

ARTICLE 55

Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
Text of Article 55	
Introductory Note	1 - 2
I. Economic and Social Fields	3 - 81
A. General Survey	3 - 74
1. Decisions with regard to international co-operation	5 - 10
2. Decisions with regard to standards of living	11 - 13
3. Decisions with regard to full employment and economic stability	14 - 15
4. Decisions with regard to economic development	16 - 38
a. Technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries	18 - 22
b. Financing of economic development of under-developed countries	23 - 26
c. Other aspects of economic development	27 - 32
d. Regional economic development	33 - 38
5. Decisions with regard to natural resources	39 - 43
6. Decisions with regard to the world supply of food	44 - 45
7. Decisions with regard to international trade and finance	46 - 49
8. Decisions with regard to fiscal matters	50
9. Decisions with regard to transport and communications	51
10. Decisions with regard to statistics	52
11. Decisions with regard to social policy and development in general	53 - 55
12. Decisions with regard to technical assistance in the social field	56
13. Decisions with regard to population matters	57 - 58
14. Decisions with regard to migration	59
15. Decisions with regard to social welfare	60 - 66
a. Social welfare administration and training of social welfare personnel	60
b. Community organization and development	61 - 62
c. Housing and town and country planning	63
** d. United Nations Children's Fund	
e. Family, youth and child welfare	64
** f. Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped	
g. Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders	65
h. Traffic in persons, traffic in obscene publications and prostitution	66
** i. Declaration of death of missing persons	
16. Decisions with regard to narcotics	67 - 68
17. Decisions with regard to cartography	69
18. Decisions with regard to post-war and other economic and social problems	70 - 74
B. Analytical Summary of Practice	75 - 81
The scope of the activity of the United Nations in the economic and social fields	75 - 81

Table of Contents
(continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
1. Standards of living	76
** 2. Full employment	
** 3. Economic stability	
4. Economic development	76
a. General economic development	76
b. Financing of economic development	76
c. Technical assistance for economic development	76
5. Energy and natural resources	76
6. World supply of food	76
7. International trade and finance	76
a. International trade	76
** b. International financial transactions	
c. International commodity problems	76
** 8. Fiscal matters (public finance)	
** 9. Transport and communications	
10. Statistics	76
11. Social development	77 - 81
a. Consideration of the question of social development in general	77 - 78
b. Relationship between social development and economic development	79 - 81
** c. Social development of under-developed areas	
** 12. Social problems of particular groups	
13. Population	81
** 14. Migration and related problems	
15. Social welfare	81
16. Narcotics	81
17. Special economic and social questions	81
** a. Post-war questions	
b. Other emergency questions	81
c. Economic and social development of specific areas	81
d. Other special questions	81
II. Human Rights	82 - 118
A. General Survey	82 - 99
1. Decisions mainly of a preparatory, procedural or co-ordinating nature	82 - 86
** 2. Creation of new specialized agencies	
3. Recommendations and other decisions designed generally to influence States, organized or unorganized groups, or world opinion at large	87
4. Conventions and other international instruments	88 - 91
5. International conferences	92
6. Services relating to human rights	93
7. Decisions dealing individually with allegations regarding violations of human rights in specific States or territories	94 - 96
8. Miscellaneous actions	97 - 99
B. Analytical Summary of Practice	100 - 118
1. The question of the meaning of the phrase "respect for, and observance of"	100

Table of Contents
(continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
2. The question of the meaning of the term "human rights and fundamental freedoms"	101 - 118
a. General remarks	101
b. Rights and freedoms proclaimed as human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	102 - 113
** i. General provisions	
ii. Civil and political rights	102 - 108
** (a) Rights relating to the freedom and integrity of the person	
** (b) Rights relating to recognition before the law and the protection of the law	
** (c) Rights relating to remedies in connexion with violation of rights and to civil procedure	
** (d) Rights relating to criminal offences	
** (e) Rights relating to privacy and to honour and reputation	
** (f) Freedom of movement and residence	
** (g) Right of asylum and related rights	
(h) The right to a nationality	102
(i) Rights relating to marriage and the family . . .	103 - 105
** (j) The right to own property	
** (k) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	
(l) Freedom of opinion and expression	106
** (m) Freedom of peaceful assembly and association	
(n) The right to take part in the government, the right to access to public service and rights relating to the will of the people	107 - 108
iii. Economic, social and cultural rights	109 - 113
** (a) Economic, social and cultural rights in general	
(b) Rights relating to work	109 - 110
(c) Rights relating to the standard of living and social security	111
(d) Rights relating to motherhood and childhood . . .	112
(e) The right to education	113
** (f) Rights relating to cultural life, the arts and scientific advancement	
** (g) Rights to protection of scientific, literary or artistic production	
c. The question of the relation of rights and freedoms, other than those proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the concept of "human rights and fundamental freedoms"	114 - 118
** i. The right of petition	
ii. The right of peoples and nations to self-determination	114 - 118
** iii. Rights of minorities	
** iv. Other rights	
** 3. The question of the meaning of the expression "for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion"	
** 4. The question of the meaning of the term "universal"; the territorial scope of the provisions relating to human rights	

TEXT OF ARTICLE 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The presentation and organization of the material in this study follows that established in the previous Repertory studies of this Article. The material is divided into two main parts: the first deals with economic and social matters; the second, with human rights. The General Survey in each of the two parts is designed to provide a broad view of action taken in carrying out the basic functions of the United Nations in the fields of economic and social activity and of human rights, denoted in Article 55 by the words "shall promote". The Analytical Summary of Practice of part I indicates the scope of the activity of the United Nations in the economic and social fields; that of part II, in the field of human rights. An account of the ways and means used by the United Nations to achieve its purposes in these fields through the exercise of the specific functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council is contained in this Supplement in the studies of the Articles which set forth these functions and powers. 1/

2. As in the past, the question of the scope given to the objectives of the United Nations in the fields of economic and social activity and of human rights, as set forth in paragraphs a, b and c of Article 55, in the Preamble of the Charter and in certain other Articles, 2/ is dealt with in this Supplement solely in the study of a single Article, namely, Article 55. 3/ The headings in the present study are the same as those in the study of this Article in the Repertory, Supplement No. 1, except that a new heading, I A 1, "Decisions with regard to international co-operation", has been introduced.

1/ These Articles are listed in the study under Article 55 in the Repertory, vol. III, para. 3.

2/ See the Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 4 and related table.

3/ References were made in discussions to the obligations of Member States under Article 55 or Article 56 or both. These are examined in the study of Article 56 in this Supplement.

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

A. General Survey

3. A brief account of the promotion by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the economic and social objectives of Article 55 during the period covered by the present Supplement is given in this section of the study of Article 55. The major decisions taken by these organs pertaining to international action in the economic and social fields are briefly described, but, as in the case of the earlier studies of this Article, no attempt is made to indicate how these decisions were implemented or the manner in which the Secretary-General assisted the various organs of the United Nations in the performance of their functions. It should also be pointed out that this survey does not deal with action on organizational problems nor with the co-ordinating activities of the United Nations with respect to the specialized agencies.

4. References to Article 55 or paraphrases of the Article occurred in some of the decisions 4/ and discussions 5/ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning economic and social problems, though the large majority of the decisions contained no reference to any Article of the Charter. An example of the application of Article 55 is found in the decision 6/ of the General Assembly on the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories; in this resolution, the General Assembly instructed the Committee to examine the information transmitted under Article 73 (e) in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter.

1. Decisions with regard to international co-operation 7/

5. The Charter provided for international co-operation in the economic and social field in its Preamble and in several of its Articles, namely, Article 1, paragraph 3; Article 13, paragraph 1 b; Articles 55 and 62. Article 55 specifically referred to international cultural and educational co-operation. The decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council frequently referred to or implied such co-operation. In the period covered by this Supplement, the question of international co-operation was the specific object of several decisions by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

6. The need for a more effective international exchange of views led the Council, at its twenty-fourth session, to ask 8/ the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the facilities and methods which then existed for the conduct and development of consultations between Governments in the economic field, and to present it to the Council, together with his observations on the views of Member States, which it invited them to express on the subject. The Council stressed the desirability of more effective international consultations on world economic conditions to promote the balanced growth of national economies and to accelerate the economic development of under-developed countries. It also drew the attention of Governments to the desirability of informal contacts and meetings between economic experts of different countries.

4/ For example, G A resolutions 1034 (XI), 1043 (XI); E S C resolutions 690 D (XXVI), 731 I (XXVIII).

5/ For example, G A (XI), 2nd Com., 409th mtg., paras. 19 and 29; E S C (XXVI), 1038th mtg., para. 19.

6/ G A resolution 1332 (XIII).

7/ See also para. 31 below.

8/ E S C resolution 654 E (XXIV).

7. As a means of improving the social conditions of broad sectors of the population in many countries, the Council recommended 9/ that Governments should extend international co-operation, particularly by developing personal contacts among specialists in the social field.

8. In resolution 1157 (XII) on the question of bases for international economic co-operation, recalling that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had made decisions in the past embodying various principles relating to economic co-operation, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compendium of decisions containing such principles. It subsequently, decided 10/ to ask Member States for their views on the desirability of formulating a statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations and of means of international co-operation to attain these objectives.

9. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly invited 11/ all States to promote wider cultural and scientific international co-operation by mutual agreements and other means, and to spare no effort in trying to achieve the implementation of these peaceful objectives. It invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the other specialized agencies concerned to indicate their views and activities in this area in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council, and requested the latter to give these statements special attention. In the following year the General Assembly reiterated 12/ this decision and made recommendations on further developing all measures to encourage exchanges and co-operation among peoples in the fields of science, culture and education. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council invited 13/ UNESCO to make a survey of international relations and exchanges in these fields and to recommend separate and joint action to promote further international co-operation. The General Assembly further extended this action of the Council by requesting 14/ the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to arrange for "a survey to be made on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences and the dissemination and application for peaceful ends of such scientific knowledge", and on the steps that international organizations might take towards concentrating on the most urgent problems. The Council subsequently observed 15/ that the question of the international exchange of scientific and technical experience should be given close attention in the programme appraisals of the United Nations and specialized agencies, and that it would reconsider this question at the time it discussed the programme appraisals.

10. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly took several further decisions on international co-operation. These were in the field of the economic development of under-developed countries, designed to take stock of what had been done and what was contemplated both by more developed and by less developed countries to accelerate economic development, 16/ and in the field of trade. 17/

9/ E S C resolution 663 I (XXIV).

10/ G A resolution 1321 (XIII); see also E S C resolution 727 B (XXVIII).

11/ G A resolution 1043 (XI).

12/ G A resolution 1164 (XII).

13/ E S C resolution 695 (XXVI).

14/ G A resolution 1260 (XIII).

15/ E S C resolution 727 A (XXVIII); see also the study under Article 58 in this Supplement.

16/ G A resolution 1316 (XIII).

17/ G A resolution 1322 (XIII).

2. Decisions with regard to standards of living

11. As in the past, many decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council discussed elsewhere in this study reflected the continuing concern of the United Nations with the promotion of higher levels of living. Only the decisions which were addressed specifically to the question of living standards are referred to in this section of the present study.

12. In the period covered by this Supplement, the Council received the report it had requested earlier from the Secretary-General relating to family levels of living and arranged 18/ for further study and consideration of this subject, particularly with the object of helping Governments to develop co-ordinated social policy. It also requested 19/ the Secretary-General to convene a group of experts to prepare a report to the Social Commission on the development of national social service programmes and the relationship of social services to other services and measures for improving family levels of living, and, guided by the consideration that the establishment of social service programmes would advance progress in raising family levels of living, the Council authorized 20/ the Secretary-General to convene another group of experts to analyse national experience and to identify underlying principles and effective methods in organizing and administering social services.

13. The General Assembly at its thirteenth session arranged 21/ for a study by the Council, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, of the social programmes and policies best designed to raise "family levels of living by, inter alia, avoiding an inequitable distribution of national income". In the same decision, the General Assembly recognized that the promotion of the objectives stated in paragraph a of Article 55 required not only a general rise in national production, but also a rise in family levels of living by the appropriate use of national income, among other measures.

3. Decisions with regard to full employment and economic stability

14. In connexion with its annual consideration of the world economic situation, the Economic and Social Council continued to make arrangements relating to the World Economic Survey, published by the Secretariat. At its twenty-fourth session, in 1957, it decided 22/ that the survey for the year 1957 should deal in part with the problem of inflation. It also stated 23/ that the World Economic Survey in its current form was a most valuable document dealing with the prevalent economic situation and outlook and with selected economic problems of long-term significance to the world as a whole. In the following year it decided 24/ that the Secretary-General should supplement the surveys with up-to-date appraisals of the world economic situation and the short-term outlook and should draw attention to any important changes; such supplements were to be published at frequent intervals.

15. In 1958, the Council concurred 25/ in recommendations to Member States and employers' and workers' organizations contained in a resolution of the International

18/ E S C resolution 663 B (XXIV).
19/ E S C resolution 663 G (XXIV).
20/ E S C resolution 731 D (XXVIII).
21/ G A resolution 1258 (XIII).
22/ E S C resolution 654 D (XXIV).
23/ E S C resolution 654 C (XXIV).
24/ E S C resolution 690 C (XXVI).
25/ E S C resolution 690 D (XXVI).

Labour Conference of 21 June 1958, concerning measures to promote employment and action against unemployment, and it invited Members of the United Nations to take advantage of existing opportunities for discussing the current economic situation on a regional and on a world-wide basis.

4. Decisions with regard to economic development

16. The period covered by this Supplement was marked by the efforts of the United Nations to carry out "its responsibilities and obligations, under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to foster the economic development of all under-developed areas". 26/ The Economic Commission for Africa was established, and the Special Fund was created during this period.

17. On several occasions, Articles 55 and 56 or the objectives described in these Articles were referred to 27/ in the decisions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council concerned with promoting economic development in less developed countries. Article 55 was also referred to specifically several times during discussions; more than once it was stated that the objectives of Article 55 were far from being achieved, and more should be done to promote economic development in under-developed countries through such measures as financial aid and technical assistance. 28/

a. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

18. Various aspects of technical assistance were considered by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council during the period under review. Among other decisions, the Council requested 29/ the Technical Assistance Board to examine the feasibility of providing technical assistance on a payment basis under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as an addition to the regular and expanded programmes. An appeal was made 30/ to recipient Governments to continue their co-ordinating efforts with respect to their various international, national and bilateral programmes. Certain responsibilities of requesting Governments were clarified, and more flexibility was introduced in the execution of the Expanded Programme; Governments were asked 31/ to make clear the relationship of each project requested to any general development plan or programme and to any other technical assistance activities. The Council further decided 32/ that, on an experimental basis, the Expanded Programme for 1961-1962 should be planned by the participants for a two-year period. The importance of the United Nations fellowship programme was pointed out to Governments, both by the General Assembly and by the Council; the former, recognizing that training high-level national personnel capable of replacing international technical assistance would help countries to carry on their own economic development, pointed to the award of fellowships as one of the most effective means of such training and also drew attention to the desirability of establishing or developing national or regional centres for training specialists. The General Assembly asked the various technical assistance services to give due attention to requests for projects relating to fellowships and national or regional

26/ G A resolution 1155 (XII).

27/ For example, G A resolutions 1317 (XIII), 1323 (XIII).

28/ For example, G A (XI), 2nd Com., 393rd mtg., paras. 1 and 4; 406th mtg., para. 35; 409th mtg., para. 19; 410th mtg., paras. 7 and 8; 433rd mtg., paras. 7 and 10; E S C (XXVI), 1038th mtg., paras. 19 and 20.

29/ E S C resolution 658 B (XXIV).

30/ E S C resolution 659 A (XXIV).

31/ E S C resolution 700 (XXVI).

32/ E S C resolution 735 (XXVIII).

centres. 33/ The General Assembly also requested 34/ the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to continue certain measures for training personnel, in order to alleviate the shortage of skilled technical personnel in less developed countries. The need for substantial expansion and additional resources for the Expanded Programme was emphasized 35/ by both the General Assembly and the Council; a special appeal for increased contributions was made 36/ by the Council in connexion with the ten-year anniversary of the Expanded Programme.

19. At its resumed twenty-sixth session, the Council amended 37/ its resolution 222 (IX) to enable the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to become a member of TAB and to participate in the Expanded Programme, which heretofore had been a co-operative venture of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

20. At its twenty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council considered the proposal of the Secretary-General for the establishment of an international administrative service and recommended 38/ that the General Assembly should authorize the Secretary-General to assist Governments, at their request, in recruiting specialists internationally, on a temporary basis, to perform duties of an operational or executive nature; they were to be employees of the Governments concerned, but the United Nations would help in meeting the costs and in arranging the terms and conditions of their employment.

21. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution 39/ entitled, "United Nations Technical assistance in public administration", which authorized the Secretary-General to supplement existing technical assistance by a new programme to aid participating Governments, on a modest scale and on an experimental basis, to secure the temporary services of well-qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character. He was further authorized to assist interested Governments in meeting the expenses of employing such experts, who would be considered the servants of the Governments. Requesting Governments were to contribute towards the total cost of the employment of each expert an amount not less than the total emoluments of one of its nationals performing similar duties. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council recommended 40/ that the General Assembly should continue this experimental programme (OPEX).

22. At its twelfth session, the General Assembly decided 41/ that there should "be established as an expansion of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies a separate Special Fund which would provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries" and that it would include such special projects as resource surveys and training institutes. The Special Fund was established 42/ by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. The General Assembly decided that, in view of the resources prospectively available, which were not likely to exceed \$100 million annually, the

33/ G A resolution 1255 E (XIII); see also E S C resolution 699 (XXVI).

34/ G A resolution 1255 C (XIII).

35/ G A resolution 1255 A (XIII); E S C resolutions 659 B (XXIV), 701 (XXVI).

36/ E S C resolution 734 (XXVIII).

37/ E S C resolution 704 (XXVI), resumed session.

38/ E S C resolution 681 (XXVI).

39/ G A resolution 1256 (XIII).

40/ E S C resolution 739 (XXVIII).

41/ G A resolution 1219 (XII). See also paras. 23 and 24 below.

42/ G A resolution 1240 (XIII).

Special Fund was to direct its operations towards enlarging the scope of the United Nations programmes of technical assistance so as to include special projects in certain basis fields, as outlined in the General Assembly's decision, designed to be of immediate significance in accelerating the economic development of less developed countries.

b. FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

23. The Economic and Social Council again referred to the desirability of internationally supervised disarmament, expressing the hope 43/ that some of the resources thus freed could be used to accelerate economic and social development.

24. The question of establishing a special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), including the legal framework of such a fund, its statutes and the types of project which it might handle, was considered 44/ again both by the General Assembly and by the Council. The General Assembly decided 45/ that there should be established a separate Special Fund as an expansion of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies, and that its scope should include such projects as resource surveys and training institutes. As to capital development financing, the General Assembly decided to review "the scope and future activities of the Special Fund" when the resources prospectively available were sufficient to do so. The Preparatory Committee established under this decision reported to the Council, which agreed with its conclusions and recommended 46/ a draft resolution to the General Assembly on the establishment of the Special Fund. All Member Governments were urged to give the Special Fund "the greatest possible assistance". When, at its thirteenth session, the General Assembly established 47/ the Special Fund, it reaffirmed its earlier decision to review the scope and activities of the Special Fund and to take such action as deemed appropriate. At the same session, a separate resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "United Nations capital development fund", 48/ called upon Member States "to consider appropriate contributions to the Special Fund in order to achieve the volume of resources envisaged by the General Assembly" at its previous session, urged Member States to continue working for the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund and decided to continue to review, as a separate subject of its agenda, progress in financing economic development and, particularly, progress towards establishing such a fund. The Council called upon 49/ Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to continue to examine the possibility of contributing financial resources to accelerate economic development.

