.
- Guatemala. Representatives: Roberto Herrera-Ibarra, Rafael Castillo Valdes, Carlos García-Bauer, Eduardo Castillo-Arriola, Gustavo Santiso-Gálvez,

- Maria Teresa Fernández de Grotewöld. Alternates: Juan Carlos Delprée-Crespo, Antonio Aris de Castilla, William C. Mendez Montenegro.
- Guinea. Representatives: Damantang Camara, El Hadj Abdoulaye Toure, René Fassou Loua, Abdoulaye Barry, Kouramoudou Doumbouya. Alternates: Mouctar Diallo, Boubacar Diabate, Almamy Diaby, Tata-Kalé Diabate.
- Guyana. Representatives: S. S. Ramphal, Martin W. Carter, P. A. Thompson, S. S. R. Insanally, D. E. E. Pollard. Alternates: Harold Lutchman, G. Fraser, N. M. S. Stoby, Miss J. Seymour, Henry Douglas.
- Haiti. Representatives: Rene Chalmers, Marcel Antoine, Raoul Siclait, Jules Blanchet, Max C. Duplessis. Alternates: Leonard Pierre-Louis, Alexandre Verret.
- Honduras. Representatives: Tiburcio Carias Castillo, Policarpo Callejas, F. Salomon Jimenez Munguía, Virgilio R. Gálvez, Práxedes Martínez. Alternate: Gustavo Acosta Mejía.
- Hungary. Representatives: Janos Peter, Pal Racz, Karoly Szarka, Karoly Csatorday, Imre Komives, Jozsef Pataki. Alternates: A. Prandler, Janos Veres, Jozsef Tardos, Endre Zador, Istvan Halasz.
- Iceland. Representatives: Emil Jonsson, Hannes Kjartansson, Tomas Tomasson, Hannes Jonsson. Alternates: Bjorn F. Bjornsson, Gils Gudmundsson, Sverrir Haukur Gulnnaugsson. Jon Sigurdsson, Jonas G. Rafnar, Jon G. Solnes, Gunnar Schram.
- India. Representatives: Sardar Swaran Singh, Surendra Pal Singh, S. Sen, Barkatullah Khan, T. N. Kaul, K. B. Lall. Alternates: Mohan Dharia, A. P. Sharma, S. A. Aga, Chintamani Panigrahi, G. S. Reddy.
- Indonesia. Representatives: Adam Malik, Mrs. Artati Marzuki Sudirdjo, H. Roeslan Abdulgani, H. M. Shariff Padmadisastra, J. B. P. Maramis. Alternates: Kahono Martohadinegoro, Datuk Mulia. A. Kobir Sasradipura, Miss Anak Agung Mutur, Suruso Prawirodirdjo.
- Iran. Representatives: Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, Ardeshir Zahedi, Majid Rahnama, Mehdi Vakil, Feraydoun Hoveyda, Manouchehr Fartash, Abbas Nayeri. Alternates: Jafar Nadim, Assad K. Sadry, Mohsen S. Esfandiary, Houshang Amirmokri, Ali Kheradmeh.
- Iraq. Representatives: Abdul Karim Al-Shaikhly, Talib El-Shibib, Kadhim Khalaf, Mustafa Kamil Yasseen, Mohamed Alwan. Alternates: Mahmoud Ali Al-Dawoud, Adnan Raouf, Adnan Attarbashi, H. Al-Shawi, Riyadh Ali.
- Ireland. Representatives: Patrick J. Hillery, H. J. McCann, C. C. Cremin, S. G. Ronan, P. F. Power. Alternates: D. Holmes, E. Otuthail, S. Donlon, P. MacKernan, W. D. Connolly.
- Israel. Representatives: Abba Eban, Yosef Tekoah, Shabtai Rosenne, Amiel E. Najar, Moshe Alon, Avraham Darom. Alternates: Moshe Leshem, Netanel Lorch, Jacob Barmore, Miss Esther Herlitz, Arie Eilan.
- Italy. Representatives: Aldo Moro, Giuseppe Lupis, Piero Vinci, Alessandro Farace, Roberto Caracciolo, Mario Franzì, A. Cavalieri. Alternates: Giovanni Migliuolo, Rinaldo Petrignani, Elio Giuffrida, Massimo Castaldo, Roberto Franceschi.
- Ivory Coast. Representatives: Arsène Assouan Usher, Simeon Aké, Tieba Ouattara, Miss Jeanne Chapman, Dieudonné Essienne. Alternates: Bénéié Nioupin, Honoré Polneau, Louis Antoine Aduko, Louis Guirandou-N'Diaye, Amadou Traoré.
- Jamaica. Representatives: Hugh Shearer, Neville Gallimore, Keith Johnson, Dudley McKenley, Miss Enid Bennett, James Lloyd. Alternates: Laurel B. Francis, Probyn V. Marsh, G. DeBono Hall, Hugh Bonnick.
- Japan. Representatives: Kiichi Aichi, Senjin Tsuruoka, Motoo Ogiso, Hiroto Tanaka, Masahiro Nishibori, Genichi Akatani. Alternates: Yoshitaka Ishikawa, Nagao Yoshida, Takeshi Naito, Hideo Kagami, Sadako Ogata, Tamio Amau, Hirohiko Otsuka, Eiji Seki.
- Jordan. Representatives: Muhammad H. El-Farra, Anton Atalla, Miss Laurice Hlass. Alternates: Saleh Kabariti, Khalil Othman, Farouk Kasrawi, Michael Hamarneh.
- Kenya. Representatives: Njoroge Mungai, Joseph Odero-Jowi, Burudi Nabwera, Leonard Kibinge, Mr. Kivuitu, Singh Bhoi. Alternates: Japhet G. Kiti, F. X. Njenga, Mr. Mwihia, Peter J. Ndung'u, Mrs. Phoebe Asiyu.
- Khmer Republic.\* Representatives: Koun Wick, Khim Tit, Trinh Hoanh, Sonn Voeunsai, Touch Vutthi. Alternates: Leng Sarin, Danh Sang, Ong Poxay, Hong Hoeung Doeung, Or Kosalak.
- Kuwait. Representatives: Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber, Muhalhel Mohamad Al-Mudaf, Isa Al-Hamad, Soubhi J. Khanachet, Abdullah Yaccoub Bishara. Alternates: Sami Shammass, Abdul Muhsen Fahed Al-Fahed, Khalid Abdul Muhsen Al-Babtin, Faisal Rashed Al-Ghais, Saud Nasir Al-Saud Al-Sabah.
- Laos. Representatives: Prince Souvanna Phouma, Phagna Khamphan Panya, Phagna Nith Singharaj, Plathana Chounramany, Say Vongsouthi. Alternates: Bounmy Nakphouminh, Khamsouk Louangkhot, Lane Pathammavong, Som Ock Vidhamali.
- Lebanon. Representatives: Nassim Majdalani, Najib Sadaka, Edouard Ghorra, Najati Kabbani, Emile Mattar, Souheil Chammas. Alternates: Yahya Mahmassani, Samir Mobarak, Walid Naja.
- Lesotho. Representatives: M. T. Mashologu, E. R. Sekhonyana, Lekhooa Masithela, M. V. Molapo, Mrs. Khere D. Mofolo. Alternate: B. Molai.
- Liberia. Representatives: J. Rudolph Grimes, Nathan Barnes, Mrs. Angie Brooks-Randolph, Momolu Dukuly, T. O. Dosumu Johnson. Alternates: S. Edward Peal, H. R. Wright Brewer, Emmett Harmon, Burleigh Holder, Harry Morris.
- Libya. Representatives: Mansur R. Kikhiya, Ali Sunni Muntasser, Hasan Boukhris, Isa Babaa, Mohamed Maki Abuzeid. Alternates: Ramadan Usata Omar, Jaballah Hamed Mater, Ibrahim Suleiman, Mohamed El-Bahi, Mohamed Husain Layas.

