

ARTICLES 1 (1), 1 (3), 1 (4), 2 (1), 2 (2), 2 (3) AND 2 (5)

TEXT OF ARTICLE 1 (1), 1 (3) AND 1 (4)

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;

...

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 center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

TEXT OF ARTICLE 2 (1), 2 (2), 2 (3) AND 2 (5)

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.

...

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.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. In this *Supplement*, as in *Supplement No. 3*, Article 1 (2) as well as paragraphs 4, 6 and 7 of Article 2 are treated in separate studies. The present study is therefore confined to the practice of United Nations organs relating to paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of Article 1 and to paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Article 2.

2. As before, the decisions of United Nations organs taken under other Articles of the Charter are dealt with under those Articles to which they are directly related. Consequently, the present study is confined, for the reasons

stated in *Supplement No. 2*, to an examination (a) of the general features of the practice of the General Assembly in making reference to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter and (b) of certain decisions of the General Assembly as the organ with the widest functions and responsibilities under the Charter.

3. The relevant provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the period under review are tabulated in two annexes to the present study.

SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

4. During the period under review, United Nations organs continued their practice of relying on the Purposes and Principles of the Charter as a whole, or on a particular provision of Article 1 or Article 2, as a basis for dealing

with varied subject matters. The main features of that practice were summarized in paragraphs 8-15 of the *Repertory* study of Articles 1 and 2 (1-5).

The Practice of the General Assembly

1. THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES AS
A WHOLE

5. During the period covered by this *Supplement*, a number of General Assembly resolutions stressed the duty of all Member States to observe and support the Purposes and Principles of the Charter. In resolution 2160 (XXI) on strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations and of the right of peoples to self-determination in particular, the General Assembly reminded all Members "of their duty to give their fullest support to the endeavours of the United Nations to ensure respect for and the observance of the principles enshrined in the Charter and to assist the Organization in discharging its responsibilities as assigned to it by the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security". Again, in resolution 2606 (XXIV), on the strengthening of international security, the General Assembly expressed the belief that international security was "dependent upon the development of a world legal order based on justice and the strict observance by all States without exception of the principles of the United Nations". The General Assembly also emphasized the importance of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter in various resolutions in which it stressed the need to promote their teaching and dissemination. In resolution 2445 (XXIII), for instance, the General Assembly requested that new efforts be made on the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights in order to broaden "the teaching in schools of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to human rights". Similarly, in resolution 2545 (XXIV) on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance, the General Assembly called upon all States "to take effective measures to inculcate the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people and in that way to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices".

6. Other General Assembly resolutions invoking the Purposes and Principles of the Charter dealt with the following matters: (a) Permanent sovereignty over natural resources;¹ (b) Representation of China in the United Nations;² (c) Question of general and complete disarmament;³ (d) International conference of plenipotentiaries on the law of treaties;⁴ (e) Reports of the International Law

Commission;⁵ (f) Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;⁶ (g) Establishment of the United Nations Capital Development Fund;⁷ (h) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;⁸ (i) World social situation;⁹ (j) Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;¹⁰ (k) The Korean question;¹¹ (l) Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, 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;¹² (m) Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa;¹³ (n) Declaration on Territorial Asylum;¹⁴ (o) Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance;¹⁵ (p) 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;¹⁶ (q) Examination of the 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

⁵ G A resolutions 2167 (XXI), 2272 (XXII), 2400 (XXIII) and 2501 (XXIV).

⁶ G A resolutions 2181 (XXI), 2327 (XXII), 2463 (XXIII) and 2533 (XXIV).

⁷ G A resolution 2186 (XXI).

⁸ G A resolution 2200 A (XXI).

⁹ G A resolution 2215 (XXI).

¹⁰ G A resolution 2222 (XXI).

¹¹ G A resolutions 2224 (XXI), 2269 (XXII), 2466 (XXIII) and 2516 (XXIV).

¹² G A resolutions 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII) and 2592 (XXIV). By G A resolution 2372 (XXII), the name of the former Mandated Territory of South West Africa was changed to "Namibia".

¹³ G A resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII) and 2554 (XXIV).

¹⁴ G A resolution 2312 (XXII).

¹⁵ G A resolutions 2331 (XXII) and 2438 (XXIII).

¹⁶ G A resolution 2337 (XXII).

¹ G A resolution 2158 (XXI).

² G A resolutions 2159 (XXI), 2271 (XXII), 2389 (XXIII) and 2500 (XXIV).

³ G A resolution 2162 B (XXI).

⁴ G A resolution 2166 (XXI).

the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interest of mankind;¹⁷ (r) Question of Gibraltar;¹⁸ (s) Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories;¹⁹ (t) Freedom of information;²⁰ (u) The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa;²¹ (v) Question of Namibia;²² (w) Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes;²³ (x) Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;²⁴ (y) Declaration of Social Progress and Development;²⁵ (z) Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;²⁶ (aa) Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights.²⁷

2. ARTICLE 1 (1)

7. In the period covered by this *Supplement*, no explicit reference was made to Article 1 (1) in resolutions of the General Assembly. The General Assembly did, however, adopt a few resolutions bearing on that Article. They related to the following items: (a) Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;²⁸ (b) Need to expedite the drafting of a definition of aggression in the light of the present international situation;²⁹ and (c) Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.³⁰

3. ARTICLE 1 (3)

8. Article 1 (3) was twice invoked by the General Assembly in its resolutions during the period under review. In resolution 2152 (XXI), the General Assembly stated that the purpose of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be "to promote industrial development, in accordance with Article 1 (3) and Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, and by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector". By resolution 2205 (XXI), the General Assembly, convinced that it would be desirable for the United Nations to play a more active role towards reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, and "noting that such action would be properly within the scope and competence

of the Organization under the terms of Article 1 (3) and Article 13, and of Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations", decided to establish a United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

9. Other General Assembly resolutions bearing on Article 1 (3) related to the following items: (a) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;³¹ and (b) Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.³²

4. ARTICLE 1 (4)

10. No reference was made to Article 1 (4) in General Assembly resolutions during the period under review.

5. ARTICLE 2 (1)

11. Two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the period under review referred to Article 2 (1). By resolution 2181 (XXI), on consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly, taking note of the formulations of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States regarding "the principle of sovereign equality of States",³³ requested the Special Committee to examine any additional proposals with a view to widening the areas of agreement expressed in those formulations concerning that principle. In resolution 2373 (XXII), on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the General Assembly affirmed that, in the interest of international peace and security, both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carried the responsibility of acting in accordance with the principle of the Charter "that the sovereign equality of all States shall be respected".

6. ARTICLE 2 (2)

12. The principle embodied in Article 2 (2) was referred to by the General Assembly in resolution 2181 (XXI) on consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

7. ARTICLE 2 (3)

13. Two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the period under review referred to Article 2 (3). In resolution 2181 (XXI), on consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly took note of the formulations of the 1966 Special Committee concerning "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"

¹⁷ G A resolution 2340 (XXII).

¹⁸ G A resolutions 2353 (XXII) and 2429 (XXIII).

¹⁹ G A resolutions 2443 (XXIII) and 2546 (XXIV).

²⁰ G A resolution 2448 (XXIII).

²¹ G A resolution 2506 B (XXIV).

²² G A resolution 2517 (XXIV).

²³ G A resolution 2530 (XXIV).

²⁴ G A resolution 2537 B (XXIV).

²⁵ G A resolution 2542 (XXIV).

²⁶ G A resolution 2544 (XXIV).

²⁷ G A resolution 2588 B (XXIV).

²⁸ G A resolution 2181 (XXI).

²⁹ G A resolution 2330 (XXII).

³⁰ G A resolution 2499 A (XXIV).