25. Further action with respect to the international flow of private capital was taken by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. It stressed 50/ the need for increased knowledge and better understanding of the conditions of, and opportunities for, international investment to promote the international flow of private capital. It requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council, for subsequent transmission with the latter's recommendations to the General Assembly, on measures in

43/ E S C resolution 654 B (XXIV).

44/ See G A resolutions 1030 (XI), 1219 (XII); E S C resolution 662 B (XXIV). See also Repertory, Supplement No. 1, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 16.

45/ G A resolution 1219 (XII).

46/ E S C resolution 692 (XXVI).

47/ G A resolution 1240 (XIII).

48/ G A resolution 1317 (XIII).

49/ E S C resolution 740 D (XXVIII).

50/ G A resolution 1318 (XIII).

operation and contemplated in both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries for channelling an increased flow of private capital investment into the development of under-developed countries. In preparing his report, the Secretary-General was requested to consult qualified persons as to fields of activity, volume and forms in which foreign private investment was sought and would be acceptable, and the types of project which foreign investors were interested in undertaking.

26. Recognizing that co-ordination among the various programmes of economic and technical aid would be furthered if information on international economic assistance were collected and circulated, the General Assembly at its eleventh session requested 51/ the Council to consider the matter when it studied the financing of economic development. The Council did so at its twenty-sixth session, having before it a report of the Secretary-General; it decided 52/ that he should report to the Council periodically on this subject.

C. OTHER ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

27. The need for promoting balanced and integrated economic and social development, 53/ the interrelation between economic and population changes 54/ and the importance of community development for economic and social progress 55/ were emphasized both by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council.

28. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly considered the question of the industrialization of under-developed countries at the request of the Council; it reaffirmed 56/ the Council's special responsibilities in promoting and co-ordinating activities in the field of accelerated industrialization and expressed satisfaction with work in this field by the Council, the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies. 57/ The General Assembly also urged that priority should be given to problems of industrialization and productivity, pointing out the importance of rapid industrialization as a significant factor in the balanced development of the economies of under-developed countries. It invited Member States to give close attention to relevant studies by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Council in its turn stressed the need 58/ of intensified implementation of the programme of work conducted by the Secretary-General in this field. It also invited 59/ the Secretary-General to establish a committee of experts to review the programme of work and advise him; it recommended further that the General Assembly should periodically consider the question of industrialization. Subsequently, on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the committee of experts, the Council called for 60/ further proposals from the Secretary-General, with emphasis on certain projects, such as methods of programming or planning industrialization and measures designed to promote the industrialization programme of the United Nations. It also requested 61/ further exploration of the question of industrialization and energy resources, including the development of petroleum resources.

51/ G A resolution 1034 (XI).

52/ E S C resolution 662 A (XXIV).

53/ G A resolution 1161 (XII).

54/ G A resolution 1217 (XII); E S C resolution 642 (XXIII).

55/ E S C resolution 663 D (XXIV).

56/ G A resolution 1033 (XI).

57/ See E S C resolution 597 A (XXI).

58/ E S C resolution 649 A (XXIII); see also Repertory, Supplement No. 1, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 18.

59/ E S C resolution 674 A (XXV).

60/ E S C resolution 709 A (XXVII).

61/ E S C resolutions 711 A (XXVII), 740 B and C (XXVIII).

29. With respect to land reform, the Council examined 62/ the second report on progress in land reform prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (the ILO), reaffirmed several of its previous recommendations to Governments, indicated aspects of land reform which should be emphasized in the work of the specialized agencies and again recommended that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should give sympathetic consideration to loan applications relating to agrarian reform. At its twenty-seventh session, the Council examined a progress report prepared jointly by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies. It urged 63/ Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to continue to implement Council and General Assembly resolutions on land reform and to make studies of the subject. It also arranged for another progress report on land reform in 1962, to be prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, especially FAO. The question of co-operatives also received the attention of the Council during the period covered by this Supplement. Several recommendations 64/ were addressed to Member States on promoting co-operatives in less developed areas, and arrangements were made for studies by the Secretary-General, the ILO and FAO. The question of co-operatives was not limited to the field of agriculture and fisheries; co-operatives were also considered as a technique for development, with important social as well as economic benefits, specifically in relation to community development and low-cost housing.

30. The General Assembly also considered 65/ the question of establishing rosters of scientific and technical personnel of less developed countries, whose services might be utilized both within and outside their own countries.

31. A broad approach to the question of economic development was manifested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1316 (XIII). In this resolution the General Assembly asked Member Governments to review their past accomplishments and chart their future co-operative action for promoting the economic development of under-developed countries, and to explore the possible use of their universities and scientific institutions in assisting less developed countries to solve their more pressing scientific and technological problems. The General Assembly invited Member States in a position to assist in economic development to report on measures they had taken or contemplated taking; and asked less developed countries to report on their own plans. It also decided that both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should consider this information and that the Council should give special consideration to development problems in its review of the social and economic programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

32. The General Assembly indicated its concern with problems of economic development, and with the lack of balance shown in the trend of economic growth in different parts of the world, in its decisions 66/ to examine various means of accelerating economic growth in less developed countries and to promote international trade. The Council in its turn urged 67/ Member States to proceed as fully and as rapidly as possible with practical programmes and plans for assisting the economic development of under-developed countries. It also requested 68/ the Secretary-General to evaluate and report on

62/ E S C resolution 649 B (XXIII).

63/ E S C resolution 712 (XXVII).

64/ E S C resolution 649 C (XXIII).

65/ G A resolution 1320 (XIII).

66/ G A resolutions 1322-1324 (XIII).

67/ E S C resolution 740 A (XXVIII).

68/ E S C resolution 741 (XXVIII).

techniques of long-term economic projections and their applicability to countries at various stages of development.

d. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

33. Recognizing the valuable services of the regional economic commissions in the realization of projects depending upon international economic co-operation and in contributing towards improving economic conditions, the General Assembly expressed the hope 69/ that the commissions would continue their valuable services and efforts.

34. The Economic and Social Council, in marking the tenth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and its contribution to the economic development of Latin America, considered it desirable 70/ gradually and progressively to establish a Latin American regional market on a multilateral and competitive basis; it also took note of the work done on Central American economic integration.

35. International action to promote economic development and to raise regional levels of economic activity was extended with the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa. 71/

36. At its third emergency special session, the General Assembly, in connexion with the item, "Questions considered by the Security Council at its 838th meeting on 7 August 1958", invited 72/ the Secretary-General to continue his studies "and in this context to consult as appropriate with the Arab countries of the Near East with a view to possible assistance regarding an Arab development institution designed to further economic growth in these countries".

37. The Economic and Social Council at its twenty-seventh session recommended 73/ that the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies should assign high priority to assistance to countries seeking to diversify their exports and noted with satisfaction the efforts of certain groups of under-developed countries to bring about progressive economic integration and gradual diversification of their economic activities.

38. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly took decisions 74/ relating to the promotion of international trade, particularly with less developed countries, by utilizing means at the disposal of the Council and the regional economic commissions, including studies on trade among various regions.

5. *Decisions with regard to natural resources*

39. At its twenty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council considered reports by the Secretary-General, presented at its request, concerning the economic application of atomic energy and new sources of energy other than the atom, as a means of economic development. 75/ In its decisions, 76/ the Council requested the Secretary-General to

69/ G A resolution 1158 (XII).

70/ E S C resolution 679 C (XXVI), section I.

71/ G A resolution 1155 (XII); E S C resolution 671 A (XXV). See also this Supplement under Article 68.

72/ G A resolution 1237 (ES-III), part III.

73/ E S C resolution 709 B (XXVII).

74/ G A resolution 1322 (XIII).

75/ See Repertory, Supplement No. 1, vol. II, under Article 55, paras. 22 and 23.

76/ E S C resolutions 653 (XXIV), 740 B and C (XXVIII).

follow the relationship of all forms of energy to economic development as part of his continuing work on the conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources, and to present recommendations on future work at a future date. It also arranged for circulation of the above-mentioned reports, including transmission of the report on the economic applications of atomic energy to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), upon its establishment, for its examination and comments. Governments were invited to use existing technical assistance facilities for training personnel in the field of the peaceful application of atomic energy. As to other new sources of energy, the Council, in addition to encouraging further studies, asked the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report for its twenty-seventh session, in collaboration with several specialized agencies, together with recommendations for the agenda of an international conference on new sources of energy other than the atom, and their economic applications, to be convened as early as feasible thereafter.

40. At its thirteenth session the General Assembly received the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, recorded its satisfaction 77/ with the contribution made by the Conference to the free international exchange of scientific and technical information and to international co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, and arranged for consideration of the question of similar conferences in this field in the future.

41. At its thirteenth session the General Assembly also decided 78/ that a report on the proceedings of a symposium held in India in 1958, on the development of the petroleum resources of Asia and the Far East, should be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Council; the Council in its turn transmitted 79/ it to the regional economic commissions.

42. The Council, at its twenty-seventh session, considered 80/ a report prepared at its request by the Secretary-General; it asked him to take appropriate measures for holding a United Nations conference on solar energy, wind power and geothermic energy, not later than 1962, and requested him to hold preliminary meetings of experts on these new sources of energy. The Council also made arrangements 81/ for the Secretary-General to develop a methodology for appraising energy resources on a usefully comparable basis and to take steps towards promoting better understanding of the economic problems connected with the development of energy resources in under-developed countries. Other decisions 82/ of the Council during the period covered by this Supplement concerned the question of industrialization and energy resources, including the development of petroleum resources.

