

ARTICLE 55

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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 co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The presentation and organization of the material in this study follows that established in the previous studies of this Article in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1 and 2*. The material is again divided into two main parts, dealing respectively with economic and social matters and with human rights. Each part, in turn, is divided into a General Survey which gives a broad view of the activities of the United Nations in those fields consonant with the words "shall promote" in Article 55 and an Analytical Summary of Practice which indicates the scope of the activity of the United Nations in each field. An account of the ways and means used by the United Nations to achieve its purposes in the economic, social and human rights 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 previous studies, the question of the scope given to the objectives of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, as set forth in paragraphs a, b and c of Article 55, in the Preamble of the Charter and in certain other Articles² is dealt with in this *Supplement* solely in the study of a single Article, namely, Article 55.

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

² See *Repertory*, under Article 55, para. 4, and related table.

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

A. General Survey

3. A brief survey 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 two organs of the United Nations pertaining to international action in the economic and social fields are briefly described but, as in the case of the previous studies of this Article, this study does not include an account of implementation of those decisions, nor does it include the description of the manner in which the Secretary-General assisted the various organs of the United Nations in the performance of their functions or an account of organizational problems and the coordinating activities of the United Nations.

4. As in the past, a few of the decisions described contain references to Article 55 or paraphrase its language.³ The Article was also mentioned on several occasions in discussions.⁴

1. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

5. The decisions of the General Assembly and the Council frequently referred to or implied international co-operation as indicated in various parts of this study. They referred to such specific problems as international co-operation in the field of seismology,⁵ concerted international action in the field of urbanization,⁶ the development of the petroleum industry in the underdeveloped countries,⁷ town

³ See, for example, G A resolutions 1423 (XIV), 1431 (XIV), 1515 (XV), 1516 (XV), 1522 (XV), 1566 (XV), 1705 (XVI), 1712 (XVI), 1808 (XVII), 1938 (XVIII), 1940 (XVIII) and 2035 (XX).

⁴ See, for example, E S C (XXXIII), 1199th mtg., para. 23; E S C (XXXVI), 1271st mtg., para. 18; E S C (XXXVIII), 1356th mtg., para. 7. See also G A (XX), Plen., 1349th, and 1394th mtgs.; G A (XX), 3rd Com., 1355th mtg. For an argument before the International Court of Justice, based on Article 55, see ICJ, *Reports 1960*, p. 16.

⁵ E S C resolution 912 (XXXIV).

⁶ E S C resolution 830 B (XXXII).

⁷ G A resolution 1425 (XIV).

twinning as a means of international co-operation,⁸ aid provided through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as "a practical way of international co-operation to help countries to carry out the aims proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child"⁹ or they dealt with a broader set of activities, such as the economic development of developing countries.¹⁰ The decisions of the General Assembly or the Council which are noted in this section either deal specifically with the matter of international co-operation,¹¹ or cover several fields of activity, as in the case of the initiation of the United Nations Development Decade.

6. In December 1961, the General Assembly, at its sixteenth session, approved a resolution entitled "The United Nations Development Decade: A programme for international economic co-operation,"¹² in which the General Assembly expressed its conviction of the need for concerted action to demonstrate the determination of Member States to give added impetus to international economic co-operation during that decade, through the United Nations system and on a bilateral or multilateral basis. It then designated that decade as the United Nations Development Decade, in which

"Member States and their peoples will intensify their efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economy of the individual nations and their social advancement so as to attain in each under-developed country a substantial increase in the rate of growth, with each country setting its own target, taking as the objective a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade;".

The General Assembly called upon States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to pursue certain policies towards that goal and requested the Secretary-General to develop, along the lines indicated in the resolution, proposals for the intensification of action in the fields of economic and social development by the United Nations system of organizations; it also invited the Council to accelerate its examination of principles of international economic co-operation directed towards the improvement of world economic rela-

⁸ G A resolution 2058 (XX).

⁹ G A resolution 1391 (XIV).

¹⁰ See, for example, paras. 33-36 below.