³¹ G A resolution 2200 A (XXI).

³² G A resolution 2499 A (XXIV).

³³ G A (XXI), Annexes, a.i., 87, A/6230, para. 22.

and requested the Special Committee to examine any additional proposals with a view to widening the areas of agreement expressed in the formulation concerning that principle. By resolution 2373 (XXII), on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the General Assembly, affirming that "in the interest of international peace and security both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carry the responsibility of acting in accordance with the [principle] of the Charter of the United Na-

tions that . . . international disputes shall be settled by peaceful means", commended the Treaty annexed to the resolution.

8. ARTICLE 2 (5)

14. No reference was made to Article 2 (5) in General Assembly resolutions during the period under review.

ANNEX I

Tabulation of decisions of the General Assembly referring to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter as a whole (1 September 1966—31 December 1969)

<i>Resolution No</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Charter reference</i>
2158 (XXI)	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources	The General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources in the interest of their national development, "in conformity with the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" and as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII).
2159 (XXI) ^a	Representation of China in the United Nations	The General Assembly recalled the recommendation contained in its resolution 396 (V) that, whenever more than one authority claimed to be the government entitled to represent a Member State in the United Nations and this question became 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".
2160 (XXI)	Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination	The General Assembly, recognizing that peoples subjected to colonial oppression were entitled to seek and receive all support in their struggle "which is in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter", reminded all Members of their duty to give their fullest support to the endeavours of the United Nations "to ensure respect for and the observance of the principles enshrined in the Charter".
2162 B (XXI)	Question of general and complete disarmament	The General Assembly was guided by "the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law".
2166 (XXI)	International conference of plenipotentiaries on the law of treaties	The General Assembly believed that the successful codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing the law of treaties would assist in "promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter".
2167 (XXI) ^b	Reports of the International Law Commission	The General Assembly emphasized 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.
2181 (XXI) ^c	Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	The General Assembly considered that the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter, so as to secure their more effective application, would "promote the realization of the purposes of the United Nations".
2186 (XXI)	Establishment of the United Nations Capital Development Fund	The General Assembly stated that the provision of assistance from the Capital Development Fund should be "in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".
2200 A (XXI)	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	The States Parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights annexed to the resolution considered that, "in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations", recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family was the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.
2215 (XXI)	World social situation	The General Assembly called upon the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission for Social Development to prepare a draft declaration on social development "on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the specialized agencies" and also on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.
2222 (XXI)	Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer	The States Parties to the Treaty annexed to the resolution were convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration

^a See also G A resolutions 2271 (XXII), 2389 (XXIII) and 2500 (XXIV).

^b See also G A resolutions 2272 (XXII), 2400 (XXIII) and 2501 (XXIV).

^c See also G A resolutions 2327 (XXII), 2463 (XXIII) and 2533 (XXIV).

Resolution No	Title	Charter reference
	Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, "will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".
2224 (XXI) ^d	The Korean question	The General Assembly recalled 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 purposes and principles of the Charter".
2232 (XXI) ^e	Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, 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	The General Assembly reiterated 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 was "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".
2288 (XXII)	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa.	The General Assembly, convinced that any economic or other activity which impeded the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) was "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter", called upon the colonial Powers to prohibit certain practices which ran "counter to the principles of the Charter", violated the economic and social rights of the peoples of the Territories under colonial domination and impeded the rapid implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), and requested the United Nations Council for South West Africa to take urgent and effective measures to put an end to laws and practices established in the Territory of South West Africa by the Government of South Africa "contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter".
2312 (XXII)	Declaration on Territorial Asylum	The General Assembly noted in its Declaration on Territorial Asylum that "the purposes proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among all nations and 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"; article 2 of the Declaration provided that the situation of persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was, "without prejudice to the sovereignty of States and the purposes and principles of the United Nations", of concern to the international community; and article 4 of the Declaration stated that States granting asylum should not permit persons who had received asylum to engage in activities "contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations".
2331 (XXII)	Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance	The General Assembly resolutely condemned any ideology, including nazism, which is based on racial intolerance and terror as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of "the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".
2337 (XXII)	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	The General Assembly was convinced that the "purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" would be greatly enhanced by the coming into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
2340 (XXII)	Examination of the 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	The General Assembly recognized that the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, should be conducted "in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations", in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and for the benefit of all mankind.
2353 (XXII)	Question of Gibraltar	The General Assembly considered that any colonial situation which partially or completely destroyed the national unity and territorial integrity of a country was "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and specifically with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".
2425 (XXIII)	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, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	The General Assembly was convinced that any economic or other activity which impeded the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and which obstructed efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories was "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".

^d See also G A resolutions 2269 (XXII), 2466 (XXIII) and 2516 (XXIV).

^e See also G A resolutions 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII) and 2592 (XXIV).

Resolution No	Title	Charter reference
2429 (XXIII)	Question of Gibraltar	The General Assembly declared that the continuation of the colonial situation in Gibraltar was "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".
2438 (XXIII)	Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance	The General Assembly resolutely condemned racism, nazism, <i>apartheid</i> and all similar ideologies and practices which are based on racial intolerance and terror as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of "the principles of the Charter of the United Nations", and which may jeopardize world peace and the security of peoples.
2443 (XXIII) ^f	Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories	The General Assembly was guided "by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".
2445 (XXIII)	Teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to human rights	The General Assembly recalled its resolutions 137 (II) of 17 November 1947 and 1511 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning the teaching in schools of "the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the Organization and the specialized agencies".
2448 (XXIII)	Freedom of information	The General Assembly appealed to the media of information everywhere to cooperate in the strengthening of democratic institutions, the promotion of economic and social progress and friendly relations among nations, and combating propaganda for war or for national, racial or religious hatred, "in accordance with the principles of the United Nations".
2506 B (XXIV)	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	The General Assembly recognized the obligations of the United Nations to take urgent and effective measures to resolve the situation "in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter".
2517 (XXIV)	Question of Namibia	The General Assembly condemned the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its administration from the Territory and for its policies and actions designed to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, thus persistently "violating the principles and obligations of the Charter of the United Nations".
2530 (XXIV)	Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	The General Assembly considered that the codification and progressive development of international law contributes to the "implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations".
2537 B (XXIV)	Implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	The General Assembly expressed the hope that the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in 1970 would be the occasion for new efforts to resolve the administrative, budgetary and financial problems of the United Nations in the context of renewed dedication and solemn commitment "to the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations".
2542 (XXIV)	Declaration on Social Progress and Development	Article 2 of the Declaration proclaimed under the resolution stated that the promotion of human rights and social justice required the immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, exploitation of peoples and individuals, colonialism and racism, including nazism and <i>apartheid</i> , and all other policies and ideologies "opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations"; article 3 listed among the primary conditions of social progress and development the right and responsibility of each State and, as far as they are concerned, each nation and people to determine freely its own objectives of social development, to set its own priorities and to decide "in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations" the means and methods of their achievement without any external interference; article 9 provided that social progress and economic growth required recognition of the common interest of all nations in the exploration, conservation, use and exploitation, exclusively for peaceful purposes and in the interests of all mankind, of those areas of the environment such as outer space and the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, "in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations"; and article 12 mentioned, among the main objectives to be achieved by social progress and development, the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation and all other practices and ideologies "contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".
2544 (XXIV)	Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	The General Assembly recalled its decisions and the decisions of other United Nations organs designed to combat racism and condemning the policy of <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination as being "incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations" and constituting a crime against humanity.
2545 (XXIV)	Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance	The General Assembly, reaffirming that nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and similar totalitarian ideologies and practices, which are based on terror and racial intolerance, are "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" and constitute a

^f See also G A resolution 2546 (XXIV).