43. The Council dealt with 83/ several reports concerning water resources that were prepared by the Secretary-General and the Panel of Experts on Integrated River Basin Development. It requested the Secretary-General to establish a centre within the Secretariat to promote co-ordinated efforts for developing water resources and asked him, and the specialized agencies, to keep the interrelated problems of water resources under continuing review, to develop a relevant programme of studies, to make recommendations on further action and to make the field of water resources a subject of

-
- 77/ G A resolution 1344 (XIII).
78/ G A resolution 1319 (XIII).
79/ E S C resolution 711 B (XXVII).
80/ E S C resolution 710 A (XXVII).
81/ E S C resolution 710 B (XXVII).
82/ E S C resolution 740 B and C (XXVIII).
83/ E S C resolutions 675 (XXV), 743 A (XXVIII).

concerted action among United Nations agencies; the Council invited the World Meteorological Organization (IMO) to take appropriate action in the field of hydrology and it made recommendations to Governments concerning international co-operation with respect to water resources, integrated river development and water for industrial use.

6. *Decisions with regard to the world supply of food*

44. The question of food reserves was considered at the eleventh session of the General Assembly from two angles - national food reserves and a world food reserve. With respect to the latter, the General Assembly requested 84/ the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other agencies, to explore the desirability of having a working group examine the possibilities of implementing various proposals contained in an FAO report 85/ and in suggestions offered during discussions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Council subsequently accepted 86/ the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the subject should be studied without the establishment of such a working group.

45. The General Assembly adopted a resolution 87/ on international co-operation in establishing national food reserves, which requested the Secretary-General to include in his report under Council resolution 621 (XXII) an analysis of the possibility and desirability of promoting the use of surplus food by means of consultations between importing and exporting Member States, to build up national reserves which could be used to meet emergencies and to prevent excessive price increases resulting from inadequate local supplies or increased demand. The States were asked to pay due regard in this respect to principles established by FAO. The recommendations also called for an examination of various economic aspects of the use of surplus foods. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council made recommendations 88/ concerning steps that individual Governments in need of assistance in establishing or enlarging national food reserves, and Governments willing to assist them, might take. It also agreed broadly with the conclusions of the report on national food reserve policies prepared by FAO pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1025 (XI).

7. *Decisions with regard to international trade and finance*

46. Further attention was given by the General Assembly to the question of international trade. At its eleventh and twelfth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed 89/ the action of the Council's twenty-second and twenty-fourth sessions on this subject, 90/ requested it to give particular attention to developments in this field and urged Member States to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to trade. It also urged approval of the agreement establishing the Organization for Trade Co-operation. The Council at its twenty-fourth session expressed hope 91/ that Governments would co-operate fully in making the international machinery for trade co-operation as effective as possible, and arranged for further reports by the Secretary-General.

84/ G A resolution 1026 (XI).

85/ See Repertory, Supplement No. 1, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 27.

86/ E S C (XXIV), 993rd mtg., paras. 35 and 36.

87/ G A resolution 1025 (XI).

88/ E S C resolution 685 (XXVI).

89/ G A resolutions 1027 (XI), 1156 (XII).

90/ See Repertory, Supplement No. 1, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 29;
E S C resolution 654 A (XXIV).

91/ E S C resolution 654 A (XXIV).

47. At the thirteenth session, the General Assembly took steps 92/ directed towards promoting and expanding trade and towards furthering international co-operation in developing international trade through the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions; it arranged for 93/ the examination of various means of accelerating economic growth in less developed countries through international action; it also appealed 94/ to Member States to increase their efforts to promote conditions favourable to trade and to take into account any harmful repercussions that their commercial policies and trade practices might have, particularly on the trade of under-developed countries. In another decision, the General Assembly, recognizing the need of land-locked countries for adequate transit facilities, urged 95/ Member States to accord them such facilities.

48. Additional arrangements were made 96/ by the General Assembly concerning periodic reporting by the Secretary-General to the Council on the international flow of capital. Stressing the need for increased knowledge and better understanding of conditions and opportunities for channelling private capital investment into the development of under-developed countries, it requested 97/ the Secretary-General to hold certain specified consultations and to prepare a report on this subject.

49. The General Assembly, at its eleventh and its twelfth sessions, invited 98/ Member States to bring their commodity problems to the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) and asked the Council to invite the Commission to give special consideration to the importance of current international commodity problems in relation to world economic stability. The Council, primarily considering the organizational problems relating to CICT, reconstituted 99/ it, making its basic task the study and analysis of developments and trends in international commodity trade, including excessive fluctuations in the prices and the volume of commodity trade and in movements in the terms of trade, and the effect of such changes on countries participating in international commodity trade, especially on the economic development of under-developed countries. It also decided 100/ the problems which CICT should particularly examine at its seventh session. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly supported 101/ the action of the Council; it also urged Member States to continue to examine measures for solving particular commodity problems on a commodity-by-commodity basis. Its decision dealt with the avoidance of unfair trade practices and with the strengthening of existing international trading arrangements for commodity trade problems. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council recommended 102/ that Governments, in dealing with problems concerning a specific commodity, should take into account the views of the interested countries. It also approved the programme of work of CICT and made arrangements for the consideration of the question of a joint session of CICT and the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems.

92/ G A resolution 1322 (XIII).

93/ G A resolution 1323 (XIII).

94/ G A resolution 1324 (XIII).

95/ G A resolution 1028 (XI).

96/ G A resolution 1035 (XI).

97/ G A resolution 1318 (XIII).

98/ G A resolutions 1029 (XI), 1218 (XII); see also E S C (XXIII), 959th mtg., para. 29.

99/ E S C resolution 691 A (XXVI); see also Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 43.

100/ E S C resolution 691 B (XXVI).

101/ G A resolution 1324 (XIII).

102/ E S C resolution 726 (XXVIII).

8. Decisions with regard to fiscal matters

50. Work in providing technical assistance and advice to Governments on ways of improving their tax and budget systems was continued. The General Assembly requested 103/ the Secretary-General to complete, as quickly as practicable, the studies it had called for in its resolution 825 (IX), concerning taxation by capital-exporting and capital-importing countries of private foreign investment, and it asked the Economic and Social Council to present its conclusions, based on consideration of the studies, to the General Assembly. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council decided 104/ to discontinue the studies since information of this kind was being published by a private research institute in co-operation with the Secretariat.

9. Decisions with regard to transport and communications

51. The Economic and Social Council continued 105/ its activities relating to studies and recommendations to Governments on aspects of transport and communications previously dealt with, such as international travel, road traffic, licensing of motor vehicle drivers and transport of dangerous goods. Having decided 106/ to terminate the Transport and Communications Commission, it arranged 107/ for further studies and recommendations by the Secretary-General to develop international travel and tourism and for steps to be taken by him in the light of recommendations of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

10. Decisions with regard to statistics

52. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 676 B (XXVI), recommended that Member States should compile basic data on industry for 1963, or a year close to 1963, taking into account international recommendations on the international comparability of the data.

11. Decisions with regard to social policy and development in general

53. The General Assembly recommended 108/ that the Economic and Social Council should intensify its efforts in the study and recommendation of measures to effect balanced and integrated economic and social progress.

54. The Council emphasized 109/ the question of urbanization by attaching special importance to it and asking the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue their work in this field.

55. Further decisions 110/ taken by the Council at its twenty-fourth session related to the organization of reports on the world social situation. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the world social situation before each session of the Social Commission. It listed the main topics of these reports as follows: for 1959, a survey of programmes of social development; for 1961, a survey of major trends and a

103/ G A resolution 1032 (XI).

104/ E S C resolution 742 (XXVIII), annex; see also para. 25 above.

105/ See E S C resolutions 644 (XXIII), 645 (XXIII), 724 (XXVIII).

106/ E S C resolution 724 A (XXVIII).

107/ E S C resolution 724 B and C (XXVIII).

108/ G A resolution 1161 (XII).

109/ E S C resolution 663 H (XXIV).

110/ E S C resolution 663 E (XXIV).

study of balanced economic and social development; and for 1963, a report on the world social situation and a study of changes in levels of living.

*12. Decisions with regard to technical assistance
in the social field 111/*

56. The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-eighth session, stressed the importance and the growing need for technical assistance in the social field, partly resulting from the accession of countries in Africa to independence. It arranged 112/ for the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the need for advisory services in this field and the effective ways of meeting this need, and asked him to conduct pilot projects for improving national social welfare programmes; it also requested the General Assembly to take into consideration the need for developing advisory welfare services and for increasing financial provisions to this end.

13. Decisions with regard to population matters

57. The General Assembly, at its twelfth session, indicated that attention should be given by Member States, the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies concerned, to the question of interrelationships between economic and population changes and requested 113/ the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations in the demographic and economic fields.

58. The Council recommended 114/ various measures designed to develop technical assistance in the demographic field, because of its importance to the economic and social development of under-developed countries. It arranged for 115/ demographic pilot studies, to be made available to under-developed countries at their request, designed to demonstrate the value of utilizing demographic data, and provided for studies of internal migration. It also indicated the need for focusing attention on the demographic problems of Africa, requesting 116/ the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments concerned, the specialized agencies and other appropriate international agencies, to study ways of encouraging co-operation in demographic studies and statistics, and related training and research, in Africa.

14. Decisions with regard to migration

59. Recognizing the importance of studies of internal migration in less developed countries in relation to their economic and social development, the Economic and Social Council requested 117/ the Secretary-General to develop such studies along specified lines.

111/ See also para. 58 below.
112/ E S C resolution 731 G (XXVIII).
113/ G A resolution 1217 (XII).
114/ E S C resolution 642 C (XXIII).
115/ E S C resolution 721 B and C (XXVII).
116/ E S C resolution 642 B (XXIII).
117/ E S C resolution 721 C (XXVII).

15. Decisions with regard to social welfare

a. SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

60. Arrangements were made 118/ by the Economic and Social Council for further action by the United Nations in promoting assistance to Member States for drawing up, organizing and administering national social service programmes and for training necessary personnel in this field.

b. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

61. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General, in drawing up recommendations requested by the Council concerning a long-range programme for community development, 119/ to take into account the views expressed in the Third Committee and to lay stress on several specified aspects of the problem; among them were the integration of social and economic measures within such a programme and the study of problems arising from the migration of rural populations to urban centres. Member States were invited 120/ to propose additional measures. At its twelfth session, the General Assembly made recommendations 121/ to encourage the full participation of women in the development of their own communities.