¹¹ In resolution 1815 (XVII), the General Assembly listed various "principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States"; it included among them the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter. When this duty was considered in the Sixth Committee during the twentieth session of the General Assembly, frequent references were made to Article 55. Similarly, Article 55 was referred to in the report of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, reconstituted by resolution 2103 A (XX) of the General Assembly. See G A (XX), Annexes, a. i. 90 and 94, A/6165, paras. 50-55; G A (XXI), Annexes, a. i. 87, A/6230, paras. 414 to 455.

¹² G A resolution 1710 (XVI).

tions and the stimulation of international co-operation.

7. Having designated the United Nations Development Decade as a period of intensified co-operation for the benefit of the less developed countries, the General Assembly, also at its sixteenth session, called¹³ for increased financial support of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund.

8. At its thirty-fourth session, the Council had before it the report prepared by the Secretary-General presenting proposals for intensified national and international action programmes during the United Nations Development Decade. By resolution 916 (XXXIV), the Council endorsed the emphasis placed in that report on the development process as a many-faceted one and called upon the Governments of Member States, as well as United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, to give particular consideration, in the first years of the implementation of the Development Decade, to various specified activities including industrial development, improved access to world markets in order to promote the export trade of developing countries, substantially increasing in-flow of long-term development capital and development of human and natural resources. Among the various ways in which Governments and the United Nations system of organizations could promote the objectives of the Development Decade, the Council urged the prompt attainment of the goal of contributions for EPTA and the Special Fund, full support to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and assistance in the field of planning to developing countries. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a programme consisting of detailed, phased proposals for action with respect to the basic factors of economic growth in the light of the objectives outlined in the resolution.¹⁴ Further action was taken by the Council at its thirty-sixth session,¹⁵ when it considered the report of the Secretary-General and the comments thereon contained in the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination in which the Committee suggested certain development methods and techniques as worthy of priority consideration. The Council commended the report of the Secretary-General to Governments as a helpful presentation of plans for the immediate future, highlighting the wide range of activities of the United Nations system. The Council also requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies, when planning and implementing their programmes to take account, as suggested by the Special Committee on Co-ordination, of the priority areas in terms of activities. The Council recommended to Governments and the agencies that they should stimulate sound and co-ordinated development plans at the country level, and urged them to promote

¹³ G A resolution 1715 (XVI).

¹⁴ During the period under review, both the General Assembly and the Council made decisions relevant to specific economic, social or human rights fields designed to advance the goals and objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. Reference to such action is made throughout this study.

¹⁵ E S C resolution 984 (XXXVI).

close interrelationships among the various world-wide and regional planning institutes.

9. At its thirty-ninth session, the Council had before it a report entitled "The United Nations Development Decade at mid-point: an appraisal by the Secretary-General".¹⁶ Referring to that report, the Council, while bearing in mind that the United Nations and the agencies had contributed "within the limits of their resources to the economic and social development of the developing countries", recognized¹⁷ that the rate of growth of most of those countries had been disappointingly slow and that, "therefore, the goal of self-sustaining growth remains as distant as ever". It urged Member States, members of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), "and particularly the developed countries" to take "all possible steps immediately to increase the effective flow of international capital to the developing countries" to the level recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); "to devise such terms and conditions that the servicing of this expanded flow of capital" would not "impose an unduly heavy burden on the developing countries and thereby jeopardize the prospects of their further growth; to take measures to enable those countries "to increase their export earnings in order to meet the necessarily increased importance of their import needs for development; and to take appropriate measures to stabilize the prices of primary products at an equitable and remunerative level." It also requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies to review their work programmes with a view "to making their maximum contribution both individually and by concerted action to the goals of the United Nations Development Decade".