Resolution No	Title	Charter reference
2554 (XXIV)	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, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa.	gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms which may jeopardize world peace and the security of peoples, called upon all States to take effective measures to inculcate "the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" in young people and in that way to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices. The General Assembly was convinced that any economic or other activity which impeded the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and which obstructed efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violated the political, economic and social rights and interests of the people in these Territories and was therefore "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".
2588 B (XXIV)	Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights	The General Assembly was guided "by the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and particularly the right to self-determination".
2606 (XXIV)	The strengthening of international security	The General Assembly believed that international security was dependent upon the development of a world legal order based on justice and the strict observance by all States without exception "of the principles of the United Nations".

ANNEX II

Tabulation of decisions of the General Assembly referring to specific Purposes and Principles of the Charter

(1 September 1966-31 December 1969)

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions	Charter Article
2152 (XXI) ^a	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	"The General Assembly, ". . . "I "Decides that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (hereinafter referred to as the Organization), established as an organ of the General Assembly, shall function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations in accordance with the provisions set forth in section II below: "II "PURPOSE "1. The purpose of the Organization shall be to promote industrial development, in accordance with Article I, paragraph 3, and Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations. . . ."	1 (3) 2 (3)
2181 (XXI) ^b	Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	"The General Assembly, ". . . "Recalling . . . that among the fundamental purposes of the United Nations are the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States, ". . . "3. Takes note . . . of the formulations of the 1966 Special Committee concerning 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 and the principle of sovereign equality of States . . . ; ". . . "5. Requests the Special Committee . . . to complete the formulations of: ". . . "(d) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter; ". . . "7. Requests the Special Committee. . . to examine any additional proposals with a view to widening the areas of agreement expressed in the formulations of the 1966 Special Committee concerning 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 and the principle of sovereign equality of States."	1 (1) 2 (3) 2 (1) 2 (2)

^a See also G A resolution 2299 (XXII).^b See also G A resolutions 2327 (XXII), 2463 (XXIII) and 2533 (XXIV)

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions	Charter Article
2200 A (XXI)	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<p>"The General Assembly, "Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, ". . . . "1. Adopts "(a) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; "(b) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; "(c) The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;"</p>	1 (3)
2205 (XXI)	Establishment of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	<p>"The General Assembly, ". . . . "Convinced that it would therefore be desirable for the United Nations to play a more active role towards reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, "Noting that such action would be properly within the scope and competence of the Organization under the terms of Article I, paragraph 3, and Article 13, and of Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations, ". . . . "Decides to establish a United Nations Commission on International Trade Law"</p>	1 (3)
2330 (XXII)	Need to expedite the drafting of a definition of aggression in the light of the present international situation	<p>"The General Assembly, ". . . . "Considering that one of the main purposes of the United Nations is 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, ". . . . "5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-third session an item entitled 'Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression'."</p>	1 (1)
2373 (XXII)	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	<p>"The General Assembly, ". . . . "Affirming that in the interest of international peace and security both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carry the responsibility of acting in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations that the sovereign equality of all States shall be respected, that the threat or use of force in international relations shall be refrained from and that international disputes shall be settled by peaceful means, "1. Commends the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;"</p>	2 (1) 2 (3)
2499 A (XXIV)	Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations	<p>"The General Assembly, ". . . . "Convinced that the twenty-fifth anniversary should be an occasion to strengthen the United Nations and make it more effective by reaffirming the faith of Governments and peoples in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and renewing their endeavours to give them full effect, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights, non-intervention, non-use of force and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, ". . . . "1. Takes note of the programmes and activities recommended by the Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations"</p>	1 (1) 1 (3)

ARTICLE 1 (2)

CONTENTS

Text of Article 1 (2)	<i>Paragraphs</i>
Introductory Note	1-5
General Survey	6-8
d'	
Annex. Resolutions bearing ^{on} paragraph 2 of Article 1	

ARTICLE 1 (2)

TEXT OF ARTICLE 1 (2)

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

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;¹

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The present study is limited to the consideration by the General Assembly and Security Council of the general question of the implementation of Article 1(2) and the bearing of this Article on specific political questions, while other questions relating to self-determination are treated, where appropriate, under Articles 55 and 73 of the Charter.

2. The practice of the General Assembly concerning the application and interpretation of the concept of the right of self-determination, as formulated in resolution 1514 (XV) entitled "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples", is dealt with under Article 73.

3. The General Survey refers to two cases. In one case

the language of Article 1(2) was contained in a draft resolution which, however, was not pressed to a vote. In the second case, a Special Committee was requested by the General Assembly to formulate the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

4. The General Survey also lists the decisions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council containing explicit or implicit references to Article 1(2).

5. The annex contains extracts of provisions of those resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, adopted during the period under review, which were directly relevant to or might be considered as having a bearing on Article 1(2).

GENERAL SURVEY

6. Article 1(2) was explicitly invoked during the twenty-second session of the General Assembly in connexion with the discussion in the Special Political Committee² on the agenda item "Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" and during the twenty-fourth session in the plenary debate on the same item.³ During the twenty-fourth session, Article 1(2) was also explicitly referred to during the consideration by the First Committee of the item "The strengthening of international security"⁴ when the USSR submitted a draft resolution⁵ employing

the language of Article 1(2); the draft resolution was not however pressed to a vote in the First Committee.

7. During the period under review, an extensive discussion of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples took place in the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.⁶ While, at the end of this period, the Special Committee had not yet reached agreement on the formulation of the principle, it had considered various aspects, including the following: (a) the nature of the rights involved in the concept of self-determination; (b) the scope of the principle and (c) implementation of the principle.⁷

¹ In the French text of the Charter, Article 1(2) reads as follows: "2. Développer entre les nations des relations amicales fondées sur le respect du principe de l'égalité des droits des peuples et de leur droit à disposer d'eux-mêmes et prendre toutes autres mesures propres à consolider le paix du monde".

² G A (XXII), Spec. Pol. Com., 593rd mtg., Saudi Arabia, para. 9.

³ G A (XXIV), Plen., 1827th mtg., Kuwait, para. 119.

⁴ G A (XXIV), 1st Com., 1654th mtg., Malta, para. 23.

⁵ G A (XXIV), Annexes, a.i. 103, A/7903, para. 7; A/C.1/L.468, part III.

⁶ G A resolution 2103 (XX) requested the Special Committee to consider this principle; see *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, under Article 1(2), para. 25. In resolutions 2181 (XXI), 2327 (XXII), 2463 (XXIII) and 2533 (XXIV), the General Assembly repeatedly requested the Special Committee to complete the formulation of this principle.

⁷ For the discussion of this principle in the Special Committee, see G A (XXI), Annexes, a.i. 87, A/6230, paras. 456-521; G A (XXII), Annexes, a.i. 87, A/6799, paras. 171-235; G A (XXIII), a.i. 87, A/7326 (issued separately from the Annexes, a.i. 87), paras. 135-203 and G A (XXIV), Suppl. No. 19, paras. 137-192.

8. Implicit references to Article 1(2) were made in the following resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the adoption of which was not preceded by any constitutional discussions.

1. IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolutions 2134 (XXI): "Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland"; 2138 (XXI), 2151 (XXI), 2262 (XXII), 2379 (XXIII), 2383 (XXIII) and 2508 (XXIV): "Question of Southern Rhodesia"; 2144 A (XXI): "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"; 2145 (XXI), 2248 (S-V), 2325 (XXII) and 2372 (XXII): "Question of South West Africa"; 2158 (XXI): "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources"; 2160 (XXI): "Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination"; 2181 (XXI), 2327 (XXII), 2463 (XXIII) and 2533 (XXIV): "Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations"; 2183 (XXI): "Question of Aden"; 2184 (XXI), 2270 (XXII), 2395 (XXIII) and 2507 (XXIV): "Question of Territories under Portuguese administration"; 2185 (XXI) and 2350 (XXII): "Question of Fiji"; 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII) and 2548 (XXIV): "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples"; 2200 A (XXI): "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights"; 2224 (XXI), 2269 (XXII), 2466 (XXIII) and 2516 (XXIV): "The Korean question"; 2226 (XXI) and 2347 (XXII): "Question of the Trust Territory of Nauru"; 2227 (XXI), 2348 (XXII), 2427 (XXIII) and 2590 (XXIV): "Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea"; 2228 (XXI) and 2356 (XXII): "Question of French Somaliland"; 2229 (XXI), 2354 (XXII) and 2428 (XXIII): "Question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara"; 2230 (XXI) and 2355 (XXII): "Question of Equatorial Guinea"; 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII) and 2429 (XXIII): "Question of Gibraltar"; 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII) and 2592 (XXIV): "Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Is-

lands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, 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"; 2238 (XXI), 2302 (XXII), 2424 (XXIII) and 2559 (XXIV): "Question of Oman"; 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII) and 2554 (XXIV): "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"; 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII) and 2555 (XXIV): "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"; 2396 (XXIII) and 2506 B (XXIV): "The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa"; 2403 (XXIII), 2498 (XXIV) and 2517 (XXIV): "Question of Namibia"; 2439 (XXIII) and 2547 A (XXIV): "Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa"; 2440 (XXIII): "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa"; 2497 (XXIV): "Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development"; 2535 B (XXIV): "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East"; 2588 B (XXIV): "Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights"; 2591 (XXIV): "Question of Spanish Sahara"; 2593 (XXIV): "Question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent"; and 2597 (XXIV): "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts".

2. IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966: "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia"; 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968: "The question of South West Africa"; 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969: "The situation in Namibia".

ANNEX

Resolutions bearing on paragraph 2 of Article 1

A. RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2134 (XXI)	Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland	"Reaffirming its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolutions 1817 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1954 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2063 (XX) of 16 December 1965." [third preambular paragraph].
2138 (XXI)	Question of Southern Rhodesia	"Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 [first preambular paragraph]

Résolution No	Titre	Extract of provisions
2144 (XXI)	Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of <i>apartheid</i> , in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories	<p>“1. <i>Condemns</i> any arrangement reached between the administering Power and the illegal racist minority régime which will not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“2. <i>Reaffirms</i> the obligation of the administering Power to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal adult suffrage in accordance with the principle of ‘one man, one vote’”.</p> <p>“5. <i>Calls upon</i> all States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;”.</p>
2145 (XXI)	Question of South West Africa	<p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and earlier Assembly resolutions concerning the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) are fully applicable to the people of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and that, therefore, the people of South West Africa have the inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”.</p>
2151 (XXI)	Question of Southern Rhodesia	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Reiterating its serious concern</i> about the implications which the pourparlers between the administering Power and the representatives of the illegal racist minority régime have for the right of the African people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence, [seventh preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle for the exercise of that right;</p> <p>“2. <i>Deplores</i> the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland so far to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;</p> <p>“3. <i>Condemns</i> any arrangement between the administering Power and the illegal racist minority régime in the Territory which would transfer power to the latter on any basis and which would fail to recognize the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“8. <i>Calls once again upon</i> the Government of the United Kingdom to take all the necessary measures, including in particular the use of force, in the exercise of its powers as the administering Power, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;</p>
2158 (XXI)	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources	<p>“1. 1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of all countries to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources in the interest of their national development, in conformity with the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII);”.</p>
2160 (XXI)	Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination	<p>“1. <i>Drawing the attention</i> of States to the fundamental obligations incumbent upon them in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to 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 and to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> the right of peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and the right of every nation, large or small, to choose freely and without any external interference its political, social and economic system, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Recognizing</i> that peoples subjected to colonial oppression are entitled to seek and receive all support in their struggle which is in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Recalling</i> the declarations contained in its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 De-</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
		<p>ember 1960 and 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, [sixth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> that:</p> <p>"(b) Any forcible action, direct or indirect, which deprives peoples under foreign domination of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence and of their right to determine freely their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly, the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity, as prohibited by the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty contained in General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX), constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention:</p> <p>"2. <i>Urgently appeals</i> to States:</p> <p>"(a) To renounce and to refrain from any action contrary to the above-stated fundamental principles and to assure that their activities in international relations are in full harmony with the interests of international peace and security;</p> <p>"(b) To exert every effort and to undertake all necessary measures with a view to facilitating the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, lessening international tension, strengthening peace and promoting friendly relations and co-operation among States;"</p>
2181 (XXI)	Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	<p>"5. <i>Requests</i> the Special Committee, in the light of the debate which took place in the Sixth Committee during the seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the General Assembly and in the 1964 and 1966 Special Committees, to complete the formulations of:</p> <p>"(c) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;"</p>
2183 (XXI)	Question of Aden	<p>"2. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV):</p> <p>"6. <i>Requests</i> the United Nations Special Mission on Aden to consider recommending, <i>inter alia</i>, practical steps for the establishment of a central caretaker government in the Territory to carry out the administration of the whole Territory and to assist in the organization of the elections;"</p>
2184 (XXI)	Question of Territories under Portuguese administration	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Noting with deep concern</i> that the activities of the foreign financial interests in these Territories which impede the African people in the realization of their aspirations to freedom and independence continue undiminished, [seventh preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to freedom and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve this right:</p> <p>"5. <i>Calls upon</i> Portugal to apply immediately the principle of self-determination to the peoples of the Territories under its administration, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and Security Council resolutions 183 (1963) and 218 (1965):</p> <p>"6. <i>Appeals</i> to all States to give the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights and to prevent their nationals from co-operating with the Portuguese authorities, especially in regard to investment in the Territories"</p>
2185 (XXI)	Question of Fiji	<p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of Fiji to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>"4. <i>Calls upon</i> the administering Power to implement without delay the following measures:</p> <p>"(a) The holding of general elections in accordance with the principle of 'one man, one vote' for the purpose of forming a constituent assembly which will be charged with the task of drawing up a democratic constitution and the formation of a representative government, and the transfer of full powers to that government;</p> <p>"(b) The fixing of an early date for the independence of Fiji;"</p>
2189 (XXI)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Noting with deep regret</i> that six years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination, and deploring the negative</p>

attitude of certain colonial Powers, and in particular the intransigent attitude of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence. [fifth preambular paragraph]

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII) and 2105 (XX);

"7. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and urges all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;

"11. *Requests* the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and from using those that still exist to interfere with the liberation of the peoples in colonial Territories in the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence;

"12. *Condemns* the activities of those foreign financial and economic interests in colonial Territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, which support colonial régimes and thus constitute a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and calls upon the Governments concerned to take the necessary measures to put an end to those activities;

"16. *Invites* the Special Committee 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 the right to self-determination and independence;

"17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote, through the various organs and agencies of the United Nations, the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently aware of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by the colonial peoples;"

2200 (XXI) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

"ANNEX

"*International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*

"Part I

"Article 1

"1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

"2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

"3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

"*International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*

"Part I

"Article 1. The same provision as above."