\* On 7 October 1970, Cambodia changed its name to Khmer Republic.



- Luxembourg. Representatives: Gaston Thorn, André Philippe, Julien Alex.
- Madagascar. Representatives: Jacques Rabemananjara, Blaise Rabetafika, Jean Ernest Bezaza, Raymond Raelina, Crescent Rakotofiringa. Alternates: Vincent Rakotoson, Mrs. Felice Rakotofiringa, Raymond Razafimbelo, Moise Rakotosihanaka.
- Malawi. Representatives: Alec Mjuma Nyasulu, Nyemba Wales Mbekeani, Albert John Mtalika Banda, Edson Dawson Phakamea, Gross Truman Katoki Mwalilino. Alternates: Frank Nicholas Kazembe, Sostien Mediam Chidzala Nyoni.
- Malaysia. Representatives: H. M. A. Zakaria, R. Ramani, Dato Ong Kee Hui, Haji Shafie bin Abdullah, Abdul Rahman Jalal. Alternates: Ahmad Zainal Abidin bin Mohamed Yusof, Yusuf Ariff, Lal Chand Vohrah, Noor Adlan, Abdul Majid Othman.
- Maldives, (not represented)
- Mali. Representatives: Sori Coulibaly, Gourdo Sow, Seydou Traore, Djibrilla Maiga, Boubacar Kasse. Alternates: Siragatou Cisse, Zana Dao, Mrs. Hawa Thiero Keita, Aliou Traore.
- Malta. Representatives: Giorgio Borg Olivier, J. Rossignaud, Arvid Pardo, E. Mizzi, R. Cuschieri. Alternates: E. Sammut, George W. Borg, Saviour J. Stellini, Joseph Marmara, Carmel Vella.
- Mauritania. Representatives: Mrs. Abdallahi Ould Daddah Turkia, S. A. Ould Taya, Ahmed Ould Menneya, Ely Ould Allaf, Ahmed Ould Ghnahallah. Alternates: Ismail Ould Mouloud, Mohamed El Moctar Bal, Abdou Hacheme, Mame Abdou Gueye.
- Mauritius. Representatives: Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Gaëtan Duval, Radha Ramphul, Beergoonath Ghurburun, Kher Jagatsingh, Leckraz Teelock. Alternates: Raymond Rault, Paul Hein, Pierre Guy Balancy, C. Jesseramsingh, Kistnasamy Sunassee.
- Mexico. Representatives: Antonio Carrillo Flores, Alfonso Garcia Robles, Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Juan Gallardo Moreno, Roberto de Rosenzweig Diaz. Alternates: Manuel Tello Macias, Miss Elisa Aguirre, Sergio González Gálvez, Joaquin Mercado, Alvaro Carranco Avila.
- Mongolia. Representatives: Bayaryn Jargalsaikhan, Daramyn Yondon, Mangalyn Dugersuren, Oyuny Khosbayar, Ishtsogiin Ochirbal. Alternates: Narkhuu Tsogtyn, Z. Erendo.
- Morocco. Representatives: Abdelhadi Boutaleb, Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Boubker Boumahdi, Younes Nekrouf, Abdelaziz Bennani. Alternates: Rafik Had-daoui, Taoufik Kabbaj, Mrs. Halima Embarok Warzazi, Mohamed Mahjoubi, Abdallah Benkirane Mohamed Khattabi.
- Nepal. Representatives: Genhendha Bahadur Rijbhandary, Major-General Padma Bahadur Khatri, Badri Prasad Shrestha, Mrs. Geeta Rana, Uddhav Deo Bhatt. Alternates: Iswari Lal Shrestha, Yadab Kant Silwal, Jai Pratap Rana, Narendra Bikram Shah, Govind Dev Pant.
- Netherlands. Representatives: B. J. Udink, J. M. A. H. Luns, R. Fack, J. F. Schouwenaar, R. Zijlstra, P. A. M. Cornelissen. Alternates: W. Wierda, H. F. Eschauzier, H. A. F. Heidweiller, C. W. J. Jonckheer, C. A. Van Der Klaauw.
- New Zealand. Representatives: J. V. Scott, F. A. Small, Paul Cotton, D. N. Atkins, C. D. Beeby. Alternates: Miss Alison V. Stokes, C. J. O. Caffin, Miss Priscilla J. Williams, P. W. Bennet.
- Nicaragua. Representatives: Lorenzo Guerrero, Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Orlando Montenegro Medrano, Guillermo Lang, Octavio Lacayo Rappaccioli. Alternates: Jose Roman, Gilberto Perezalonso.
- Niger. Representatives: Courmo Barcougne, Georges Mahamane Condat, Jean Poisson, Amadou Hassane, Karim Alio. Alternates: Oumarou Youssoufou, Soumana Ousseini, Mrs. Monique Adiza, Joseph Amina.
- Nigeria. Representatives: Okoi Arikpo, Taslim O. Elias, Ali Monguno, E. O. Ogbu, A. A. Baba-Gana. Alternates: Sule Kolo, J. M. Garba, E. Olu Sanu, M. S. Kontagora, George T. Kurubo.
- Norway. Representatives: Sven Stray, Edvard Hambro, Ole Algard, Egil Endresen, Arnt Hagen. Alternates: Ingvar Bakken. Mrs. Bergfrid Fjose. Mrs. Liv Aasen, Alf Jacob Fostervoll, Ingvar Helle.
- Pakistan. Representatives: Sardar Abdul Rashid, Agha Shahi, Begum Zaibun Nisa Hamidullah, Feroze Nana, Mustafa Kamal. Alternates: Zakiuddin Pal, Talukdar Muniruzzaman, S. A. Karim, Naseem Mirza, Hamid Jalal.
- Panama. Representatives: Juan Antonio Tack, Aquilino E. Boyd, Nander A. Pitty, Dídimo Rios, Lieutenant-Colonel Alejandro Remón Cantera. Alternates: Cecilio Castellero, Henry Kourany, Roko Setka.
- Paraguay. Representatives: Raul Sapena Pastor, Alberto Nogues, Miguel Solano Lopez, Carlos A. Saldivar, Pedro Hugo Pena. Alternates: Atilio R. Fernández, Victor Manuel Jara Recalde. Emilio Rodolfo Chaves, Victor Manuel Godoy.
- People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.\* Representatives: Ali Salim Albeidh, Abdul Malek Ismail, Mohamed A. Bafaqih, Abdullah bin Salman, Anwar Kutub. Alternates: Abdulla Saleh Ashtal, Mohamed Ali Abdulla, Saeed Hadi Awad Aulaqi.
- People's Republic of the Congo. Representatives: Auxence Ickonga, Nicolas Mondjo, Charles Ganao, Benjamin Bounkoulou, Joseph Itoua. Alternates: Sebastien Bikoutha, Jean Mombouli, Luc N'Galli-Marsala, Hyppolite Kimbembe, Philippe Gouamba.
- Peru. Representatives: General Edgardo Mercado Jarrín, Luis Alvarado, Javier Perez de Cuellar, Juan Jose Calle, Jaime Cáceres, José Guzmán, Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Alfonso Arias Schreiber. Alternates: Oscar Faura, Eduardo Llosa, Julián Torres, Alvaro de Soto, Miss Bertha Vega, Oswaldo de Rivero, Jorge Chávez.
- Philippines. Representatives: Carlos P. Romulo, Jose Roy, Privado G. Jimenez, Cornelio Villareal, Narciso G. Reyes, Arturo Tolentino, Jovito R. Salonga, Salipada Pendatun, Manuel Zosa, Manuel Col-