10. The urgent necessity of attaining the over-all objectives set for the United Nations Development Decade was reaffirmed by the General Assembly at its twentieth session.¹⁸ The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, IAEA and the regional economic commissions to report jointly on the goals and objectives which had been established by the United Nations family of organizations and to take other action as indicated in the resolution, including devising a method for the systematic evaluation of progress and prospects. During its forty-first session the Council, noting the slow progress towards the goals and objectives set for the Development Decade and considering it desirable to look ahead to the period after it, requested the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with all the organizations of the United Nations family concerned and, in particular, with the assistance of the Committee for Development Planning,¹⁹ what preparations were required to facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period after the Development Decade and how such planning "might best be co-ordinated with the na-

tional development programmes of the developing countries", and invited the organizations of the United Nations family concerned to keep under critical scrutiny their programmes, practices and procedures in the light of the long-term perspective outlined in the resolution.

11. Noting General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV) on concerted action for economic development of economically less developed countries, the Council, at its thirty-first session, requested²⁰ the Secretary-General to transmit to all Member States and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA a revised draft declaration on international economic co-operation and relevant documentation for the purpose of ascertaining their views. Subsequently, it decided that a working group of twelve members of the Council should be set up²¹ to consider the draft declaration and to prepare for the Council a formulation on that subject. The Council, at its thirty-fifth session, and the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, took further steps towards expediting the work on the question of a draft declaration.²²

12. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly, being "aware of the importance of international economic co-operation in the strengthening of peaceful relations among nations", emphasized the value of an increase in the international exchange of scientific and technical experience which it recommended the Governments of Member States to further and called especially upon "the economically and technically most advanced countries to help and support the less developed countries in acquiring scientific and technical knowledge". In connexion with a survey requested²³ earlier 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", the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to consider an expansion of international contacts and an exchange of knowledge and experience in the field of applied science and technology, and the adequacy within the United Nations framework of existing machinery for technical co-operation and for the dissemination of scientific, technical and industrial know-how.²⁴ The Council arranged for the dissemination of the survey referred to above and for obtaining comments on it.²⁵ At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly asked the Council to recommend concrete measures with respect to the possibility of utilizing natural sciences for furthering the economic progress and welfare of mankind and recommended that the survey be as widely publicized

¹⁶ E S C resolution 812 (XXXI). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 8.

¹⁷ E S C resolution 875 (XXXII). See also E S C resolution 916 (XXXIV).

¹⁸ E S C resolution 939 (XXXV) and G A resolution 1942 (XVIII).

¹⁹ See *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 9.

²⁰ G A resolution 1429 (XIV).

²¹ E S C resolution 804 B (XXX). This survey was published by the United Nations and UNESCO in 1961 under the title "Current trends in Scientific Research".

¹⁶ E S C (XXXIX), Annexes, a. i. 2, E/4071.

¹⁷ E S C resolution 1089 (XXXIX).

¹⁸ G A resolution 2084 (XX).

¹⁹ E S C resolution 1152 (XLI).

as possible.²⁶ In response to this request, the Council commended²⁷ to the attention of the General Assembly the comments of the Working Group it had established to consider the recommendations of the survey together with the comments, invited the Secretary-General and the Directors-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and of IAEA to bring the survey to the notice of scientific circles throughout the world and arranged for submission of proposals by the specialized agencies, and IAEA on how best to implement the recommendations contained in the survey.²⁸ Further recommendations and requests concerning the implementation of the survey's recommendations, the centralization and exchange of information on research work and on bringing the survey periodically up to date were made by the Council at its thirty-fourth session.²⁹

13. The Council, at its thirtieth session,³⁰ requested UNESCO to prepare a survey on the organization and functioning of abstracting services in the various branches of science and technology as a basis for possible subsequent action in this field. At its thirty-sixth session, upon receipt of that survey, the Council requested UNESCO to continue its work for the development of scientific documentation at the international level and called the attention of States Members to the importance of developing national or regional scientific documentation centres.³¹