2224 (XXI) The Korean question

"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;"

2226 (XXI) Question of the Trust Territory of Nauru

"*Noting* that the people of Nauru, through their elected representatives in the Legislative Council which was established on 31 January 1966, have expressed the wish to achieve independence by 31 January 1968, [fourth preambular paragraph]

"1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Nauru to self-government and independence;

"2. *Recommends* that the Administering Authority should fix the earliest possible date, but not later than 31 January 1968, for the independence of the Nauruan people in accordance with their freely expressed wishes;"

Resolution No.	Title	Extract of provisions
2227 (XXI)	Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	<p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of Papua and New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>"3. <i>Calls upon</i> the administering Power to implement fully resolution 1514 (XV) and to inform the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-fourth session 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 of the action taken in this regard;</p> <p>"4. <i>Calls upon</i> the administering Power to implement the following measures:</p> <p>"(c) Holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage with a view to transferring power to the people of the Territories;</p> <p>"(d) Fixing of an early date for independence;"</p>
2228 (XXI)	Question of French Somaliland	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of French Somaliland (Djibouti) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).</p> <p>"2. <i>Calls upon</i> the administering Power to ensure that the right of self-determination shall be freely expressed and exercised by the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory on the basis of universal adult suffrage and with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;</p> <p>"3. <i>Urges</i> the administering Power to create a proper political climate for a referendum to be conducted on an entirely free and democratic basis;"</p>
2229 (XXI)	Question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the peoples of Ifni and Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>"3. <i>Requests</i> the administering Power to take immediately the necessary steps to accelerate the decolonization of Ifni and to determine with the Government of Morocco, bearing in mind the aspirations of the indigenous population, procedures for the transfer of powers in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>"4. <i>Invites</i> the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of Spanish Sahara 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 Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination and, to this end,</p> <p>"(a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis, by permitting, <i>inter alia</i>, the return of exiles to the Territory;</p> <p>"(b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;</p> <p>"(c) To refrain from any action likely to delay the process of the decolonization of Spanish Sahara;</p> <p>"(d) To provide all the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it may be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum;"</p>
2230 (XXI)	Question of Equatorial Guinea	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2067 (XX) of 16 December 1965, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Noting</i> the desire of the overwhelming majority of the people consulted that the Territory should become independent not later than July 1968, [eighth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"2. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of Equatorial Guinea 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);</p> <p>"4. <i>Invites</i> the administering Power to implement as soon as possible the following measures:</p> <p>"(a) Removal of all restrictions on political activities and establishment of full democratic freedoms;</p>

Resolution No.

Title

Extract of provisions

Resolution No.	Title	Extract of provisions
2231 (XXI)	Question of Gibraltar	<p>“(b) Institution of an electoral system based on universal adult suffrage and the holding, before independence, of a general election for the whole Territory on the basis of a unified electoral roll;</p> <p>“(c) Transfer of effective power to the government resulting from this election.</p> <p>“5. Requests the administering Power to ensure that the Territory accedes to independence as a single political and territorial unit and that no step is taken which would jeopardize the territorial integrity of Equatorial Guinea;</p> <p>“6. Requests the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Equatorial Guinea, to set a date for independence as recommended by the Special Committee and, for this purpose, to convene a conference in which the various political parties and all sections of the population would be fully represented.”</p> <p>“Recalling further its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. Regrets the delay in the process of decolonization and in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Gibraltar;</p> <p>“2. Calls upon the two parties to continue their negotiations, taking into account the interests of the people of the Territory, and asks the administering Power to expedite, without any hindrance and in consultation with the Government of Spain, the decolonization of Gibraltar, and 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 soon as possible, and in any case before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;”</p> <p>“2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence;</p> <p>“6. Decides that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;”</p>
2232 (XXI)	Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, 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	<p>“2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence;</p> <p>“6. Decides that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;”</p>
2238 (XXI)	Question of Oman	<p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory as a whole to self-determination and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve the rights laid down in 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;</p> <p>“3. Deplores the refusal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2073 (XX);</p> <p>“4. Further deplores the policies of the United Kingdom in installing and supporting any unrepresentative régime in the Territory in contravention of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;</p> <p>“5. Recognizes that the natural resources of the Territory belong to the people of Oman and that the concessions given to foreign monopolies without the consent of the people constitute a violation of the rights of the people of the Territory;</p> <p>“6. Considers that the maintenance of military bases, depots and troops in the Territory constitutes a major hindrance to the exercise by the people of their right to self-determination and independence and is prejudicial to the peace and security of the region, and that their immediate removal is therefore essential;”</p> <p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory as a whole to self-determination and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to obtain the rights proclaimed in 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;</p> <p>“5. Reaffirms that the natural resources of the Territory of Oman belong to the indigenous population and that the concessions granted to foreign enterprises without the consent of the people constitute a violation of the rights of the people of the Territory,</p> <p>“6. Considers that the military presence of the United Kingdom and the existence of military bases in the Territory constitute a major hindrance to the exercise by the people of their right to self-determination and independence and are prejudicial to peace and security in the region;</p>
2302 (XXII)	Question of Oman	<p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory as a whole to self-determination and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to obtain the rights proclaimed in 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;</p> <p>“5. Reaffirms that the natural resources of the Territory of Oman belong to the indigenous population and that the concessions granted to foreign enterprises without the consent of the people constitute a violation of the rights of the people of the Territory,</p> <p>“6. Considers that the military presence of the United Kingdom and the existence of military bases in the Territory constitute a major hindrance to the exercise by the people of their right to self-determination and independence and are prejudicial to peace and security in the region;</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
		<p>"7. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of the United Kingdom to take the necessary measures to implement without delay the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;"</p> <p>"(c) To proclaim an unconditional political amnesty and create the conditions which will enable authority to be transferred to freely elected institutions representative of the populations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);"</p>
2288 (XXII)	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under Colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.	<p>"2. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of these resources in their best interests;</p> <p>"3. <i>Declares</i> that the colonial Powers which deprive the colonial peoples of the exercise and the full enjoyment of those rights, or which subordinate them to the economic or financial interests of their own nationals or of nationals of other countries, are violating the obligations they have assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations and are impeding the full and prompt implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).</p> <p>"4. <i>Strongly condemns</i> the exploitation of the colonial Territories and peoples and the methods practised in the Territories under colonial domination by the foreign financial, economic and other interests which are designed to perpetuate the colonial régimes contrary to the principles embodied in resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>"11. <i>Urges</i> all States concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations in the rapid and effective implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) so as to ensure to the peoples the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence and to the use of the natural resources of their own Territories;"</p> <p>"2. <i>Expresses the belief</i> that arrangements should be made to achieve these objectives through genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;"</p>
2270 (XXII)	Question of Territories under Portuguese administration	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Noting with satisfaction</i> the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the liberation movements both through their struggle and through a reconstruction programme, [tenth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to achieve freedom and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve this right;</p> <p>"7. <i>Urges</i> the Government of Portugal to apply without delay to the peoples of the Territories under its domination the principle of self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and, in particular, to take the following action:</p> <p>"(a) To recognize solemnly the right of the peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence;</p> <p>"(b) To desist forthwith from all acts of repression and to withdraw all military and other forces which it is using for that purpose;</p>
2262 (XXII)	Question of Southern Rhodesia	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for the restoration of their inalienable right to freedom and independence;</p> <p>"3. <i>Reaffirms</i> the obligation of the administering Power to transfer power without further delay to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of elections conducted according to the principle of 'one man, one vote';</p> <p>"4. <i>Condemns</i> the failure and the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in its capacity as the administering Power, to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe;"</p>
2269 (XXII)	The Korean question	<p>"<i>Hopeful</i> that conditions can soon be created to facilitate the reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of all the Korean people, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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;</p>
2248 (S-V)	Question of South West Africa	<p>"<i>Reaffirming</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the</p>

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]

“ . . .

