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.

4. 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 "the teaching in schools of the Purposes and Principles of 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 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; (b) Representation of China in the United Nations; (c) Question of general and complete disarmament; (d) International conference of plenipotentiaries on the law of treaties; (e) Reports of the International Law Commission; (f) Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; (g) Establishment of the United Nations Capital Development Fund; (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; (i) World social situation; (j) Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; (k) The Korean question; (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; (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; (n) Declaration on Territorial Asylum; (o) Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance; (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; (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...
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 cooperation 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 (XXII), 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 cooperation 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 (XXII).
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 Nations 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Charter reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2158 (XXI)</td>
<td>Permanent sovereignty over natural resources</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2159 (XXI)*</td>
<td>Representation of China in the United Nations</td>
<td>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”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2160 (XXI)</td>
<td>Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination</td>
<td>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”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2162 B (XXI)</td>
<td>Question of general and complete disarmament</td>
<td>The General Assembly was guided by “the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2166 (XXI)</td>
<td>International conference of plenipotentiaries on the law of treaties</td>
<td>The General Assembly believed that the successful 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”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2167 (XXI)*</td>
<td>Reports of the International Law Commission</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2181 (XXI)*</td>
<td>Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations</td>
<td>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”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2186 (XXI)</td>
<td>Establishment of the United Nations Capital Development Fund</td>
<td>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”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200 A (XXI)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2215 (XXI)</td>
<td>World social situation</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2222 (XXI)</td>
<td>Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space</td>
<td>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...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See also G A resolutions 2271 (XXII), 2389 (XXIII) and 2500 (XXIV).
* See also G A resolutions 2227 (XXII), 2400 (XXIII) and 2501 (XXIV).
* See also G A resolutions 2327 (XXII), 2463 (XXIII) and 2533 (XXIV).
Chapter I. Purposes and Principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Charter reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2224 (XXI)*</td>
<td>The Korean question</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2232 (XXI)*</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2288 (XXII)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2312 (XXII)</td>
<td>Declaration on Territorial Asylum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2331 (XXII)</td>
<td>Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2337 (XXII)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2340 (XXII)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2353 (XXII)</td>
<td>Question of Gibraltar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2425 (XXIII)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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".

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)".

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".

The General Assembly reiterated 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".

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".

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.

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)".

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, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories was "incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".

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

* See also G A resolutions 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII) and 2592 (XXIV).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2429 (XXIII)</td>
<td>Question of Gibraltar</td>
<td>The General Assembly declared that the continuation of the colonial situation in Gibraltar was &quot;incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2438 (XXIII)</td>
<td>Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance</td>
<td>The General Assembly resolutely condemned racism, nazism, apartheid 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 &quot;the principles of the Charter of the United Nations&quot;, and which may jeopardize world peace and the security of peoples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2443 (XXIII)</td>
<td>Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories</td>
<td>The General Assembly was guided &quot;by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2445 (XXIII)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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 &quot;the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the Organization and the specialized agencies&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2448 (XXIII)</td>
<td>Freedom of Information</td>
<td>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, &quot;in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2506 B (XXIV)</td>
<td>The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa</td>
<td>The General Assembly recognized the obligations of the United Nations to take urgent and effective measures to resolve the situation &quot;in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2517 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Question of Namibia</td>
<td>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 &quot;violating the principles and obligations of the Charter of the United Nations&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2530 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes</td>
<td>The General Assembly considered that the codification and progressive development of international law contributes to the &quot;implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2537 B (XXIV)</td>
<td>Implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies</td>
<td>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 &quot;to the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2542 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Declaration on Social Progress and Development</td>
<td>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 apartheid, and all other policies and ideologies &quot;opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations&quot;; 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 &quot;in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations&quot; 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, &quot;in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations&quot;; 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 &quot;contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2544 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination</td>
<td>The General Assembly recalled its decisions and the decisions of other United Nations organs designed to combat racism and condemning the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination as being &quot;incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations&quot; and constituting a crime against humanity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2545 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance</td>
<td>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 &quot;in compatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations&quot; and constitute a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See also GA resolution 2546 (XXIV).*
Chapter I. Purposes and Principles

Chapter I. Purposes and Principles

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.