14. Also at its thirty-sixth session, when the Council considered the results of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, called for under its resolution 834 (XXXII), it recommended³² that the United Nations and the specialized agencies give high priority to the subject of the Conference in their programmes. It decided, in addition, to establish an advisory committee on the application of science and technology consisting of fifteen members appointed by the Council on the basis of their personal qualifications.³³ The functions of the committee were, *inter alia*, to keep under review progress in the scientific and technological programmes and activities of the United Nations and related agencies. The General Assembly, in its turn, requested the Advisory Committee to examine the possibility of establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for social and economic development to study the problems of the developing countries.³⁴ Acting upon the proposals made by that Committee, both the General Assembly and the Council made several recommendations³⁵ endorsing the views of the Advi-

sory Committee concerning education, training and research, requesting assistance from Governments through increased contributions to (EPTA) and the Special Fund, emphasizing the need to achieve the greatest possible concentration of effort and of available resources on problems of high priority and supporting the proposals and suggestions of the Advisory Committee³⁶ to Governments and organizations concerned on the manner of promoting the application of science and technology.

15. The General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, and subsequently the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-ninth session, decided³⁷ to have a study made of all opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which had become independent; at its thirtieth session the Council stressed the need³⁸ for providing to newly emerging countries prompt and effective assistance within the existing framework of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

16. The General Assembly designated 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year and arranged for planning, organizing and preparing for suitable activities during that year.³⁹

2. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO STANDARDS OF LIVING

17. Although the promotion of higher standards of living continued to be the objective of many decisions in the economic and social field made by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the period covered by this *Supplement*, few of them dealt specifically with the question of living standards. Among those should be mentioned recommendations related to the standards of living of rural populations,⁴⁰ raising the standard of living of families,⁴¹ provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples⁴² and providing assistance to develop natural energy resources for raising the standard of living in the less developed countries.⁴³

3. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO FULL EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STABILITY

18. At its thirty-second session, the Economic and Social Council recommended⁴⁴ that Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies "should pursue all appropriate economic and social measures to

²⁶ G A resolution 1512 (XV).

²⁷ E S C resolution 829 A (XXXII).

²⁸ E S C (XXXII), 1159th mtg., para. 34.

²⁹ E S C resolution 910 (XXXIV).

³⁰ E S C resolution 804 A (XXX).

³¹ E S C resolution 980 B (XXXVI).

³² E S C resolution 980 A (XXXVI).

³³ See this *Supplement* under Article 68.

³⁴ G A resolution 1944 (XVIII).

³⁵ E S C resolutions 1047 (XXXVII) and 1083 I (XXXIX), and G A resolution 2082 (XX).

³⁶ The Advisory Committee recommended a "concerted attack" on the improvement of food supplies, the improvement of health, population problems, the development and use of natural resources, industrialization, housing and urban problems, transportation and education (E S C (XXXIX), Suppl. no. 14).

³⁷ G A resolution 1414 (XIV), and E S C resolution 752 (XXIX).

³⁸ E S C resolution 768 (XXX).

³⁹ G A resolutions 1844 (XVII) and 1907 (XVIII).

⁴⁰ E S C resolutions 830 I (XXXII) and 840 (XXXII).

⁴¹ E S C resolution 1086 G (XXXIX).

⁴² G A resolution 1496 (XV).

⁴³ E S C resolution 877 (XXXIII).

⁴⁴ E S C resolution 835 (XXXII).

achieve and maintain full employment", including measures to reduce unemployment and under-employment.

19. The Council made recommendations⁴⁵ concerning short-term appraisals of the world economic situation and noted with approval the plans of the Secretary-General in that connexion. Both the Council and the General Assembly made recommendations concerning the work by the Secretary-General and the regional economic commissions in the field of economic planning and economic and social projections, including preparation of long-term projections of world economic trends.⁴⁶ The Secretary-General was also requested⁴⁷ by the General Assembly to prepare a study clarifying the interrelationships involved and exploring the various lines of approach required to deal effectively with inflation in the developing countries. Noting the emphasis given to the younger generation in programmes for the mobilization of human resources to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the Council, *inter alia*, recommended⁴⁸ that Governments consider as a matter of priority, appropriate policies and measures for combating unemployment and under-employment among young people.

4. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

20. The period under review was marked by the consideration given and decisions taken by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council towards promotion of the economic development of the developing countries.⁴⁹ At its thirtieth session, the Council reiterated "the basic priority which it assigns to the economic and social development of the under-developed countries"⁵⁰ and the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, reiterated that a prime duty of the United Nations was to accelerate the economic and social advancement of the less developed countries.⁵¹ During the period, the United Nations Development Decade was initiated,⁵² and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) were established by the General Assembly.⁵³

a. *Technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries*

21. At the suggestion of the General Assembly,⁵⁴ the Economic and Social Council decided to use the

⁴⁵ E S C resolution 776 (XXX).

⁴⁶ See para. 37 below.

⁴⁷ G A resolution 1830 (XVII).

⁴⁸ E S C resolution 1086 J (XXXIX).

⁴⁹ In this period, the expression "developing countries" became more prevalent, although the terms "under-developed countries" (see, for example, G A resolutions 1420 (XIV) and 1425 (XIV)) and "less developed countries" (see, for example, G A resolution 1421 (XIV)) were also used, especially in the earlier part of the period covered by this *Supplement*.

⁵⁰ E S C resolution 782 (XXX).

⁵¹ G A resolution 1515 (XV).

⁵² See paras. 6–10 above.

⁵³ See paras. 66 and 38, respectively, below.

⁵⁴ G A resolution 1383 B (XIV).

collective name of "United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation" for the work of the United Nations in the field of technical assistance, while maintaining the established titles for the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) as well as the organs related to them.⁵⁵

22. During the period under review, the question of technical assistance received continuing attention from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. On several occasions the General Assembly made appeals to Member States and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA to contribute to the work of EPTA and the Special Fund.⁵⁶ The General Assembly also invited the economically developed States Members of the United Nations and members of IAEA to increase their contributions to the Operational Fund of IAEA,⁵⁷ which was invited to develop its programme of technical assistance to help the less-developed countries in the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

23. In 1960 the Council made several changes in the technical assistance programmes: it revised the timing of allocation authorizations,⁵⁸ and local costs arrangements,⁵⁹ and decided to increase the level of contingency authorizations for the year 1960.⁶⁰ It also approved in principle the system of project programming for the planning, approval and implementation of EPTA activities⁶¹ and at its thirty-second session it endorsed⁶² the detailed recommendations of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) for the application of project programming beginning with the period 1961–1962. Among its features, long-term projects, although prepared for their entire duration, were to be approved by the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) for a period not exceeding four years; TAB was to exercise special vigilance against the possibility of the programme losing flexibility; the two-year programming cycle was to be extended on an experimental basis for the years 1963–1964; subsequently, it was extended for the years 1965–1966;⁶³ the Executive Chairman's contingency authority was to be approved, in the future, by TAC for a full programming period and a provision of the 1954 resolution⁶⁴ which had limited to 85 per cent the level below which the share of any organization participating in the programme could not fall from one year to the next, was rescinded. The General Assembly, in confirming allocations for 1963, also concurred in the action of TAC giving

⁵⁵ E S C resolution 806 (XXX).

⁵⁶ See, for example, G A resolutions 1382 (XIV), 1383 (XIV), 1529 (XV) and 1833 (XVII). See also E S C resolution 1047 (XXXVII).

⁵⁷ G A resolution 1531 (XV).

⁵⁸ E S C resolution 785 (XXX).

⁵⁹ E S C resolution 787 (XXX).

⁶⁰ E S C resolution 788 (XXX).

⁶¹ E S C resolution 786 (XXX).

⁶² E S C resolution 854 (XXXII).

⁶³ E S C resolution 949 (XXXVI). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 18.