I

“Reaffirms the territorial integrity of South West Africa and the inalienable right of its people to freedom and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions concerning South West Africa;

“ . . .

IV

“4. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to comply without delay with the terms of resolution 2145 (XXI) and the present resolution and to facilitate the transfer of the administration of the Territory of South West Africa to the Council; [United Nations Council for South West Africa]

“ . . .

VI

“Decides that South West Africa shall become independent on a date fixed in accordance with the wishes of the people and that the Council shall do all in its power to enable independence to be attained by June 1968.”

2311 (XXII) 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

“3. Recommends the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, and in particular to extend, within the scope of their respective activities, all necessary aid to the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination and to work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to this end.”

2325 (XXII) Question of South West Africa

“Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which contains the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]

“3. Condemns the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), which provide for granting the people of South West Africa an opportunity to exercise their inalienable right to freedom and independence;”

2326 (XXII) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

“Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]

“Deploring the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence and, in particular, the intransigence of the Government of Portugal, which in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations persists in perpetuating its oppressive foreign domination, and of the Government of South Africa, which flagrantly repudiates the validity of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, [seventh preambular paragraph]

“ . . .

“6. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial Territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, and urges all States to provide moral and material assistance to them;

“ . . .

“10. Requests the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and from using those that still exist to interfere with the liberation of the peoples in colonial Territories in the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence;

“11. Once again condemns the policies, pursued by certain administering Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while displacing, deporting and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and calls upon those Powers to desist from such manoeuvres;”

2327 (XXII) Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

“Recalling its resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2181 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, which affirm the importance of the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States, [first preambular paragraph]

“ . . .

“Convinced of the significance of continuing the effort to achieve general agreement in the process of the elaboration of the seven principles of interna-