62. The problem of community development was given further attention by the Council at its twenty-fourth session. Noting that a growing understanding of the principles of community development was an essential instrument of national and international action for promoting economic and social progress, the Council recommended 122/ various steps for promoting community development to Member States and to inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. It also arranged for further reporting and for further consideration of this question.

c. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

63. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council considered the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned and the regional housing centres. The Council approved 123/ the principles of the programme and arranged for its circulation to Governments and to interested inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations for comment and consideration. The Council also adopted several recommendations to Governments designed to promote programmes for the extension of low-cost housing and related community facilities.

118/ E S C resolution 731 D (XXVIII); see also para. 12 above.

119/ See Repertory, Supplement No. 1, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 47.

120/ G A resolution 1042 (XI).

121/ G A resolution 1162 (XII).

122/ E S C resolution 663 D (XXIV).

123/ E S C resolution 731 B (XXVIII).

** d. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND 124/

e. FAMILY, YOUTH AND CHILD WELFARE

64. The Council, considering the need to improve and develop national social service programmes for children, requested 125/ the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to assist Governments in planning and implementing national services for family and child welfare, and to co-operate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in providing the technical services required for the planning of UNICEF aid to social services for children and the social welfare aspects of other programmes aided by UNICEF.

** f. REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

g. PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

65. At its twenty-fourth session, the Council approved 126/ the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The Council recommended careful consideration of these rules by Governments. It also endorsed the recommendations of the Congress relating to the selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions as well as those relating to open penal and correctional institutions and to general principles of prison labour; it arranged for the dissemination of relevant information by the Secretary-General. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council made arrangements 127/ to facilitate the Secretary-General's implementation of the United Nations programme of social defence.

h. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS, TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS
AND PROSTITUTION

66. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council expressed the hope 128/ that Governments would ratify or accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, if they had not already done so, and also made several recommendations to Governments which were designed to contribute to the solution of this problem.

** i. DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

16. Decisions with regard to narcotics

67. The activities of the United Nations in the field of narcotics included further arrangements for the preparation and adoption of a single convention on narcotic drugs, measures for the international control of narcotics, and technical assistance and studies in this field. 129/

124/ See para. 64 below.

125/ E S C resolution 731 H (XXVIII).

126/ E S C resolution 663 C (XXIV).

127/ E S C resolution 731 F (XXVIII).

128/ E S C resolution 731 E (XXVIII); see also Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 74.

129/ E S C resolutions 667 (XXIV), 688 (XXVI), 689 (XXVI).

68. The decisions relating to the control of narcotics included recommendations to Governments concerning national control of normethadone, 130/ the need for a close watch over publicity given to new narcotic drugs and specific control measures for such drugs, 131/ the use of estimates in controlling the licit trade in narcotic drugs 132/ and measures to prevent the misuse and diversion for illicit purposes of narcotic drugs carried in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight. 133/ Governments which had not yet done so were urged 134/ to adhere to the Protocol of 19 November 1948. The Council requested 135/ the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give due consideration to requests by India, Iran and Morocco, relating to narcotics control and the treatment of addicts. Having considered the report which it requested 136/ from the Secretary-General on the nature and scope of technical assistance for narcotics control and possible future activities by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in that field, the Council recommended 137/ that the General Assembly should establish a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control. The studies and inquiries initiated by the Council included a decision 138/ to have the Secretary-General appoint a mission to survey problems of illicit traffic in narcotics in the Middle East and requests 139/ to the World Health Organization (WHO) to prepare reports for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the medical aspects of chewing the leaves of khat, and on the medical use of cannabis drugs.

17. Decisions with regard to cartography

69. Further decisions were taken by the Council at its twenty-seventh session concerning international co-operation on cartography. They included steps towards convening a third regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East, 140/ a request to the Secretary-General for various steps designed to promote international uniformity in the writing of geographic names, 141/ further action designed to expedite completion of the sheets of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale 142/ and arrangements for studying the possible use of these sheets to show existing plant cover. 143/

-
- 130/ E S C resolution 689 D (XXVI).
 - 131/ E S C resolutions 689 C (XXVI), 730 D (XXVIII).
 - 133/ E S C resolution 689 F (XXVI). E S C resolution 730 G (XXVIII) requested the Secretary-General to prepare and distribute to Governments a set of requirements to achieve such control.
 - 134/ E S C resolution 730 C (XXVIII); see also Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 77.
 - 135/ E S C resolution 667 F and G (XXIV).
 - 136/ E S C resolution 688 (XXVI).
 - 137/ E S C resolution 730 I (XXVIII).
 - 138/ E S C resolution 689 I (XXVI).
 - 139/ E S C resolutions 667 D (XXIV), 730 E (XXVIII).
 - 140/ E S C resolution 714 (XXVII).
 - 141/ E S C resolution 715 A (XXVII).
 - 142/ E S C resolution 715 B (XXVII).
 - 143/ E S C resolution 715 C (XXVII).

*18. Decisions with regard to post-war and other economic
and social problems*

70. The General Assembly continued to give attention to the question of refugees in general, 144/ and to the problems of Palestine refugees, 145/ Hungarian refugees, 146/ Chinese refugees in Hong Kong 147/ and refugees in Morocco and Tunisia. 148/ It also urged Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and the Secretary-General to co-operate in supporting a World Refugee Year. 149/ The question of financial and technical assistance to Libya 150/ was again acted upon by the General Assembly, as was the question of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA). 151/

71. At its second emergency special session, the General Assembly considered 152/ the question of relief to the Hungarian population. The Secretary-General was requested to inquire into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and similar supplies. All Members of the United Nations, and national and international humanitarian organizations, were asked to co-operate in making such supplies available. The Hungarian authorities were called upon to facilitate, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics not to interfere with, the receipt and distribution of such supplies.

72. Other matters considered by the Council included technical assistance for the Trust Territory of Somaliland, 153/ the development of international commercial exchanges through the unification of private law relating to international economic and social questions, 154/ recommendations addressed to Governments and to inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote international commercial arbitration, 155/ recommendations to Member States concerning the eradication of malaria 156/ and arrangements 157/ for the Secretary-General to establish a list of national parks and equivalent reserves.

73. During the period under review, the General Assembly invited 158/ WHO to consider organizing an International Health and Medical Research Year, preferably in 1961. The Council recommended 159/ that national and international services and organizations should consider the possibility of supplying drugs and preventive medical preparations at a cost within the reach of low-income groups. The Council also made recommendations 160/ designed to support the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign of FAO.

-
- 144/ G A resolutions 1039 (XI), 1166 (XII), 1284 (XIII).
 - 145/ G A resolutions 1018 (XI), 1191 (XII), 1315 (XIII).
 - 146/ G A resolutions 1006 (ES-II), 1039 (XI), 1129 (XI).
 - 147/ G A resolution 1167 (XII).
 - 148/ G A resolution 1286 (XIII).
 - 149/ G A resolution 1285 (XIII).
 - 150/ G A resolution 1303 (XIII).
 - 151/ G A resolutions 1020 (XI), 1159 (XII), 1304 (XIII).
 - 152/ G A resolutions 1004 (ES-II), 1006 (ES-II) and 1007 (ES-II).
 - 153/ E S C resolution 660 (XXIV).
 - 154/ E S C resolution 678 (XXVI).
 - 155/ E S C resolution 708 (XXVII).
 - 156/ E S C resolution 716 (XXVII).
 - 157/ E S C resolution 713 (XXVII).
 - 158/ G A resolution 1283 (XIII).
 - 159/ E S C resolution 731 I (XXVIII).
 - 160/ E S C resolution 743 C (XXVIII).

74. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly considered 161/ the question of the peaceful use of outer space and established an ad hoc committee to report to the General Assembly on such matters as activities, resources and research relating to the problem, international co-operation, and future legal and organizational questions. The Secretary-General was also asked to report on steps which might be taken within the United Nations framework towards international co-operation in this field.

B. Analytical Summary of Practice

The scope of the activity of the United Nations in the economic and social fields

75. This section supplements the description contained in the previous Repertory studies of this Article of matters with which the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council dealt in their decisions relating to the promotion of the economic and social objectives stated in Article 55. As in Supplement No. 1 to the Repertory, only new fields of activity, and new subject-matter in fields already dealt with, are included in this section.

76. As the General Survey indicates, many of the subjects dealt with in the earlier periods were dealt with again; the scope of the activities did not change markedly. So far as possible, the material is again presented in tabular form, with the subjects arranged in homogeneous groups. The pattern of this study is the same as in the past; no attempt has been made to describe in detail the substance of decisions of topics which were simply mentioned during the routine activities of the Council. 162/

1. *Standards of living*

Social services and family levels of living E S C resolution 663 G (XXIV)

** 2. *Full employment*

** 3. *Economic stability*

4. *Economic development*

a. GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Regional economic integration E S C resolution 709 B (XXVII)

Rosters of scientific and technical personnel
of the less developed countries G A resolution 1320 (XIII)

Techniques of long-term economic projections E S C resolution 741 (XXVIII)

b. FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Information concerning international economic
assistance for the less developed countries G A resolution 1034 (XI);
E S C resolution 662 A (XXIV)

161/ G A resolution 1348 (XIII).

162/ See Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, paras. 83-86, on the organization of the corresponding section of that study.