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, apartheid 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Extract of provisions</th>
<th>Charter Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2152 (XXI)*</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
<td>“The General Assembly...”</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2181 (XXI)*</td>
<td>Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations</td>
<td>“The General Assembly...”</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>“...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 cooperation among States...”</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
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<td>“...Take 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...”</td>
<td>2 (3)</td>
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<td>“...Requests the Special Committee... to complete the formulations of...”</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
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<td>“(d) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter...”</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
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<td>“...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...”</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
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* See also GA resolution 2299 (XXII).
* See also GA resolutions 2327 (XXII), 2463 (XXIII) and 2533 (XXIV)
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<thead>
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<th>Extract of provisions</th>
<th>Charter Article</th>
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<td>2200 A (XXI)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>&quot;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, ...&quot;. (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;</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
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<td>2205 (XXI)</td>
<td>Establishment of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law</td>
<td>&quot;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 1, 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 ...&quot;</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2330 (XXII)</td>
<td>Need to expedite the drafting of a definition of aggression in the light of the present international situation</td>
<td>&quot;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, ...&quot; 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'.&quot;</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2373 (XXII)</td>
<td>Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</td>
<td>&quot;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;&quot;</td>
<td>2 (1) or 2 (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2499 A (XXIV)</td>
<td>Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations</td>
<td>&quot;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, ...&quot; 1. Takes note of the programmes and activities recommended by the Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations ...&quot;</td>
<td>1 (1) or 1 (3)</td>
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# ARTICLE 1 (2)

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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.

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 Committee 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. 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” when the USSR submitted a draft resolution 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. 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.

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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".


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.
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 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 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”; 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


ANNEX

Resolutions bearing on paragraph 2 of Article 1
A. RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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<td>2134 (XXI)</td>
<td>Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland</td>
<td>&quot;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,&quot; [third preambular paragraph]</td>
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<tr>
<td>2138 (XXI)</td>
<td>Question of Southern Rhodesia</td>
<td>&quot;Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 [first preambular paragraph]&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resolution No</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Extract of provisions</td>
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| 2144 (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 | "1. Condemns 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);"
|              |       | "2. Reaffirms 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"." |
| 2145 (XXI)   | Question of South West Africa | "5. Calls upon 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;"; |
| 2151 (XXI)   | Question of Southern Rhodesia | "Reaffirming 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]"
|              |       | "4. Reaffirms 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". |
| 2158 (XXI)   | Permanent sovereignty over natural resources | "Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [fourth preambular paragraph]"
|              |       | "Reiterating its serious concern 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]"
| 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 | "1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle for the exercise of that right;"
|              |       | "2. Deplores 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;"
|              |       | "3. Condemns 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);"
|              |       | "8. Calls once again upon 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;"
|              |       | "10. Calls upon all States to extend all moral and material support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle to overthrow the illegal racist régime and to achieve freedom and independence." |
|              |       | "1. 1. Reaffirms 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);". |
|              |       | "1. Drawing the attention 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]"
|              |       | "Reaffirming 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]"
|              |       | "Recognizing 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]"
|              |       | "Recalling the declarations contained in its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 De-" |
Reaffirms that:

"(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:

"2. Urgent appeals to States:

"(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;

"(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:".

"5. Requests 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:

"(c) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;".

"2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV):

"6. Requests the United Nations Special Mission on Aden to consider recommending, inter alia, 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;".

"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]

"Noting with deep concern 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]

"1. Reaffirms 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:

"5. Calls upon 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):

"6. Appeals 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".

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Fiji to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"4. Calls upon the administering Power to implement without delay the following measures:

"(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;

"(b) The fixing of an early date for the independence of Fiji;".

"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]

"Noting with deep regret that six years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination, and deploping the negative
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 regimes 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;":

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."

The Korean question

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;":

Question of the Trust Territory of Nauru

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. 2227 (XXI) Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea

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);

2. Calls upon 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.

3. Calls upon the administering Power to implement the following measures:

- (c) Holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage with a view to transferring power to the people of the Territories;

4. Calls upon the administering Power to implement the following measures:

- (d) Fixing of an early date for independence;

Recalling its resolution 1514 of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [second preambular paragraph]

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of French Somaliland (Djibouti) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

2. Calls upon 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;

3. Urges the administering Power to create a proper political climate for a referendum to be conducted on an entirely free and democratic basis.

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]

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Ifni and Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

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, procedures for the transfer of powers in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. 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.

- (a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis, by permitting, inter alia, the return of exiles to the Territory;

- (b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;

- (c) To refrain from any action likely to delay the process of the decolonization of Spanish Sahara;

- (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.

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

1. Reaffirms 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);

4. Invites the administering Power to implement as soon as possible the following measures:

- (a) Removal of all restrictions on political activities and establishment of full democratic freedoms.
Recalling further its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [fifth preambular paragraph]

1. Regrets the delay in the process of decolonization and in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Gibraltar;
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;

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [third preambular paragraph]

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of 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;
3. Deplores the refusal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2073 (XX);
4. Further deplores the policies of the United Kingdom in installing and supporting any unrepresentative regime in the Territory in contravention of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;
5. Recognizes that the natural resources 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;
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;
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.