\* On 30 November 1970, Southern Yemen changed its name to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

- lantes. Alternates: Emilio D. Bejasa, Hortencio J. Brillantes, Alejandro D. Yango, Mario C. Belisario, Leandro I. Verceles, Rafael Legaspi, G. Torres, Cecilio R. Espejo, Ernesto L. Calingasan.
- Poland. Representatives: Stefan Jedrychowski, Jozef Winiewicz, Eugeniusz Kulaga, Henryk Jaroszek, Alfons Klafkowski. Alternates: Ryszard Frelek, Leszek Kasprzyk, Eugeniusz Wyzner, Jan Bisztyga, Zdzislaw Ludwiczak.
- Portugal. Representatives: Rui Manuel Medeiros D'Espiney Patricio, Antonio Patricio, Julio Monteiro, Luis Crucho de Almeida, Joaquim Luis Santos. Alternates: Miss Custódia Lopes, Manuel Jose Homem de Melo, Antonio da Costa Lobo, Leonardo Mathias, Leo Lourenço.
- Romania. Representatives: Corneliu Manescu, Nicolae Ecobescu, Gheorghe Diaconescu, Miss Maria Groza, Vasile Pungan. Alternates: Costin Murgescu, Constantin Ene, Ion Covaci, Gheorghe Secarin, Ion Duma.
- Rwanda. Representatives: Fidèle Nzanana, Fidèle Nkundabagenzi, Pierre Claver Iyamulemye, Placide Mwitende, Thomas Ntawiha, Vincent Bicamumpaka. Alternate: Gaspard Kanyangoga.
- Saudi Arabia. Representatives: Omar Sakka, Jamil M. Baroody, Mohamed Al-Faisal, Mohamed Said Basrawi, Ziad Shawwaf. Alternates: Abdallah R. El Nasser, Taha Aldeghather, Yousuf Adeeb Al-Aama, Mohamed Said Abduljawad, Naji S. Moufti.
- Senegal. Representatives: Amadou Karim Gaye, Ibrahima Boye, Medoune Fall, Youssouph Sylla, Pascal Antoine Sane. Alternates: Ibrahima Wane, Malamine Cisse, Miss Absa Claude Diallo, Samba N'Diaye, Ibra Déguène Ka.
- Sierra Leone. Representatives: C. P. Foray, Davidson S. H. W. Nicol, John Akar, C. O. E. Cole, A. B. Janneh. Alternates: J. E. Tucker, Mrs. Shorunkeh Sawyer, A. K. Korome, G. Coleridge-Taylor, Freddie B. Savage.
- Singapore. Representatives: S. Rajaratnam, T. T. B. Koh, S. Jayakumar, S. R. Nathan, Loke Foo Yee. Alternates: Chao Hick Tin, See Chak Mun.
- Somalia. Representatives: Omar Arteh Ghalib, Abdulrahim A. Farah, Hussein Nur Elmi, Abdillahi Ahmed Addou, Hassan Kaid Abdulleh. Alternate: Miss Fatuma Issak Bihi.
- South Africa. Representatives: C. F. G. Von Hirschberg, H. Muller, J. D. Viall, P. H. J. J. Van Vuuren, D. V. Louw. Alternates: V. R. W. Steward, J. Kemp, C. J. Van Der Merwe, T. D. Bucknall, M. J. Drummond.
- Spain. Representatives: Gregorio López-Bravo, Jaime de Piniés, Gabriel Fernández-Valderrama, Jose Luis Messia, Adolfo Martín-Gamero. Alternates: Fernando Rodríguez-Porrero, Jose Miguel Ruiz Morales, Marcelino Cabanas, Electo Jose García-Tejedor, Jose Luis López-Schummer.
- Sudan. Representatives: Mansour Khalid, Mohamed Fakhreddine, Mohamed Omer Bashir, Salah Ahmed Mohamtd Salih, Izzeldin Hamid. Alternates: Kamal Mustafa, Mamoun I. Hassan, Salih Mohamed Osman, Omer El-Sheikh, Ali Khalid El Hussein.
- Swaziland. Representatives: A. Z. Khumalo, M. N. Dlamini, S. T. M. Sukati, W. M. Magongo, S. M. Shabalala. Alternates: S. M. Matsebula, S. M. Dlamini, A. R. V. Khoza, J. M. Fakudze.