Question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	G A resolution 1030 (XI)
Question of the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund	G A resolution 1317 (XIII)

c. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Assistance in providing well qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character, as servants of requesting Governments (originally discussed as an international administrative service)	G A resolution 1256 (XIII); E S C resolutions 661 (XXIV), 681 (XXVI)
Provision of technical assistance in specified fields: <u>163/</u>	
Co-operatives in less developed areas	E S C resolution 649 C (XXIII)
Demographic field	E S C resolution 642 C (XXIII)
Demographic problems in Africa	E S C resolution 642 B (XXIII)
Industrialization and productivity	E S C resolution 649 A (XXIII)
The Special Fund	G A resolutions 1219 (XII), 1240 (XIII)

5. Energy and natural resources

Development of petroleum resources of Asia and the Far East	G A resolution 1319 (XIII)
Evaluation of energy resources	E S C resolution 710 B (XXVII)

6. World supply of food

International co-operation in the establishment of national food reserves	G A resolution 1025 (XI)
---	--------------------------

7. International trade and finance

a. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

International economic co-operation and the expansion of international trade	G A resolution 1027 (XI)
Land-locked countries and the expansion of international trade	G A resolution 1028 (XI)

** b. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

163/ Other than those referred to in the previous Repertory studies.

C. INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PROBLEMS

Consideration of commodity problems through the Commission on International Commodity trade G A resolution 1029 (XI)

**** 8. Fiscal matters (public finance)**

**** 9. Transport and communications**

10. Statistics

International comparability of data on the structure and activities of industries E S C resolution 676 B (XXVI)

11. Social development

a. CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL

77. The question of community development, 164/ including the participation of women in community development, 165/ received further consideration by the General Assembly.

78. The new subject-matter considered by the Economic and Social Council related to international co-operation in the development of personal contacts and the exchange of experience among experts in the social field as a method by which Governments might facilitate mutual understanding between peoples. 166/

b. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

79. In several decisions 167/ relating to economic matters, the General Assembly referred to the economic and social progress of under-developed countries as the objective of such decisions.

80. In resolution 663 H (XXIV), the Council again 168/ considered the problems of balance among factors of development of special importance, particularly with regard to the interaction between developments in the economic and the social fields, and in resolution 663 E (XXIV) it arranged that in 1961 the Secretary-General's report on the world social situation should include a study of balanced economic and social development. The Council took further steps to stimulate and encourage greater attention to the social aspects of economic development at its twenty-eighth session, when it urged 169/ Members of the United Nations "to consider the social implications at all stages of economic planning and development" and indicated to Members and to the Secretary-General the various measures for ensuring this.

81. In setting up the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Council provided 170/ in its terms of reference that in the activities designed to promote "the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects", the Commission should "deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship

164/ G A resolution 1042 (XI).

165/ G A resolution 1162 (XII).

166/ E S C resolution 663 I (XXIV).

167/ See, for example, G A resolutions 1316 (XIII), 1318 (XIII).

168/ See the Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 113.

169/ E S C resolution 731 J (XXVIII).

170/ E S C resolution 671 A (XXV).

of economic and social factors". The General Assembly noted this decision with satisfaction 171/ and also noted with satisfaction the Council's decision to ask the other regional commissions to consider and give advice on this question. In the same resolution, the General Assembly arranged for a study to determine the social programmes and policies best designed to accelerate economic growth, to raise family levels of living and to promote social services for meeting problems arising from economic and technological change and from rapid urbanization. The Council, at its twenty-eighth session, having considered the recommendations of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), amended 172/ their terms of reference by adding a clause under which they were to "deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors".

**** c. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS**

**** 12. *Social problems of particular groups***

13. *Population*

Demographic problems in Africa	E S C resolution 642 B (XXIII)
Demographic pilot studies	E S C resolution 721 B (XXVII)
Internal migration	E S C resolution 721 C (XXVII)

**** 14. *Migration and related problems***

15. *Social welfare*

Development of national social service programmes	E S C resolution 663 G (XXIV)
---	-------------------------------

16. *Narcotics*

Question of <u>khat</u>	E S C resolution 667 D (XXIV)
-------------------------	-------------------------------

17. *Special economic and social questions*

**** a. POST-WAR QUESTIONS**

b. OTHER EMERGENCY QUESTIONS

Assistance to the Hungarian people	G A resolutions 1006 (ES-II), part I, 1007 (ES-II)
Assistance to Hungarian refugees	G A resolutions 1006 (ES-II), part II, 1039 (XI), 1129 (XI)
Chinese refugees in Hong Kong	G A resolution 1167 (XII)
Refugees in Morocco and Tunisia	G A resolution 1286 (XIII)

171/ G A resolution 1258 (XIII).

172/ E S C resolution 723 B and C (XXVIII).

World Refugee Year

G A resolution 1285 (XIII)

c. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC AREAS

Assistance for economic growth in the Arab countries of the Near East

G A resolution 1237 (ES-III), part III

Technical assistance for Afghanistan

G A resolution 1259 (XIII)

Technical assistance for economic development and the improvement of social and educational conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland; and, subsequently, economic aid to Somalia

E S C resolution 660 (XXIV);
G A resolution 1278 (XIII)

Technical assistance to Togoland

G A resolution 1254 (XIII)

d. OTHER SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Co-ordination of results of scientific research

G A resolution 1260 (XIII)

Drugs and preventive medical preparations for low-income groups

E S C resolution 731 I (XXVIII)

"Freedom from Hunger" campaign

E S C resolution 743 C (XXVIII)

International commercial arbitration

E S C resolution 708 (XXVII)

International consultation on world economic conditions

E S C resolution 654 E (XXIV)

International cultural and scientific co-operation

G A resolution 1043 (XI)

International Health and Medical Research Year

G A resolution 1283 (XIII)

International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture

E S C resolution 695 (XXVI)

List of national parts and equivalent reserves

E S C resolution 713 (XXVII)

Malaria eradication

E S C resolution 716 (XXVII)

Peaceful use of outer space

G A resolution 1348 (XIII)

Principles of international economic co-operation

G A resolution 1157 (XII)

Unification of private international law

E S C resolution 678 (XXVI)

II. HUMAN RIGHTS

A. General Survey

1. Decisions mainly of a preparatory, procedural or co-ordinating nature

82. As in the past, the Economic and Social Council was assisted in its work relating to human rights by the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. 173/ The General Assembly established 174/ a Commission of nine specified Member States to conduct a survey and to report to the Council on the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources.

83. The Council continued to arrange for further studies and reports in the field of human rights. 175/ The General Assembly asked 176/ the Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to report on possible procedures for constant review by United Nations organs of problems concerning freedom of information and concerning the provision of technical assistance in this field to under-developed countries, and also to report on the development of media of information in under-developed countries. The Council was asked 177/ to formulate a programme of action and measures on the international plane for the development of information enterprises in under-developed countries; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other specialized agencies were invited to take similar action. The Council subsequently noted with approval 178/ certain suggestions and conclusions of the Committee on Freedom of Information concerning the development of media of information in under-developed countries, took steps to promote technical assistance in this field and arranged for information to be supplied to the Council and to the Commission on Human Rights for the review of developments concerning freedom of information. It also made recommendations 179/ concerning the reduction of international press telegram rates and considered 180/ the question of a draft declaration on freedom of information.

84. The Commission on the Status of Women was invited 181/ by the General Assembly to pursue its efforts to improve the status of women. Following the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Council requested 182/ the Secretary-General to prepare a draft convention and a draft recommendation for the Commission, dealing with the question of the free consent of both parties to marriage, the minimum age of marriage, and the compulsory registration of marriages.

85. The Council and the Commission on Human Rights took decisions 183/ relating to the preparation of various declarations in the field of human rights.

173/ See, for example, E S C resolutions 680 (XXVI), 683 (XXVI).

174/ G A resolution 1314 (XIII).

175/ See, for example, E S C resolution 680 B (XXVI).

176/ G A resolutions 1189 B (XII), 1313 A (XIII).

177/ G A resolution 1313 A (XIII).

178/ E S C resolution 718 (XXVII).

179/ E S C resolution 719 (XXVII).

180/ E S C resolutions 720 (XXVII), 732 (XXVIII).

181/ G A resolution 1163 (XII).

182/ E S C resolution 722 B (XXVIII); see also E S C resolutions 640 (XXIII), 680 B (XXVI).

183/ E S C resolutions 651 (XXIV) and 728 C (XXVIII), relating to a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child; 651 F (XXIV), relating to the right of asylum; and 732 (XXVIII), relating to freedom of information.

86. Requests for studies, reports or information were also addressed 184/ to Governments, to the Secretary-General and to the specialized agencies. The Council continued to take steps 185/ towards co-ordinating work in the field of human rights.

**** 2. Creation of new specialized agencies**

3. Recommendations and other decisions designed generally to influence States, organized or unorganized groups, or world opinion at large

87. Resolutions frequently continued to contain statements of opinions and principles relating to human rights, particularly in the preambular paragraphs. Decisions designed to influence the actions of others were concerned mainly with the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and, as before, were addressed 186/ to States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. They included recommendations to Governments on greater freedom of information, 187/ recommendations to the Administering Members of Non-Self-Governing Territories on racial discrimination 188/ and recommendations on the reduction of international press telegram rates as a means of promoting freedom of information. 189/

4. Conventions and other international instruments 190/

88. The Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery 191/ had come into force on 30 April 1957, and by the end of 1959 had been ratified by thirty-two States. The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women 192/ was opened for signature and ratification by the General Assembly at its eleventh session. 193/ It came into force on 11 August 1958. The Economic and Social Council recommended 194/ that States which had not yet done so should sign and ratify it.

89. The Council recommended 195/ that States that had not already done so should sign and ratify the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 196/ which came into force on 7 July 1954. In the same resolution, the Council also invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to continue their activities in support of the political rights of women and towards signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention. All Member States were also urged 197/ to expedite the

184/ E S C resolutions 680 B (XXVI), 651 B, E, G and H (XXIV), 718 (XXVII).

185/ See, for example, E S C resolution 693 B (XXVI), annex, part IV.

186/ For example, E S C resolution 652 B, C and D (XXIV).

187/ G A resolution 1313 B (XIII).

188/ G A resolution 1328 (XIII).

189/ E S C resolution 719 (XXVII).

190/ See also this Supplement under Article 62 (3).

191/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 266, I, No. 3822, p. 40.

192/ Ibid., vol. 309, I, No. 4468, p. 65.