2270 (XXII) Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

2262 (XXII) Question of Southern Rhodesia

2269 (XXII) The Korean question

2248 (S-V) Question of South West Africa

2248 (S-V) The Korean question

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"1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [first preambular paragraph]"
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|               |                                                                      | "Convinced of the significance of continuing the effort to achieve general agreement in the process of the elaboration of the seven principles of interna-
Chapter I. Purposes and Principles

2347 (XXII) Question of the Trust Territory of Nauru

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]

"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:

- The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;"

2348 (XXII) Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea

"Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]

"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);"

2350 (XXII) Question of Fiji

"Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [third preambular paragraph]

"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;"

2353 (XXII) Question of Gibraltar

"Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

"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;"

2354 (XXII) Question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara

"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]

"1. 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Ifni to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);"  
"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);"

"II. 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);"

"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:

(a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis by permitting, inter alia, the return of exiles to the Territory;

(b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;

(c) To refrain from any action likely to delay the process of the decolonization of Spanish Sahara;"
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| 2355 (XXII)  | Question of Equatorial Guinea              | "Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [fifth preambular paragraph]  
  "2. Reaffirms 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);  
  "3. Regrets 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;  
  "...  
  "5. Invites the administering Power to implement as soon as possible the following measures:  
  "(a) To ensure respect for all democratic freedoms;  
  "(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;  
  "(c) To transfer effective power to the government resulting from this election;  
  "6. Urges 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;".  

| 2356 (XXII)  | Question of French Somaliland              | "Recalling 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]  
  "...  
  "1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of French Somaliland (Djibouti) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).  
  "2. Regrets 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):  
  "3. Calls upon 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,  
  "4. Urges 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;".  

| 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, Nue, 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 | "Noting further 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]  
  "...  
  "2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence."  

| 2372 (XXII)  | Question of South West Africa              | "Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 [second preambular paragraph]  
  "...  
  "5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle against foreign occupation;".  

| 2379 (XXIII) | Question of Southern Rhodesia             | "Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,  
  "Recalling further all the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia,  
  "Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence,  
  "Considering 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),  
  "1 Calls upon 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;  
  "2. Calls upon 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).".  

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| 2383 (XXIII) | Question of Southern Rhodesia | "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]"
| | | "1. Reaffirms 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);"
| | | "6. Considers 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;". |
| 2395 (XXIII) | Question of Territories under Portuguese administration | "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]"
| | | "Recalling also all the relevant resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council, [fourth preambular paragraph]"
| | | "1. Reaffirms 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;"
| | | "2. Condemns 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;"
| | | "3. Calls upon 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);"
| | | "5. Appeals 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;"
| | | "11. Deplores also 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;". |
| 2396 (XXIII) | The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa | "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]"
| | | "3. Reaffirms the urgent necessity of eliminating the policies of apartheid 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;"
| | | "6. Reaffirms 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;". |
| 2403 (XXIII) | Question of Namibia | "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]"
| | | "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 country;"
| | | "4. Recommends 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);". |
| 2424 (XXIII) | Question of Oman | "Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions, [third preambular paragraph]"
| | | "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]"
| | | "1. Reaffirms its resolutions 2238 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2302 (XXII) of 12 December 1967;"
<p>| | | &quot;2. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions.&quot;.&quot; |</p>
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<td>“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the eighth preambular paragraph thereof, and its resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, [third preambular paragraph] “Convinced that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and which obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid 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] “2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of these resources in their best interest; “3. Declares 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); “8. Requests 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;”</td>
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| 2428 (XXIII) | Question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara | “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] “Reaffirming its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, [fourth preambular paragraph] “Noting that the Government of Spain, as the administering Power, has not yet applied the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV), [fifth preambular paragraph] “Reaffirming its resolution 2354 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, [seventh preambular paragraph] “Noting the statement made by the administering Power on 7 December 1966 relating to Spanish Sahara, particularly with respect to the sending of a
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]  “Ifni

“1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Ifni to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);”

“2. 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);”

“3. Invites 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;”  “Spanish Sahara

“II. 1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);”

“2. 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 . . . .”

“Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [third preambular paragraph]

Recalling also its resolution 2353 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, [fourth preambular paragraph]

“1. Requests that the administering Power has failed to comply with General Assembly resolution 2353 (XXII);

“2. Declares 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);”

“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]

“2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence;

“3. Calls upon the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

“4. Reiterates its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);”

“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;”

“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 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]

“Bearing in mind its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, [fifth preambular paragraph]

“Convinced 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]

“4. Requests 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”. 2429 (XXIII) Question of Gibraltar

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.

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

“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 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]

“Bearing in mind its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, [fifth preambular paragraph]

“Convinced 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]

“4. Requests 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"
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]

Recalling its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 1956 (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]

Recalling also its resolutions 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 and 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 ... [third preambular paragraph]

Recalling further its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 ... [fourth preambular paragraph]

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514 (XV) and all its other resolutions on the question of decolonization; ... 5. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, ... 6. Urges 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; ... 9. 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. Requests 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; ... 14. 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 their right to self-determination and independence; ... 1. Reaffirms its resolution 2269 (XXII) of 16 November 1967 and previous resolutions on the Korean question noted therein, [second preambular paragraph]

Recognizing that the continued division of Korea does not correspond to the wishes of the Korean people and constitutes a source of tension which prevents the full restoration of international peace and security in the area, [third preambular paragraph]

Anxious that progress be made towards creating conditions which would facilitate the reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people, [fifth preambular paragraph]

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; ... 1. 3. Affirms that it is important to undertake all necessary measures to: (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; ... Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]

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 country; ... Noting further 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]
Chapter I. Purposes and Principles

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 and its other resolutions on the question of apartheid.

2. Reaffirms 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.

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]

Expressing its deep concern 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]

Deeply disturbed 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]

1. Reaffirms 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);

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle by the peoples of those Territories for their independence and freedom;

3. Condemns 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;

9. Deplores 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;

10. Calls upon the Government of Portugal to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in the Territories under its domination;

12. Recommends 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.

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]

Recalling further 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]

1. Reaffirms 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);

2. Declares 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 apartheid in Southern Rhodesia.

Recognizing that the continued division of Korea does not correspond to the wishes of the Korean people and constitutes a source of tension which prevents the full restoration of international peace and security in the area, [third preambular paragraph]

Anxious that progress be made towards creating conditions which would facilitate the reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people, [fifth preambular paragraph]

...Anxiously 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]

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.

...Anxiously 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]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2517 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Question of Namibia</td>
<td>&quot;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]&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2533 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations</td>
<td>&quot;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]&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2535 B (XXIV)</td>
<td>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</td>
<td>&quot;Recalling its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, [fifth preambular paragraph]&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2547 A (XXIV)</td>
<td>Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa</td>
<td>&quot;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]&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2548 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples</td>
<td>&quot;Recalling the Declaraton on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, [first preambular paragraph]&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2554 (XXIV)</td>
<td>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, <em>apartheid</em> and racial discrimination in southern Africa</td>
<td>1. <em>Reaffirms</em> its resolution 1514 (XV) and all its other resolutions on the question of decolonization;</td>
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<td>2. <em>Reaffirms</em> 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;*</td>
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<td><em>Recalling</em> 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;</td>
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<td><em>Convinced</em> that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and which obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, <em>apartheid</em> 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;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2555 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Implementation of 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]</td>
<td>2. <em>Reaffirms</em> 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);</td>
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<td><em>Recalling</em> 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]</td>
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<td><em>Recalling</em> its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, [third preambular paragraph]</td>
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<td>1. <em>Reiterates</em> 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;*</td>
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<tr>
<td>2559 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Question of Oman</td>
<td><em>Recalling</em> its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions, [third preambular paragraph]</td>
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<td>3. <em>Urges</em> the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;*</td>
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<td><em>Further recalling</em> 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,</td>
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<td><em>Guided</em> 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,</td>
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<tr>
<td>2590 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea</td>
<td>&quot;Considering that the subjugation of peoples is a serious violation of the main objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2591 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Question of Spanish Sahara</td>
<td>&quot;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;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2592 (XXIV)</td>
<td>Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Ceyman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gibber and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St.</td>
<td>&quot;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]&quot;</td>
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## Chapter I. Purposes and Principles

### B. Resolutions of the Security Council

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<th>Resolution No</th>
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<th>Extract of provisions</th>
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| 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 | Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia | **4. Reaffirms** 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;**.  
**5. Requests** 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**;  
**6. Condemns** 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;  
**7. Calls upon** 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) of 14 December 1960.**  
**8. Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 2262 (XXII) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1967.** |
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| 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969 | The situation in Namibia | "7. Invites all States to exert their influence in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of the present resolution:"

"Recalling its resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1960. [first preambular paragraph]

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 264 (1969);
2. Condemns 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;"