- Sweden. Representatives: Torsten Nilsson, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Olof Rydbeck, Sten Wahlund, Olle Dahlen. Alternates: Torsten Bengtson, Yngve Moller, Yngve Holmberg, Allan Hernelius, Ola Ullsten.
- Syria. Representatives: Mustafa Alsayyed, Abdallah El-Khani, George J. Tomeh, Jabr Al-Atrache, Rafic Jouejati. Alternates: Dia-Allah El-Fattal, Mohammad Al-Atrache, Fathi Al-Masri, Adnan Omran, Ratib Yassin.
- Thailand. Representatives: Thanat Khoman, Sango Kittikachorn, Anand Panyarachun, Klos Visessurakarn, M. L. Birabhongse Kasemsri. Alternates: Wichian Watanakun, Kanching Jotikasthira, Pracha Guna-Kasem, Thamnong Charurat, Sawanit Kong-siri.
- Togo. Representatives: Joaquim Hunlede, Alexandre J. Ohin, Gabriel Nimon, Victor Tigoue, Augustin Laré. Alternates: Parfait Dagba, Benoit Aquereburu, Mrs. Anna Pana, Salomon Koffi.
- Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives: F. C. Prevatt, P. V. J. Solomon, Frank O. Abdullah, L. F. Ballah, Mrs. A. L. Auguste. Alternates: B. Rambissoon, M. S. D. Aziz.
- Tunisia. Representatives: Rachid Driss, Moncef Kedadi, Ridha Bach Baouab, Abdelhamit Ammar, Ahmed Chtourou. Alternates: Lies Gastli, Ali Chtiouri, Mrs. Souad Chater, Mohamed L. Fayache, Mohamed Fourati, Mrs. Radhia Gordah.
- Turkey. Representatives: Ihsan Sabri Caglayanil, U. H. Bayulken, Talat Miras, Talat Benler, Vahap Asiroglu. Alternates: Nuri Eren, Oktay Cankardes, Ahmet Asim Akyamac, Savlet Aktug, Behic Hazar.
- Uganda. Representatives: S. N. Odaka, V. K. Rwamwaro, S. C. E. Baingana, E. Otema Allimadi, B. N. I. Barungi. Alternates: P. Ofwono, P. J. Nkambo-Mugerwa, E. Rusita, S. Karamagi, A. M. Ogola.
- Ukrainian SSR. Representatives: G. G. Shevel, M. D. Polyanichko, Mrs. V. M. Dmitruk, Y. M. Matseiko, N. G. Ishchenko. Alternates: L. G. Avksentyev, Mikhail Zakharovich Getmanets, P. P. Zavorotko, A. N. Shlepakov.
- USSR. Representatives: A. A. Gromyko, Y. A. Malik, A. F. Dobrynin, P. A. Abrassimov, Mrs. B. B. Bultrikova. Alternates: A. A. Roschin, M. D. Yakovlev, A. V. Zakharov, V. P. Sobolev, V. L. Issraelyan, N. K. Tarassov.
- United Arab Republic. Representatives: Mahmoud Riad, Mohamed Hassan El Zayyat, Salah Eldin Gohar, Abdullah El-Erian, Mohamed Riad. Alternates: Ahmed Osman Khalil, Ahmed Tewfik Khalil, Abdel Halim Badawi, Fathi Hussein Kamel, Abdel Raouf El Reedy, Omar Sirry.
- United Kingdom. Representatives: Edward Heath, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Joseph Godber, Sir Colin Crowe, the Marquis of Lothian. Alternates: Lord St. Oswald, Michael Hamilton, Frederick A. Warner, Mark E. Alien, K. D. Jamieson.
- United Republic of Tanzania. Representatives: A. M. Babu, O. M. Katikaza, Salim A. Salim, G. Rutabanzibwa, A. B. Nyakyi. Alternates: A. Faraji, W. L. Mbago, M. A. Foum, E. E. Seaton, M. N. Rat-tansey.

United States. Representatives: William P. Rogers, Charles W. Yost, Christopher H. Phillips, Jacob K. Javits, Claiborne Pell, Glenn A. Olds. Alternates: Seymour Maxwell Finger, Miss Helen G. Edmonds, Richard H. Gimer, Aloysius A. Mazewski.