193/ G A resolution 1040 (XI).

194/ E S C resolution 652 F (XXIV). In resolution 722 C (XXVIII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a publication on the subject of this Convention.

195/ E S C resolution 652 B (XXIV).

196/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 193, I, No. 2613, p. 135

197/ E S C resolution 652 D (XXIV); United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 165, I, No. 2181, p. 303.

signing and ratification of the International Labour Convention (No. 100) on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value.

90. With respect to the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, the General Assembly at its twelfth session decided 198/ that, in view of the increased membership of the United Nations, the preamble and the nineteen articles of this draft Convention prepared in 1951 should be circulated by the Secretary-General to Member States for comment and advice on action to be taken. At its thirteenth session, it decided 199/ to discuss the draft Convention at its fourteenth session and, in the meantime, to have the Secretary-General obtain further comments, observations, suggestions, proposals or amendments concerning the text of the draft Convention.

91. The General Assembly endeavoured 200/ to complete and adopt the draft International Covenants on Human Rights by the end of its thirteenth session, but the work was not completed at that time. The Third Committee had adopted articles 7 to 11, and the General Assembly decided 201/ to give priority to this matter at its fourteenth session.

5. *International conferences 202/*

92. A second international conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination was convened by the Secretary-General in 1959 in accordance with a decision of the Economic and Social Council. 203/

6. *Services relating to human rights*

93. The Economic and Social Council invited 204/ Governments to take advantage of available technical assistance programmes for developing and improving media of information in under-developed countries. The General Assembly expressed hope 205/ that seminars on the status of women would be held as frequently as possible under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. Both the General Assembly and the Council pointed to the desirability 206/ of using these advisory services for seminars on freedom of information, combating discrimination and promotion of respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly expressed satisfaction 207/ with the results achieved, which included two seminars in 1958, and approved plans for future activities; it also indicated interest in the possibility of an international seminar on a subject of universal interest. At its twenty-seventh session, the Council requested 208/ the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to undertake a survey of the problems of providing under-developed countries with technical assistance for developing media of information.

198/ G A resolution 1189 A (XII); G A (VII), Annexes, a.i. 29, p. 4, A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1, annex.

199/ G A resolution 1313 C (XIII).

200/ G A resolution 1041 (XI); G A (XII), Plen. 727th mtg., para. 86.

201/ G A (XIII), Plen. 788th mtg., para. 17.

202/ See also this Supplement, under Article 62 (4).

203/ E S C resolutions 651 D (XXIV), 683 E (XXVI).

204/ E S C resolution 643 (XXIII).

205/ G A resolutions 1163 (XII), 1261 (XIII).

206/ G A resolution 1189 C (XII); E S C resolutions 651 C (XXIV), 684 (XXVI).

207/ G A resolution 1261 (XIII).

208/ E S C resolution 718 (XXVII).

*7. Decisions dealing individually with allegations regarding
violations of human rights in specific States
or territories 209/*

94. The General Assembly continued to be concerned with the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa. In resolution 1015 (XI), the General Assembly again urged - as it had earlier, in resolution 919 (X) - the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa to facilitate a settlement of the problem by entering into negotiations, and to report, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly. It particularly asked the Union of South Africa, which, as the General Assembly noted, had not yet agreed to enter into negotiations, to co-operate. At its twelfth session, the General Assembly noted the readiness of India and Pakistan to negotiate, noted with regret that the Union of South Africa had not agreed to carry forward the purposes of resolution 1015 (XI), and appealed 210/ to it to do so. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly again appealed 211/ to the Union of South Africa to enter into negotiations, invited Member States to use their good offices to bring about negotiations in accordance with the previously expressed desires of the General Assembly and invited the parties concerned to report any progress which might be made.

95. The General Assembly also continued to be concerned with the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa. In resolution 1016 (XI), the General Assembly recalled its earlier recommendations concerning this problem and deplored that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet observed its obligations under the Charter and had pressed forward with discriminatory measures which would make future observance of these obligations more difficult. The General Assembly called upon the Union of South Africa to reconsider its position and revise its policies of apartheid in the light of its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter and in the light of the principles subscribed to and the progress achieved in other contemporary multi-racial societies. The General Assembly invited the Union of South Africa to co-operate in a constructive approach to this question, particularly by its presence in the United Nations. In resolution 1178 (XII), the General Assembly deplored that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not responded to the call and invitation contained in the previous resolution, again drew attention to it and appealed to the Government, in the interests of the common observance of the high Purposes and Principles of the Charter, to revise its policy in the light of those Purposes and Principles and of world opinion, and to inform the Secretary-General of its response. In resolution 1248 (XIII), the General Assembly declared again that in a multi-racial society, harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms were best assured when equality of all persons before the law was practised, and when the participation of all racial groups was on a basis of equality. It affirmed that contrary governmental policies designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination were inconsistent with pledges under Article 56 of the Charter. It solemnly called upon all Member States to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation under the Charter to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The General Assembly also expressed "its regret and concern" that the Union of South Africa had not responded to appeals of the General Assembly that it should reconsider governmental policies which impaired the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same rights and fundamental freedoms.

209/ See also this Supplement, under Article 56.

210/ G A resolution 1179 (XII).

211/ G A resolution 1302 (XIII).

96. Another case in which the General Assembly took action on an individual basis with respect to an allegation regarding the violation of human rights in a specific State concerned the situation in Hungary. In 1956, at its second emergency special session, the General Assembly, recalling that the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedom in Hungary was specifically guaranteed by the 1947 Peace Treaty between Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers, and that "the general principle of these rights and this freedom is affirmed for all peoples in the Charter of the United Nations", condemned 212/ the use of Soviet military forces to suppress "the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights", and called upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to desist from all armed attack on the people of Hungary and from intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary, and to withdraw all its forces from Hungary; it also affirmed "the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its independence and well-being". The Governments of the Soviet Union and of Hungary were called upon to permit United Nations observers to enter Hungary, to travel and to report their findings to the Secretary-General. In a subsequent resolution 213/ at the same session, the General Assembly called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Hungary and reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to investigate the situation convinced "that the recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedom and independence", and considering "that foreign intervention in Hungary is an intolerable attempt to deny to the Hungarian people the exercise and the enjoyment of such rights, freedom and independence, and in particular to deny to the Hungarian people the right to a government freely elected and representing their national aspirations". At the same session the General Assembly called upon 214/ the Soviet Union "to cease immediately actions against the Hungarian population which are in violation of the accepted standards and principles of international law, justice and morality". Further resolutions concerning the situation in Hungary were adopted by the General Assembly at its eleventh and thirteenth sessions. Some of these reiterated 215/ previous decisions. In resolution 1127 (XI), the General Assembly, recalling, among other things, the obligations assumed by all Members under Articles 55 and 56 and the principles of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 216/ urged the Government of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian authorities to cease the deportation of Hungarian citizens and to return those who had been deported. In resolution 1131 (XI), the General Assembly condemned "the violation of the Charter of the United Nations by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental rights". In resolution 1312 (XIII), the General Assembly deplored the continuing repression in Hungary of the fundamental rights of the Hungarian people and of their freedom of political expression, and again called upon the Soviet Union "and the present authorities in Hungary to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people and to respect the liberty and political independence of Hungary and the Hungarian people's enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms".

212/ G A resolution 1004 (ES-II).

213/ G A resolution 1005 (ES-II).

214/ G A resolution 1006 (ES-II).

215/ For example, G A resolutions 1130 (XI), 1131 (XI), 1312 (XIII).

216/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 78, I, No. 1021, p. 277.

8. Miscellaneous actions

97. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 683 B (XXVI), supplemented earlier action 217/ by making recommendations to Governments on promoting the widespread teaching of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

98. The Council, recognizing the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in promoting an understanding of human rights and fundamental freedoms, made arrangements for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on 10 December 1958. These included recommendations 218/ to Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, and the establishment of a committee of representatives of six specified Member Governments to work with the Secretary-General on the arrangements.

99. Further arrangements were made 219/ by the Council, limiting the size of the Yearbook on Human Rights, and concerning its contents and circulation, and providing for additional information from Governments.

B. Analytical Summary of Practice

1. *The question of the meaning of the phrase "respect for, and observance of"*

100. In the preamble to its resolution 1041 (XI), the General Assembly referred to "the close interdependence established by the Charter between the effective observance of human rights and the maintenance of peace".

2. *The question of the meaning of the term "human rights and fundamental freedoms"*

a. GENERAL REMARKS

101. The manner in which the terms "human rights", "fundamental rights" and "fundamental freedoms" were referred to in the period covered by the present Supplement did not indicate a distinction between fundamental and non-fundamental human rights in determining which rights should be regarded as falling within the provisions of the Charter relating to human rights. 220/ Wording used in the resolutions included "the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedom" (G A resolution 1004 (ES-II)), "fundamental rights, freedom and independence" (G A resolution 1005 (ES-II)), "the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its independence and well-being" (G A resolution 1004 (ES-II)) and "the right to a government freely elected and representing their national aspirations" (G A resolution 1005 (ES-II)).

217/ See Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 141. For the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, see G A resolution 217 A (III), or United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 58.I.4.

218/ E S C resolution 651 B (XXIV).

219/ E S C resolution 683 D (XXVI).

220/ See Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 147 et seqq.

b. RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS PROCLAIMED AS HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS IN THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

** i. General provisions

ii. Civil and political rights

** (a) Rights relating to the freedom and integrity of the person

** (b) Rights relating to recognition before the law and
the protection of the law

** (c) Rights relating to remedies in connexion with violation
of rights and to civil procedure

** (d) Rights relating to criminal offences

** (e) Rights relating to privacy and to honour and reputation

** (f) Freedom of movement and residence

** (g) Right of asylum and related rights

(h) The right to a nationality

102. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women 221/ under which each contracting State would agree to the following provisions:

"... neither the celebration nor the dissolution of a marriage between one of its nationals and an alien, nor the change of nationality by the husband during marriage, shall automatically affect the nationality of the wife" (article 1).