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
		<p>tional law set forth in General Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII), but without prejudice to the applicability of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, with a view to the adoption of a declaration which would constitute a landmark in the progressive development and codification of those principles, [sixth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“4. Requests the Special Committee, in the light of the debate which took place in the Sixth Committee during the seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the General Assembly and in 1964, 1966 and 1967 sessions of the Special Committee, to complete the formulation of:</p> <p>“(b) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;”</p>
2347 (XXII)	Question of the Trust Territory of Nauru	<p>“1. Notes the formal announcement by the Administering Authority that, following the resumed talks between representatives of the Nauruan people and of the Administering Authority, it was agreed that Nauru should accede to independence on 31 January 1968;</p> <p>“2. Welcomes the statement made in the Fourth Committee by the representatives of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority that the Administering Authority has complied with the request of the representatives of the Nauruan people for full and unqualified independence;</p> <p>“4. Calls upon all States to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the independent State of Nauru;”</p>
2348 (XXII)	Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	<p>“Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Papua and New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);”</p>
2350 (XXII)	Question of Fiji	<p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Fiji to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;”</p>
2353 (XXII)	Question of Gibraltar	<p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,</p> <p>“3. Invites the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume without delay the negotiations provided for in General Assembly resolutions 2070 (XX) and 2231 (XXI) with a view to putting an end to the colonial situation in Gibraltar and to safeguarding the interests of the population upon the termination of that situation;”</p>
2354 (XXII)	Question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara	<p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“I. 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Ifni to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“3. Requests the administering Power to take immediately the necessary steps to accelerate the decolonization of Ifni and to determine with the Government of Morocco, bearing in mind the aspirations of the indigenous population, the procedures for the transfer of powers in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“II. 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“3. Invites the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of Spanish Sahara 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 Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination, and, to this end:</p> <p>“(a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis by permitting, <i>inter alia</i>, the return of exiles to the Territory;</p> <p>“(b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;</p> <p>“(c) To refrain from any action likely to delay the process of the decolonization of Spanish Sahara;”</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2355 (XXII)	Question of Equatorial Guinea	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“2. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of Equatorial Guinea 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);</p> <p>“3. <i>Regrets</i> that the administering Power has not yet set a date for the accession of Equatorial Guinea to independence in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory;</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“5. <i>Invites</i> the administering Power to implement as soon as possible the following measures:</p> <p>“(a) To ensure respect for all democratic freedoms;</p> <p>“(b) To institute an electoral system based on universal adult suffrage and to hold, before independence, a general election for the whole Territory on the basis of a unified electoral roll;</p> <p>“(c) To transfer effective power to the government resulting from this election;</p> <p>“6. <i>Urges</i> the administering Power to reconvene the constitutional conference referred to above in order to work out the modalities of the transfer of power, including the drawing up of an electoral law and of an independence constitution;”.</p>
2356 (XXII)	Question of French Somaliland	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2228 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of French Somaliland (Djibouti) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).</p> <p>“2. <i>Regrets</i> that the administering Power has not co-operated with the United Nations in the application of resolution 1514 (XV) and did not implement General Assembly resolution 2228 (XXI);</p> <p>“3. <i>Calls upon</i> the administering Power to create the political conditions necessary for accelerating the implementation of the right of the people to self-determination and independence, including the full exercise of political freedoms, and to allow the return of all refugees to the Territory,</p> <p>“4. <i>Urges</i> the administering Power to co-operate fully 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 United Nations in accelerating the process of decolonization in the Territory and to grant independence to the inhabitants at an early date;”.</p>
2357 (XXII)	Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands	<p>“<i>Noting further</i> the decision taken by the Special Committee that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions continue to apply to these Territories. [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“2. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence.”</p>
2372 (XXII)	Question of South West Africa	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“5. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the Namibian people to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle against foreign occupation;”.</p>
2379 (XXIII)	Question of Southern Rhodesia	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,</p> <p>“<i>Recalling further</i> all the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia,</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence,</p> <p>“<i>Considering</i> that any independence without a government elected by a majority of the people of Zimbabwe is contrary to the provisions and objectives of resolution 1514 (XV),</p> <p>“1. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia unless it is preceded by the establishment of a government based on free elections by universal adult suffrage and on majority rule;</p> <p>“2. <i>Calls upon</i> all States not to recognize any form of independence in Southern Rhodesia without the prior establishment of a government based on majority rule in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).”</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2383 (XXIII)	Question of Southern Rhodesia	<p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, all its previous resolutions and those of the Security Council concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“6. <i>Considers</i> that any independence without majority rule in Southern Rhodesia is contrary to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and calls upon the United Kingdom to enter immediately into consultations with the representatives of political parties favouring majority rule;”</p>
2395 (XXIII)	Question of Territories under Portuguese administration	<p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“Recalling also all the relevant resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination, freedom and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right;</p> <p>“2. <i>Condemns</i> the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;</p> <p>“3. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of Portugal to apply without delay to the peoples of the Territories under its domination the principle of self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the provisions and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“5. <i>Appeals</i> to all States to grant the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination the moral and material assistance necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights;</p> <p>“11. <i>Deplores also</i> the activities of the financial interests operating in the Territories under Portuguese domination, which obstruct the struggle of the peoples for self-determination, freedom and independence and which strengthen the military efforts of Portugal;”</p>
2396 (XXIII)	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	<p>“Recognizing that the policies and actions of the Government of South Africa constitute a serious obstacle to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the oppressed people of southern Africa, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“3. <i>Reaffirms</i> the urgent necessity of eliminating the policies of <i>apartheid</i> so that the people of South Africa as a whole can exercise their right to self-determination and attain majority rule based on universal suffrage;</p> <p>“6. <i>Reaffirms</i> its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for all human rights, and in particular political rights and fundamental freedoms for all the people of South Africa irrespective of race, colour or creed;”</p>
2403 (XXIII)	Question of Namibia	<p>“Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions on this question, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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 their country;</p> <p>“4. <i>Recommends</i> the Security Council urgently to take all effective measures, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the immediate withdrawal of South African authorities from Namibia so as to enable Namibia to attain independence in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI);”</p>
2424 (XXIII)	Question of Oman	<p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“Deploring the refusal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning Oman, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolutions 2238 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2302 (XXII) of 12 December 1967;</p> <p>“2. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;”</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2425 (XXIII)	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, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> 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 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Convinced</i> that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and which obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“2. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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 these resources in their best interest;</p> <p>“3. <i>Declares</i> that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of these 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 and impedes the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“</p> <p>“8. <i>Requests</i> all States to take practical measures to ensure that the activities of their nationals involved in economic, financial and other concerns in dependent Territories do not run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples, in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;”</p>
2426 (XXIII)	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	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“<i>Bearing in mind</i> that the national liberation movements in several colonial Territories, and particularly in Africa, require the urgent assistance of the specialized agencies, especially in the field of education, health and nutrition, in their struggle to attain freedom and independence, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“1. <i>Reiterates</i> its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;”</p>
2427 (XXIII)	Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> 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, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Recalling further</i> its resolutions 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2227 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2348 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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);</p> <p>“2. <i>Regrets</i> the fact that the administering Power has not yet fully implemented the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions relating to Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea;</p> <p>“3. <i>Calls upon</i> the administering Power to implement fully resolution 1514 (XV) and to this end to take the following measures in particular:</p> <p>“(a) To fix an early date for self-determination and independence in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the Territories;</p> <p>“(b) To hold free elections under United Nations supervision on the basis of universal adult suffrage in order to transfer effective power to the representatives of the people of the Territories;”</p>
2428 (XXIII)	Question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Noting</i> that the Government of Spain, as the administering Power, has not yet applied the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV), [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> its resolution 2354 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, [seventh preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Noting</i> the statement made by the administering Power on 7 December 1966 relating to Spanish Sahara, particularly with respect to the sending of a</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
		<p>special mission of the United Nations to this Territory, the return of exiles and the free exercise by the indigenous population of its right to self-determination, [eighth preambular paragraph]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Ifni</p> <p>“1. 1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of Ifni to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“3. <i>Requests</i> the administering Power to take immediately the necessary steps to accelerate the decolonization of Ifni and to determine with the Government of Morocco, bearing in mind the aspirations of the indigenous population, the procedures for the transfer of powers in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“4. <i>Invites</i> the administering Power to continue the dialogue which has begun with the Government of Morocco, with a view to implementing the provisions of paragraph 3 above;”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Spanish Sahara</p> <p>“II. 1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the people of Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“3. <i>Invites</i> the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of Spanish Sahara 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 Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination”</p>
2429 (XXIII)	Question of Gibraltar	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Recalling also</i> its resolution 2353 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Regrets</i> that the administering Power has failed to comply with General Assembly resolution 2353 (XXII);</p> <p>“2. <i>Declares</i> that the continuation of the colonial situation in Gibraltar is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);”</p>
2430 (XXIII)	Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, 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	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> 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, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“3. <i>Calls upon</i> the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;</p> <p>“4. <i>Reiterates</i> 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 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“6. <i>Decides</i> that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;”</p>
2463 (XXIII)	Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2181 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 and 2327 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, which affirm the importance of the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Bearing in mind</i> its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Convinced</i> of the significance of continuing the effort to achieve general agreement in the process of elaboration of the seven principles of international law set forth in General Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII), but without prejudice to the applicability of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, with a view to the adoption of a declaration which would constitute a landmark in the progressive development and codification of those principles, [sixth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“4. <i>Requests</i> the Special Committee, in the light of the debate which took place in the Sixth Committee during the previous and present sessions of the General Assembly and in the 1964, 1966, 1967 and 1968 sessions of the Special Committee, to endeavour to resolve, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2327 (XXII) all relevant questions relating to the formulation of the seven principles, in order to complete its work as far as possible, and to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;”</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2465 (XXIII)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Recalling also</i> its resolutions 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 and 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 . . . [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Recalling further</i> its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 . . . [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>" . . .</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) and all its other resolutions on the question of decolonization;</p> <p>" . . .</p> <p>"5. <i>Reaffirms</i> its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, . . .</p> <p>"6. <i>Urges</i> all States to comply strictly with the provisions of the various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the colonial Territories, and in particular to give the necessary moral, political and material support to the peoples of those Territories in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence;</p> <p>" . . .</p> <p>"9. <i>Requests</i> the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and from using those that still exist to interfere with the liberation of the peoples in colonial Territories in the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence;</p> <p>" . . .</p> <p>"11. <i>Requests</i> the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence;</p> <p>" . . .</p> <p>"14. <i>Invites</i> the Special Committee 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 their right to self-determination and independence;"</p>
2466 (XXIII)	The Korean question	<p>"<i>Reaffirming</i> its resolution 2269 (XXII) of 16 November 1967 and previous resolutions on the Korean question noted therein, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Recognizing</i> 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, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>" . . .</p> <p>"<i>Anxious</i> 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, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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;</p> <p>"2. <i>Expresses the belief</i> that arrangements should be made to achieve these objectives through genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;"</p>
2497 (XXIV)	Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development	<p>"1. 3. <i>Affirms</i> that it is important to undertake all necessary measures to:</p> <p>(a) Promote by all appropriate means the education of youth in the countries and territories still under colonial and foreign occupation with a view to expediting the process of decolonization, liberation and self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;"</p>
2498 (XXIV)	Question of Namibia	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>" . . .</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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 their country;"</p>
2506 B (XXIV)	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	<p>"<i>Noting further</i> that the Government of South Africa, in collaboration with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the Government of Portugal, continues to defy the United Nations and denies the peoples of southern Africa their inalienable right to self-determination, equality and independence, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2507 (XXIV)	Question of Territories under Portuguese administration	<p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 and its other resolutions on the question of <i>apartheid</i>.”</p> <p>“3. <i>Reaffirms</i> its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the exercise of their inalienable right of self-determination, and thus to attain majority rule based on universal suffrage.”</p> <p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Expressing its deep concern</i> over the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to recognize the inalienable right of the African peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence and to co-operate with the United Nations in seeking solutions that would bring colonialism rapidly to an end, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Deeply disturbed</i> by the continued and intensified activities of economic, financial and other interests which impede the realization by the African peoples of those Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence, [sixth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and of other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“2. <i>Reaffirms</i> the legitimacy of the struggle by the peoples of those Territories for their independence and freedom;</p> <p>“3. <i>Condemns</i> the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;</p> <p>“9. <i>Deplores</i> the activities of the financial interests which obstruct the struggle of the peoples under Portuguese domination for self-determination, freedom and independence and which strengthen the military efforts of Portugal;</p> <p>“10. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of Portugal to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in the Territories under its domination;</p> <p>“12. <i>Recommends</i> that the Security Council, with a view to the immediate implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in the Territories under Portuguese domination, should take effective steps in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in view of the determination of the international community to put an end to colonialism and racial discrimination in Africa.”</p>
2508 (XXIV)	Question of Southern Rhodesia	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Recalling further</i> all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and 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, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>“2. <i>Declares</i> illegal all measures taken by the racist minority régime to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of <i>apartheid</i> in Southern Rhodesia.”</p>
2516 (XXIV)	Question of Korea	<p>“<i>Recognizing</i> 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, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“<i>Anxious</i> 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, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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;</p> <p>“2. <i>Expresses the belief</i> that arrangements should be made to achieve these objectives through genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.”</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2517 (XXIV)	Question of Namibia	<p>“Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2498 (XXIV) of 31 October 1969 and its other relevant resolutions on the question of Namibia, as well as Security Council resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“Considering that the basic condition required, on the one hand, to enable the Namibian people to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and, on the other hand, to enable the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities towards Namibia is the application of effective measures to bring to an end immediately the illegal presence of South Africa in the Territory, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“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 their territory;”</p>
2533 (XXIV)	Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	<p>“Recalling its resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 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 and 2463 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 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, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“Bearing in mind its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“Convinced of the significance of continuing the effort to achieve general agreement on the statements of the seven principles of international law set forth in General Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII), but without prejudice to the applicability of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, with a view to the adoption of a declaration which would constitute a landmark in the progressive development and codification of those principles, [sixth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“4. Requests the Special Committee, in the light of the debate which took place in the Sixth Committee during the present and previous sessions of the General Assembly and at the 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 sessions of the Special Committee, to endeavour to resolve, in the light of Assembly resolution 2327 (XXII), the remaining questions relating to the formulation of the seven principles, in order to complete its work, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a comprehensive report containing a draft Declaration on all of the seven principles;”</p>
2535 B (XXIV)	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	<p>“Recognizing that the problem of the Palestine 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, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“1. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine;”</p>
2547 A (XXIV)	Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of <i>apartheid</i> and segregation in southern Africa	<p>“Further recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination, freedom and independence . . . , [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“Taking into account paragraph 1 of its resolution 2383 (XXIII) of 7 November 1968, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“</p> <p>“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, [eighth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle by the opponents of <i>apartheid</i>, racial discrimination and Portuguese colonialism in southern Africa to realize their human rights and fundamental freedoms;”</p>
2548 (XXIV)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	<p>“Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“Recalling its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“Recalling also its resolution 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning the item entitled, ‘Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2554 (XXIV)	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, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	<p>colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa'. [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) and all its other resolutions on the question of decolonialization;</p> <p>"5 <i>Reaffirms</i> its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, notes with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial Territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, and urges all States to provide moral and material assistance to them;"</p> <p>"<i>Recalling</i> 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, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Convinced</i> that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and which obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the people in these Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"2. <i>Reaffirms</i> 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 these resources in their best interest in the light of the eighth preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);</p> <p>"4. <i>Declares</i> 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 and impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV);"</p> <p>"<i>Recalling</i> the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1 <i>Reiterates</i> its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;"</p>
2555 (XXIV)	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	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1 <i>Reiterates</i> its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;"</p>
2559 (XXIV)	Question of Oman	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"<i>Deploing</i> the refusal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning the Territory, [fifth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>"1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolutions 2238 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2302 (XXII) of 12 December 1967 and 2424 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968;</p> <p>"2 <i>Reaffirms</i> 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;</p> <p>"3 <i>Urges</i> the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;"</p>
2588 B (XXIV)	Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights	<p>"<i>Recalling</i> resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights of 11 May 1968, entitled 'The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights', in which the Conference, <i>inter alia</i>, condemned the racist régimes in southern Africa for their policies and defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations,</p> <p>"<i>Further recalling</i> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolutions relating to decolonization, especially in southern Africa,</p> <p>"<i>Guided</i> by the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and particularly the right to self-determination,</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
2590 (XXIV)	Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	<p>“Considering that the subjugation of peoples is a serious violation of the main objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>“Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly relating to the occupation of territory, the granting of independence and the right to self-determination.</p> <p>“Concerned at the increasing conflict arising from the non-implementation of these resolutions.</p> <p>“Concerned also at the continued violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their peoples.</p> <p>“1 Reaffirms the right of all peoples under colonial and foreign rule to liberation and self-determination.</p> <p>“2 Confirms the principles contained in resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights, which supports the liberation movements in southern Africa and elsewhere in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.</p> <p>“3 Calls upon all Governments concerned to abide by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to decolonization, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination:</p> <p>“4. Notes the efforts of the Security Council to implement these resolutions;</p> <p>“5 Notes with appreciation the efforts 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 United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and other organs of the United Nations to secure the implementation of these resolutions;</p> <p>“6 Appeals to all States and organizations to provide appropriate assistance to peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.</p> <p>“7 Decides to review at its twenty-fifth session the progress in the implementation of resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject.”</p> <p>“Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“Recalling further its resolutions 2227 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2348 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2427 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“Mindful of the responsibilities 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, [seventh preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“2 Reaffirms further its previous resolutions regarding Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.</p> <p>“3 Calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps to transfer full powers in the executive and legislative branches of government to elected representatives of the people, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories.”</p> <p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“Reaffirming its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2428 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the so-called Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV):</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“4 Again invites 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 the holding of 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 . . .”</p>
2591 (XXIV)	Question of Spanish Sahara	<p>“ . . .</p> <p>“Mindful of the responsibilities 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, [seventh preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“2 Reaffirms further its previous resolutions regarding Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.</p> <p>“3 Calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps to transfer full powers in the executive and legislative branches of government to elected representatives of the people, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories.”</p> <p>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“Reaffirming its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2428 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, [fourth preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the so-called Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV):</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“4 Again invites 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 the holding of 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 . . .”</p>
2592 (XXIV)	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.	<p>“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, [third preambular paragraph]</p> <p>“ . . .</p> <p>“2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the</p>