Upper Volta. Representatives: Malick Zoromé, Tensore Paul T. Rouamba, François Sékoné, Louis-Dominique Ouedraogo, Marcel Ouedraogo. Alternates: Antonin Ouedraogo, Paul D. Kabore.

Uruguay. Representatives: Jorge Peirano Facio, Augusto Legnani, Luis Hierro Gambardella, Francisco M. Ubillos, Washington Vazquez. Alternates: Gilberto Pratt de Maria, Carlos Giambruno, Mateo Marques-Sere, Baltazar E. Brum.

Venezuela. Representatives: Aristides Calvani, Andrés Aguilar, Germán Nava Carrillo, Marcial Perez Chiriboga, Armando Molina Landaeta, Eduardo Plaza. Alternates: Luis Herrera Marcano, José Luis Martinez, Tulio Alvarado, Jesus Alberto Fernández, Federico Phelan.

Yemen. Representatives: Mohsen Alaini, Mohamed Said Al-Attar, Adnan Tarcici, Ali Khodr, Ahmed Al-Hadad. Alternates: Mohamed Al-Juneid, Mohamed Al-Haifi, Ali Al-Salami, Abdallah Al-Sharafi.

Yugoslavia. Representatives: Mitja Ribicic, Mirko Tepavac, Lazar Mojsov, Rato Dugonjic, Mrs. Vida Tomsic, Budimir Loncar. Alternates: Mirceta Cvorovic, Milan Milutinovic, Milan Sahovic, Miljan Komatina, Zivojin Jazic.

Zambia. Representatives: John M. Mwanakatwe, M. Nkama, Vernon Johnson Mwaanga, P. J. K. Lusaka, Mr. Chalikulima. Alternates: A. Simbule, M. Maswahu, M. S. Chaila, J. S. Masananga, Father Mapara.

#### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly: International Atomic Energy Agency; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; Universal Postal Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

### REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE COURSE OF 1970

Burundi: Nsanzé Terence, Felix Magenge.

China: Liu Chieh, Chu-ming Chang.

Colombia: Augusto Espinosa Valderrama, Jose Maria Morales Suárez.

Finland: Max Jakobson, Ilkka Pastinen, Ensio Helaniemi.

France: Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, Claude Chayet, Marcel Bouquin.

Nepal: Padma Bahadur Khatri, Uddhav Deo Bhatt.

Nicaragua: Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Alfonso Ortega Urbina, Guillermo Lang, José Román, Gilberto Perezalonso.

Poland: Eugeniusz Kulaga, Leszek Kasprzyk, Zdzislaw Ludwiczak.

Sierra Leone: Davidson S. H. W. Nicol, Freddie B. Savage, C. E. Wyse.

Spain: Jaime de Piniés, Jose Luis Messía.

Syria: George J. Tomeh, Rafic Jouejati.

USSR: Y. A. Malik, A. V. Zakharov, V. L. Issraelyan, N. K. Tarassov, V. P. Sobolev.

United Kingdom: Sir Colin Crowe, Frederick A. Warner, K. D. Jamieson, A. D. Parsons, J. R. Freeland, P. C. Petrie.

United States: Charles W. Yost, William B. Buffum, Christopher H. Phillips.

Zambia: Vernon Johnson Mwaanga, Lishomwa Sheba Muuka.

### DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION (23 March-3 April 1970 and 11-28 May 1970)

##### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina. Representative: Jose Maria Ruda. Alternate: Ernesto Luis Enrique de la Guardia.

Brazil. Representative: Joao Augusto de Araújo Castro. Alternates: Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva, Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, Sergio Nabuco de Castro, Bernardo Pericas Neto, Jose Artur Denot Medeiros, Mario Trindade, Sergio Rouanet, Miss Laura Malcher.

Bulgaria. Representative: Milko Tarabanov. Alternates: Mrs. Elena Gavrilova, Stefan Todorov.

Ceylon. Representative: Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe. Alternates: E. L. F. de J. Seneviratne, K. K. Breckenridge.

Chad. Representative: Abdelrahim Abdelmouti. Alternate: Homsala G. Ouangmotching.

France. Representative: Georges Gorse. Alternate: Maurice Viaud.

Ghana. Representative: Richard M. Akwei. Alternates: G. C. N. Cudjoe, Emmanuel Sam.

Greece. Representative: Dimitri S. Bitsios. Alternate: Costa P. Caranicas.

**India. Representative:** S. Sen. **Alternates:** J. S. Teja, Muchkund Dubey, N. N. Jha, G. V. Ranganathan, A. S. Mani.

**Indonesia.** Representative: J. B. P. Maramis. Alternates: Kahono Martohadinegoro, Miss Anak Agung Muter.

**Ireland.** Representative: Cornelius G. Cremin. Alternates: Patrick F. Power, Denis Holmes.

**Italy.** Representative: Mario Franzì. Alternates: Ludovico Montini, Alessandro Quaroni, Miss Maria Antonietta Cao-Pinna.