"... neither the voluntary acquisition of the nationality of another State nor the renunciation of its nationality by one of its nationals shall prevent the retention of its nationality by the wife of such national" (article 2).

"... the alien wife of one of its nationals may, at her request, acquire the nationality of her husband through specially privileged naturalization procedures; the grant of such nationality may be subject to such limitations as may be imposed in the interests of national security or public policy" (article 3, paragraph 1).

"... the present Convention shall not be construed as affecting any legislation or judicial practice by which the alien wife of one of its nationals may, at her request, acquire her husband's nationality as a matter of right" (article 3, paragraph 2).

(i) Rights relating to marriage and the family

103. Following the recommendation of the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 222/ the Council, in

221/ G A resolution 1040 (XI), annex.

222/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 266, I, No. 3822, p. 40.

resolution 640 (XXIII), decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should make a study of the question of marriage with the object of drawing attention to the desirability of the free consent of both parties to a marriage and of the establishment of a minimum age for marriage. 223/

104. At its twenty-fourth session, the Council recommended 224/ that Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies should encourage a system whereby prospective spouses would express their consent freely in the presence of competent civil or religious authority, and whereby there would be compulsory registration of marriage, and further, that they should encourage compulsory registration of divorce.

105. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council requested 225/ the Secretary-General to obtain information on consent to marriage and requirements as to age and registration of marriage, and to prepare a recommendation on standards which the United Nations might recommend concerning the minimum age of marriage, the requirement of the free consent of both parties to the marriage and the compulsory registration of marriages. On the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Secretary-General was requested 226/ by the Council, at its twenty-eighth session, to prepare for the Commission a draft convention and a draft recommendation dealing with these questions. The Council also invited 227/ the World Health Organization (WHO) to undertake a study of the persistence of customs which subject girls to ritual operations and of the measures adopted or planned for putting a stop to such practices and to communicate the results of this study to the Commission on the Status of Women.

**** (j) The right to own property**

**** (k) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion**

(1) Freedom of opinion and expression

106. The General Assembly, in asking 228/ the Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights (a) to develop procedures for constant review by the appropriate organs of the United Nations of problems of freedom of information and (b) to give special consideration to the problem of developing media of information in under-developed countries, recognized that "the media of information have a more important role than ever before in strengthening friendly relations between peoples and that a free flow of accurate and undistorted news and information is a powerful factor in maintaining international peace and understanding". Similar views were expressed 229/ by the General Assembly at its subsequent session.

**** (m) Freedom of peaceful assembly and association**

223/ See also Repertory, Supplement No. 1, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 87.

224/ E S C resolution 652 G (XXIV).

225/ E S C resolution 680 B (XXVI), part I.

226/ E S C resolution 722 B (XXVIII).

227/ E S C resolution 680 B (XXVI), part II.

228/ G A resolution 1189 B (XII).

229/ G A resolution 1313 B (XIII).

- (n) The right to take part in the government, the right to access to public service and rights relating to the will of the people

107. In resolution 652 B (XXIV), the Council, considering "the importance of recognizing political rights of women", and believing "it important to increase the participation of women in public life", recommended that all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which had not already done so should recognize the political rights of women and sign and ratify or accede to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. 230/

108. In connexion with the question, "The situation in Hungary", the General Assembly adopted resolution 1005 (ES-II), which stated:

"Convinced that the recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedom and independence,

"Considering that foreign intervention in Hungary is an intolerable attempt to deny to the Hungarian people the exercise and the enjoyment of such rights, freedom and independence, and in particular to deny to the Hungarian people the right to a government freely elected and representing their national aspirations,

.....

"Considers that free elections should be held in Hungary under United Nations auspices, as soon as law and order have been restored, to enable the people of Hungary to determine for themselves the form of government they wish to establish in their country".

iii. Economic, social and cultural rights

** (a) Economic, social and cultural rights in general

(b) Rights relating to work

109. At its twenty-eighth session, the Economic and Social Council noted "with great satisfaction 231/ the adoption by the International Labour Organisation of a Convention and a Recommendation concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation 232/ and invited Members of the United Nations and members of the International Labour Organisation to ratify or to take other appropriate action with regard to the Convention and to adjust their policies to the Recommendation.

110. The question of equal pay for equal work was again considered by the Council in resolution 652 D (XXIV), which urged all Members to put into effect International Labour Convention (No. 100) on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, 233/ and recommended that the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work should be implemented by legislation, by collective bargaining or by other measures.

230/ See G A resolution 640 (VII), annex.

231/ E S C resolution 728 D (XXVIII).

232/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 362, I, No. 5181, p. 31.

233/ Ibid., vol. 165, I, No. 2181, p. 303.

(c) Rights relating to the standard of living and social security

111. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 234/ had proclaimed the right to security in old age. It may be noted in this connexion that the Council requested 235/ the Commission on the Status of Women to consider further the question of the age of retirement and the right to pension in the light of the proceedings of the Council.

(d) Rights relating to motherhood and childhood

112. In making recommendations 236/ on further activities relating to economic opportunities for working women, including working mothers, with family responsibilities, the Council pointed to the constant improvement in the conditions of working women as being of great importance in meeting practical needs, and to the important part played by crèches and day nurseries in improving the living conditions of working women with family responsibilities.

(e) The right to education

113. In resolution 652 C (XXIV), the Council recommended that Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies should provide in their educational programmes for equal participation in fundamental education programmes by all who have not received primary education, for intensified anti-illiteracy campaigns among the female population and for increased attendance by girls at primary schools.

** (f) Rights relating to cultural life, the arts and scientific advancement** (g) Rights to protection of scientific, literary or artistic production

- c. The question of the relation of rights and freedoms, other than those proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the concept of "human rights and fundamental freedoms"

** i. The right of petitionii. The right of peoples and nations to self-determination 237/

114. The question of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination was considered again by the General Assembly at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions. In resolution 1188 (XII), the General Assembly reaffirmed the principles embodied in resolution 545 (VI). 238/ It further reaffirmed

"that it is of international importance that, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations:

234/ G A resolution 217 A (III), or United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 58.I.4.
235/ E S C resolution 680 C (XXVI), part II.
236/ Ibid., part I.
237/ See also this Supplement, under Article 1 (2).
238/ See Repertory, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 223.

"(a) Member States shall, in their relations with one another, give due respect to the right of self-determination;

"(b) Member States having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories shall promote the realization and facilitate the exercise of this right by the peoples of such Territories".

115. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly took certain procedural steps 239/ towards obtaining full information on the actual extent and character of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources.

116. During discussions 240/ in the Third Committee, views were expressed on the question whether self-determination of peoples was a principle or a human right and on the extent to which this matter was dealt with in the Charter of the United Nations. It was stated that Member States, by accepting Article 55, had pledged themselves to apply the principle of self-determination; that the formula used in Articles 1 and 55 concerning self-determination was intentionally vague; that neither it, nor other terms, such as "human rights", were defined in the Charter, but were left to United Nations organs to define; thus, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights 241/ contained a definition of "human rights". One representative stated 242/ that though the Charter referred to the principle of the self-determination of peoples, it was clear that self-determination was a right in the legal sense of the word, in the light of resolution 637 C (VII) of the General Assembly and of its subsequent decisions and of the text of article 1 of the draft covenants 243/ which had been approved by the Third Committee. That self-determination was not a general principle but a fundamental human right was repeatedly stated 244/ by many representatives. It was also stated that self-determination was a combination of a collective and an individual right, 245/ that the right of peoples to self-determination was enunciated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, was implicit in Articles 73 and 76, and explicit in General Assembly resolution 637 (VII), 246/ and that the distinction between a principle and a right was academic - if a principle, it should be applied; if a right, it should be recognized. 247/

117. In opposition to the argument that self-determination was a human right, it was stated that the fact that the Third Committee had included a right of self-determination in the draft covenants, did not make it a right. 248/

118. The question of self-determination was also raised when the General Assembly placed the question of Algeria and the question of Cyprus on the agenda of its eleventh and twelfth sessions. It was held 249/ that the principle of equal rights and self-

239/ G A resolution 1314 (XIII).

240/ G A (XII), 3rd Com., 825th mtg., paras. 6 and 21.

241/ G A resolution 217 A (III), or United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 58.I.4.

242/ G A (XIII), 3rd Com., 889th mtg., para. 15.

243/ See G A (X), Annexes, a.i. 28, part I, p. 30, A/3077, para. 77.

244/ G A (XII), 3rd Com., 823rd mtg.; 825th mtg., para. 8; 827th mtg., para. 58. G A (XIII), 3rd Com., 889th mtg., paras. 8 and 27; 890th mtg., paras. 24 and 32; 891st mtg., paras. 11 and 13; 893rd mtg., para. 1.

245/ G A (XII), 3rd Com., 825th mtg., para. 8.

246/ G A (XIII), 3rd Com., 889th mtg., paras. 3 and 9.

247/ G A (XIII), 3rd Com., 891st mtg., para. 15.

248/ G A (XIII), 3rd Com., 984th mtg., para. 6.

249/ G A (XI), 1st Com., 838th mtg., para. 20; 841st mtg., paras. 2 and 36; 854th mtg., paras. 23 and 48. G A (XII), Gen. Com., 111th mtg., para. 29; 1st Com. 929th mtg., para. 3.

determination of peoples was endorsed in Article 55, that the General Assembly had authority to discuss the subject as a matter of the violation of human rights, that the General Assembly had a duty to deal with the question under Article 55 and its resolution 637 (VII). The contrary views 250/ were to the effect that no right of self-determination was to be found in the Charter of the United Nations and that an obligation to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms referred to in Article 55 was quite different from a right of all peoples to self-determination.

** iii. Rights of minorities

** iv. Other rights

** 3. *The question of the meaning of the expression "for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion"*

** 4. *The question of the meaning of the term "universal"; the territorial scope of the provisions relating to human rights*

250/ G A (XI), 1st Com., 849th mtg., para. 29.