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
	Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands	Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV): "7. <i>Decides</i> that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status:"
2593 (XXIV)	Question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	" <i>Recalling</i> 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." [second preambular paragraph]
2597 (XXIV)	Respect for human rights in armed conflicts	"1. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to continue the study initiated under General Assembly resolution 2444 (XXIII), giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts which arise from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts:"

B. RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
232 (1966) of 16 December 1966	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	"4. <i>Reaffirms</i> the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations:"
246 (1968) of 14 March 1968	The question of South West Africa	" <i>Reaffirming</i> the inalienable right of the people and Territory of South West Africa to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960." [third preambular paragraph]
253 (1968) of 29 May 1968	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	" <i>Recalling and reaffirming</i> its resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965, 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966, and 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, [first preambular paragraph] " <i>Taking note</i> of resolution 2262 (XXII) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1967, [second preambular paragraph] " <i>Affirming</i> the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve self-determination and independence, and in particular their responsibility for dealing with the prevailing situation, [seventh preambular paragraph] " <i>Recognizing</i> the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. [eighth preambular paragraph] "1. <i>Condemns</i> all measures of political repression, including arrests, detentions, trials and executions which violate fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take all possible measures to put an end to such actions; "2. <i>Calls upon</i> the United Kingdom as the administering Power in the discharge of its responsibility to take urgently all effective measures to bring to an end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia, and enable the people to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);"
264 (1969) of 20 March 1969	The situation in Namibia	" <i>Taking note</i> of General Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2324 (XXII) and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968 and 2403 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968, [first preambular paragraph] " <i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968 and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968, [third preambular paragraph] " <i>Reaffirming</i> the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. [fourth preambular paragraph] "2. <i>Considers</i> that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia is illegal and contrary to the principles of the Charter and the previous decisions of the United Nations and is detrimental to the interests of the population of the Territory and those of the international community; "6. <i>Condemns</i> the refusal of South Africa to comply with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI), 2248 (S-V), 2324 (XXII), 2325 (XXII), 2372 (XXII), and 2403 (XXIII) and Security Council resolutions 245 (1968) and 246 (1968);

Resolution No	Title	Extract of provisions
269 (1969) of 12 August 1969	The situation in Namibia	"7. <i>Invites</i> all States to exert their influence in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of the present resolution;" " <i>Recalling</i> its resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1960, [first preambular paragraph] " "1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolution 264 (1969); "2. <i>Condemns</i> the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with resolution 264 (1969) and for its persistent defiance of the authority of the United Nations;"