**Jamaica.** Representative: Keith Johnson. Alternates: Probyn Marsh, G. DeBono Hall, Hugh Bonnick.

**Japan.** Representative: Isao Abe. Alternate: Takeshi Naito.

**Kenya.** Representative: A. E. Osanya-Nyeneque. Alternates: Japhet G. Kiti, Peter Ndung'u, Philip M. Mullei.

**Norway.** Representative: Edvard Hambro. Alternates: Kjell Christiansen, Jan Arvesen.

**Pakistan.** Representative: Agha Shahi. Alternates: Bashir Ahmad, S. A. Karim.

**People's Republic of the Congo.** Representative: B. Ngalli-Marsala. Alternate: Philippe Gouamba.

**Peru.** Representative: Carlos Alzamora. Alternates: Jose Guzmán, Miss Bertha Vega.

**Sudan.** Representative: Mohamed Fakhreddine. Alternates: Abu Baker Osman, Mamoun Ibrahim Hassan.

**Tunisia. Representative:** Rachid Driss. **Alternates:** Hichem Ayoub, Hedi Drissi.

**USSR.** Representative: N. K. Tarassov. Alternates: G. P. Lissov, N. I. Yevdokeyev.

**United Kingdom.** Representative: Mark E. Alien. Alternates: Mrs. M. Beryl Chitty, Derek F. Milton.

**United States.** Representative: Glenn A. Olds. Alternate: Walter M. Kotschnig.

**Upper Volta.** Representative: Tensoré Paul Rouamba. Alternates: Louis-Dominique Ouedraogo, Paul D. Kabore.

**Uruguay.** Representative: Augusto Legnani. Alternates: Baltazar E. Brum, Alberto D. Fajardo.

**Yugoslavia.** Representative: Lazar Mojsov. Alternate: Ante Skataretiko.

#### OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

**Australia:** J. R. Kelso.

**Austria:** Wolfgang Wolte, Gregor Woschnagg, Mrs. Edda Weiss.

**Byelorussian SSR:** O. N. Pashkevich.

**Canada:** Yvon Beaulne, D. C. Reece, François A. Mathys, J. Elber Blanchard, F. R. MacKinnon.

**Chile:** Jose Piñera, Fernando Zegers, Fernando Montaner.

**China:** Sheldon S. D. Cheng, Tseng Yen-san.

**Denmark:** Gert Overvad, Mogens Isaksen.

**Dominican Republic:** Luis Raul Betances

**Finland:** Matti Kahiluoto, Garth Castren, Erkki Pajari.

**Guyana:** P. A. Thompson, D. E. E. Pollard, N. M. S. Stoby.

**Iceland:** Hannes Jonsson.

**Iraq:** Adnan Raouf, Adnan Attarbashi, Ayad Munir.

**Israel:** Moshe Leshem, Reuven Hillel.

**New Zealand:** Miss Priscilla J. Williams, Phillip W. Bennet.

**Philippines:** Francisco M. Rodriguez.

**Poland:** Leszek Kasprzyk, Zbigniew Dabrowski.

**Romania:** Gheorghe Nica, Nita Constantin.

**Trinidad and Tobago:** M. O. St. John, B. Rambissoon.

**Turkey:** Behic Hazar, Sevinc Dalyanoglu.

**Ukrainian SSR:** Mikhail Zakharovich Getmanets, V. A. Kravets, A. K. Yeremenko.

**Venezuela:** Jesus Alberto Fernández, Freddy Christians, Hernani Escobar Cabrera.

#### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the forty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council: International Atomic Energy Agency; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; World Meteorological Organization.

#### FORTY-NINTH SESSION

(6-31 July 1970 and  
9, 19 October, 6, 11-13 November  
and 1 December 1970)

#### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

**Argentina.** Representative: Mrs. Ana M. Zaefferer de Goyeneche. Alternates: Eduardo Bradley, Julio Cesar Raimondi, Angel M. Oliver! Lopez, Lorenzo A. Olivieri, Marcelo Delpech, Ricardo A. Ramayon, Luis M. Laurelli.

**Brazil.** Representative: Joao Augusto de Araújo Castro. Alternates: Geraldo de Heraclito Lima, Antonio Patriota, Antonio Amaral de Sampaio, Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, Jose Arthur D. Medeiros.

**Bulgaria.** Representative: Ténii Petrov. Alternates: Guéorgui Guelev, Dragomir Vashev, Stefan Todorov, A. Lukanov, Christo Koshev. Blagoi Rouskov, Ivan Daskalov.

**Ceylon.** Representative: Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe. Alternates: A. Pathmarajah, K. K. Breckenridge, S. Sittampalam.

**Chad.** Representative: Bruno Bohiadi. Alternates: Barma Ramadan, Abderahim Abdelmouti, Homsala G. Ouangmotching.

**France.** Representative: Georges Gorse. Alternates: Jean Fernand-Laurent, Maurice Viaud, Henri Laugier, Henri Chollet, Y. Mas, Pierre-Marie Colmant, Louis Gros, Roger Establie, Gabriel Marc, Pierre Mutter, Bernard Prague, Philippe Lecourtier, Jean Bidaut, Mrs. G. Hirleemann.

**Ghana.** Representative: K. B. Asante. Alternates: E. K. Wirodu, A. K. Duah, Emmanuel Sam, J. G. Baeta, H. K. Yomekpe.

**Greece.** Representative: Emmanuel Fthenakis. Alternate: Costa P. Caranicas.

- India. Representative: Swaran Singh. Alternates: M. A. Husain, N. Krishnan, K. R. P. Singh, B. N. Swarup, R. M. Honavar. Muchkund Dubey, R. D. Pradhan, P. M. S. Malik, R. Rawat.
- Indonesia. Representative: Adam Malik. Alternates: Ismael M. Thajeb, Umarjadi Njotowijono.
- Ireland. Representative: F. Biggar. Alternates: Brendan T. Nolan, Sean Cuffe, B. Davenport.
- Italy. Representatives: Carlo Russo, Mario Franzì, Alternates: Guiseppe Jacoangeli, Miss Maria Antonietta Cao-Pinna, Franco de Stefanis, Alessandro Quaroni, Mario Piacitelli, Giovanni Scolamiero.
- Jamaica. Representative: Keith Johnson. Alternates: G. DeBono Hall, K. J. A. Hill, R. B. Manderson-Jones.
- Japan. Representative: Isao Abe. Alternates: H. Yokota, Takeshi Naito.
- Kenya. Representative: Burudi Nabwera. Alternates: Osanya Nyyneque, Harries Mutio Mule, Peter Ndung'u, Jackson Junyi Isige, Joseph Mungai.
- Norway. Representative: Edvard Hambro. Alternates: Johan Cappelen, Magne Reed, Jan Arvesen.
- Pakistan. Representative: Muhammad Shamsul Huq. Alternates: M. M. Ahmad, S. S. Iqbal Hosain.
- People's Republic of the Congo. Representative: David Ganao. Alternate: François Goyi.
- Peru. Representative: Carlos Alzamora. Alternate: Fernando Guillén.
- Sudan. Representative: Mohamed Fakhreddine. Alternates: Izzeldin Hamid, Salih Mohamed Osman.
- Tunisia. Representative: Baccar Touzani. Alternates: Rachid Driss, S. Benghasi, Ahmed Chtourou, Hassan Abbas, Abdelmajid Turki, Hichem Ayoub, Houcine Longo.
- USSR. Representative: A. E. Nesterenko. Alternates: Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, V. P. Kassatkin, B. N. Krylov, V. A. Pekshev, V. S. Pojarsky.
- United Kingdom. Representative: Richard Wood. Alternates: Mark E. Alien, D. Williams, M. D. Butler, J. W. A. Wilberforce, Derek F. Milton, R. F. R. Deare.
- United States. Representative: Charles W. Yost. Alternates: Glenn A. Olds, Walter M. Kotschnig.
- Upper Volta. Representative: Tensore Paul Rouamba. Alternates: Pierre Ilboudo, Paul D. Kabore.
- Uruguay. Representative: Daniel Rodríguez Larreta. Alternate: Hector Gros Espiell.
- Yugoslavia. Representative: A. Vratosa. Alternates: Lazar Mojsov, Augustin Papic, Mirceta Cvorovic, Ante Skataretiko, Ljubomir Sekulic, Miodrag Cabric, Zoran Lazarevic.
- OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
- Algeria: Mustapha Kettab, Khélifa Lokmane, Omar Benzitouni.
- Australia: J. R. Kelso, W. N. Fisher.
- Austria: Miss Helga Bidmon, Wendelin Ettmayer.
- Belgium: J. P. van Bellinghen, Miss Claire A. Kirshen.
- Byelorussian SSR: V. I. Pechkov.
- Canada: George Ignatieff, C. O. Spencer, R. Sterling, Richard C. D. Looye.
- Chile: Hernán Santa Cruz, Hugo Cubillos, Luis Larrain, Sigisfredo Monsalve.
- China: Toh Kuo-chu, Huang Yen-Chao. Chen Ching-yun.
- Colombia: A. Oviedo, Felipe Jaramillo.
- Costa Rica: C. Balestra di Mottola.
- Cuba: Mario García Inchaústegui, F. Ortiz Rodríguez.
- Czechoslovakia: Jiri Svab, Otto Jachek, Jaroslav Stahl.
- Denmark: Gert Overvad.
- Dominican Republic: Fabio Herrera-Roa, Ernesto Paiewonsky.
- Ecuador: Jose R. Martinez Cobo, Jose A. Najera, Ramón Váldez Ballen.
- Ethiopia: Ghebre Chidan Alula.
- Finland: Garth Castren.
- Gabon: Marc Nan-Nguema, Jean Baptiste Essonghe, Joseph Ndjogas.
- Hungary: Zoltan Gyenge, Istvan Halasz, Rezso Palotas, Ervin Ernst, Gabor Patko.
- Iceland: Einar Benediktsson.
- Iran: Mehdi Vakil, Mohsen S. Esfandiary, Mehdi Ehsassi, Gholam-Ali Sayar, Mansour Farzami.
- Iraq: Mustafa Kamil Yasseen.
- Israel: Hava Hareli, Benyamin Bardan, Moshe Melamed.
- Malta: Arvid Pardo, Saviour J. Stellini, E. V. Saliba.
- Mexico: Raul Valenzuela, Mrs. Neoma de Castaneda.
- Netherlands: M. H. E. Moerel, F. R. A. Walraven, C. M. Leemans.
- New Zealand: Francis Anthony Small.
- Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes, Calixto V. Espejo, Wilfredo V. Vega, Jose U. Fernández, Renato A. Urquiola, Felix Rosal.
- Poland: Włodzimierz Natorf, Mieczysław Gorajewski.
- Romania: Ion Datcou, M. Petrescou, Costel Mitran, Nicolae Dinu.
- Spain: Enrique Pérez-Hernández y Moreno, Roberto Bermúdez.
- Sweden: Sverker Astrom, Mrs. Inga Thorsson, Lars-Goran Engfeldt.
- Syria: Mowaffak Allaf, Miss Siba Nasser.
- Trinidad and Tobago: Charles H. Archibald, Hamid Muhammed, M. Claxton.
- Turkey: N. Kandemir, Uner Kirdar, Orhan Kulin, Sonmez Koksall.
- Ukrainian SSR: J. E. Egorov.
- United Arab Republic: Hussein Khallaf, Omar Sirry, Sami Draz.
- Venezuela: Jesus Alberto Fernández, Isaias Medina Serfatti, Eduardo Soto Alvarez.
- OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
- Federal Republic of Germany: S. Schnippenkoetter, Hansheinrich Kruse, Rolf Moehler, Siegfried Schumm, Heinz-Christel Bleinroth, Erwin von Schacky, Gerd Schaar, Max-Friedrich Dehmel, Albrecht Spiegel.
- Holy See: Henri de Riedmatten.

Republic of Viet-Nam: Le Van Loi, Pham Van Trinh.  
Switzerland: J. Humbert, G. Bodmer, Arthur Dunkel,  
D. Werner, O. Uhl, J. Meyer, J. D. Bieler, J.  
Reverdin.

#### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council: International Atomic Energy Agency; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association;

International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

#### OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Other inter-governmental organizations represented by observers included representatives of the following organizations: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; Council of Europe; European Economic Community; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Organization of American States; United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property.

### DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

#### THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION (26 May-19 June 1970)

##### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: Sir Laurence McIntyre. Alternate: Kenneth Henry Rogers.  
China. Representative: Meng-hsien Wang. Alternate: Shih Yu-hsien.  
France. Representative: Paul Blanc. Alternate: Alain Deschamps.  
USSR. Representative: V. L. Issraelyan.  
United Kingdom. Representative: J. D. B. Shaw. Alternate: David N. Lane.  
United States. Representative: Sam Harry Wright.

##### SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Australia: Leslie Wilson Johnson (for questions concerning the Trust Territory of New Guinea).  
United States: Edward E. Johnston (for questions concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

##### SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Trusteeship Council's thirty-seventh session: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

## APPENDIX VI

### UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES

(As at 1 May 1971)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre  
Liberia and Maxwell Roads  
(Post Office Box 2339)  
Accra, Ghana

ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa  
Africa Hall  
(Post Office Box 3001)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre  
19 Avenue Claude Debussy  
(Post Office Box 803)  
Algiers, Algeria

ASUNCION. Centro de Información de las Naciones  
Unidas  
Calle Coronel Bogado 871  
(Casilla de Correo 1107)  
Asuncion, Paraguay

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre  
36 Amalia Avenue  
Athens 119, Greece

BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Centre  
House No. 167/1 Abu Nouwas Street  
(Post Office Box 2398 Alwiyah)  
Baghdad, Iraq

BANGKOK. Information Service, United Nations  
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East  
Sala Santitham  
Bangkok, Thailand

BEIRUT. United Nations Information Centre  
United Nations Building (ex Grand Travaux)  
Bir Hassan  
(Post Office Box 4656)  
Beirut, Lebanon

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre  
Svetozara Markovica 58  
(Post Office Box 157)  
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

BOGOTA. Centro de Información de las Naciones  
Unidas  
Calle 19, Número 7-30 (Séptimo Piso)  
(Apartado Postal 6567)  
Bogotá, Colombia

BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre  
16 rue Aurel Vlaicu  
Bucharest, Romania

BUENOS AIRES. Centro de Información de las  
Naciones Unidas  
Marcelo T. de Alvear 684 (Tercer Piso)  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

BUJUMBURA. Centre d'Information des Nations  
Unies  
Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers  
(Boîte Postale 2160)  
Bujumbura, Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre  
Sh. Osoris  
Tagher Building (Garden City)  
(Boîte Postale 262)  
Cairo, United Arab Republic

COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre  
204 Buller's Road  
(Post Office Box 1505)  
Colombo 7, Ceylon

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre  
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard  
DK-1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark

DAKAR. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
2 Avenue Roume  
(Boîte Postale 154)  
Dakar, Senegal

DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information  
Centre  
Matasalamat Building  
(Post Office Box 9224)  
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

GENEVA. Information Service, United Nations Office  
at Geneva  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

KABUL. United Nations Information Centre  
Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt  
(Post Office Box 5)  
Kabul, Afghanistan

KARACHI. United Nations Information Centre  
Havelock Road  
(Post Office Box 349, G.P.O.)  
Karachi 1, Pakistan

KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre  
Lainchaur, Lazimpat  
(Post Office Box 107)  
Kathmandu, Nepal

KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre  
House No. 9, Block 6.5. D.E.  
Nejumi Street  
(Post Office Box 1992)  
Khartoum, Sudan

KINSHASA. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
Le Royal  
Boulevard du 30 Juin  
(Boîte Postale 7248)  
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo

LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre  
17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi  
(Post Office Box 1068)  
Lagos, Nigeria

LA PAZ. Centro de Información de las Naciones  
Unidas  
Avenida Arce No. 2419  
(Apartado Postal 686)  
La Paz, Bolivia

LIMA. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas  
Avenida Arequipa 3330  
San Isidro  
(Apartado Postal 4480)  
Lima, Peru

LOME. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
Rue Albert Sarraut  
Coin Avenue de Gaulle  
(Boîte Postale 911)  
Lome, Togo

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre  
14/15 Stratford Place  
London W.1 N9AF, England

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre  
WHO Building  
United Nations Avenue at Taft Avenue  
(Post Office Box 2149)  
Manila, Philippines

MEXICO CITY. Centro de Información de las  
Naciones Unidas  
Hamburgo 63 (Tercer Piso)  
Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre  
ULRC Building  
(Post Office Box 274)  
Monrovia, Liberia

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre  
No. 4/16 Ulitsa, Lunacharskogo 1  
Moscow, USSR

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre  
1 Barakhamba Road  
New Delhi 1, India

PARIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
1 rue Miollis  
75 Paris 15°, France

PORT MORESBY. United Nations Information  
Centre  
Hunter Street  
Port Moresby, Papua and New Guinea

PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information  
Centre  
19 Keate Street  
(Post Office Box 812)  
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre  
Panska 5  
Praha 1, Czechoslovakia

RABAT. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
Angle Avenue Urbain Blanc et rue de Nîmes  
(Casier ONU)  
Rabat, Morocco

RANGOON. United Nations Information Centre  
132 University Avenue  
Rangoon, Burma

RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information  
Centre  
Apt. 201  
Cruz Lima Street, No. 19  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



ROME. United Nations Information Centre  
Palazzetto Venezia  
Piazza San Marco 50  
Rome, Italy

SAN SALVADOR. Centro de Información de las  
Naciones Unidas  
Avenida Roosevelt 2818  
(Apartado Postal 1114)  
San Salvador, El Salvador

SANTIAGO. Information Service, United Nations  
Economic Commission for Latin America  
Edificio Naciones Unidas  
Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld  
Santiago, Chile

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre  
London Assurance Building  
20 Bridge Street  
(Post Office Box R226)  
Royal Exchange  
Sydney 2000, Australia

TANANARIVE. Centre d'Information des Nations  
Unies  
26 rue de Liege  
(Boîte Postale 1348)  
Tananarive, Madagascar

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre  
Off Takhte Jamshid  
12Kh. Bandar Pahlavi  
(Post Office Box 1555)  
Teheran, Iran

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre  
Room 411/412  
New Ohtemachi Building  
2-1, Ohtemachi 2-chome  
Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo, Japan

TUNIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
61 Boulevard Bab Benat  
(Boîte Postale 863)  
Tunis, Tunisia

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre  
Suite 714  
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

YAOUNDE. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies  
(Boîte Postale 836)  
Yaounde, Cameroon