⁶⁴ E S C resolution 542 B, II (XVIII).

the Executive Chairman of TAB authority to make changes in allocations to provide for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme.⁶⁵ The General Assembly also took action to enable the Secretary-General to transfer funds within the United Nations regular programmes for the purpose of increasing funds for one or more fields of activities⁶⁶ and the Council decided that,⁶⁷ in keeping with the preferences expressed by the developing countries, the programmes should be established on the basis of priority procedures. The Council also took steps towards co-ordination in the field through a fuller use of resident representatives.⁶⁸ It made recommendations⁶⁹ on their role in developing closer co-operation among the various branches of the United Nations system in individual countries and on their use by the Governments concerned. Recommendations were also made concerning the recruitment and prompt supply of technical assistance personnel, including personnel from the developing countries.⁷⁰

24. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take steps to establish the United Nations Training and Research Institute (UNITAR) which was to be financed by voluntary contributions, the frame of reference of which would include training of personnel, particularly from the developing Member States, for administrative and operational assignments with the United Nations and the specialized agencies and for national service, advanced training for persons serving in such posts and research and seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.⁷¹ Subsequently, both the General Assembly and the Council expressed the hope for an early start of the operations of (UNITAR)⁷² and appealed to Government and to private institutions for their financial support. At its 41st session the Council, noting the promulgations of the Institute's statute by the Secretary-General, expressed the hope that the members of the United Nations family of organizations would make maximum use of the Institute's facilities and emphasized the importance of co-ordinating the programmes and activities of the Institute with those of other bodies within the United Nations system.⁷³

25. During the period under review the Council also initiated the work on the evaluation, on a continuing and systematic basis, of assistance programmes in terms of performance and results achieved.⁷⁴

⁶⁵ G A resolution 1835 (XVII).

⁶⁶ G A resolution 1988 (XVIII).

⁶⁷ E S C resolution 1008 (XXXVII).

⁶⁸ E S C resolution 795 (XXX).

⁶⁹ E S C resolution 856 (XXXII).

⁷⁰ See, for example, G A resolution 1532 (XV), and E S C resolution 852 (XXXII).

⁷¹ G A resolution 1934 (XVIII). See also G A resolution 1827 (XVII) and E S C resolution 985 (XXXVI).

⁷² E S C resolution 1138 (XLI).

⁷³ G A resolution 2044 (XX); and ESC resolution 1037 (XXXVII) and 1072 (XXXIX).

⁷⁴ E S C resolution 903 (XXXIV), 1042 (XXXVII), 1092 (XXXIX) and 1151 (XLI).

Such evaluation called for close co-operation between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA and the conducting of pilot evaluation projects. Member States as well as the United Nations family of organizations were invited to strengthen their own co-ordination and evaluation procedures and they were requested to give careful consideration in the preparation of future technical assistance projects and programmes, to the Secretary-General's suggestion at the 1373rd meeting of the Council "that evaluation should gradually become an integral part of United Nations operational activities".⁷⁵

26. At its thirty-fourth session the Council amended its resolution 222 (IX) to enable the Universal Postal Union (UPU) to participate in EPTA.⁷⁶

27. At its thirty-second session, the Council approved, on a limited and experimental basis, the use of volunteer technical personnel in the technical assistance activities carried out by the United Nations and its related agencies and established the principles governing the use and assignment of such volunteers.⁷⁷

28. At its thirtieth session, the Council recommended that a high priority should be given by the competent organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA to programmes to assist the under-developed countries in the training of national cadres of specialists at all levels, particularly in the administrative and technical fields.⁷⁸ At its thirty-fourth session, the Council emphasized the need for assistance in the development of national civil service systems. It urged that enlarged facilities be provided for the training of key administrative personnel required in the developing countries and made detailed recommendations concerning such facilities and on the assistance activities in this field.⁷⁹ With the objective of strengthening public administration in the developing countries, the Council considered that the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be continued and developed through closer co-ordination between them, the Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and that special attention should be devoted, in the field of economic and social development and planning, to aspects connected with public administration, training of national administrative personnel, and establishing and strengthening administrative institutions at the central, regional and local levels capable of dealing with development needs.⁸⁰

29. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly resolved to continue in 1960⁸¹ the experimental programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX),⁸²

⁷⁵ E S C (XXXIX), 1373rd mtg., para. 10.

⁷⁶ E S C resolution 902 (XXXIV).

⁷⁷ E S C resolution 849 (XXXII).

⁷⁸ E S C resolution 797 (XXX).

⁷⁹ E S C resolution 907 (XXXIV).

⁸⁰ E S C resolution 987 (XXXVI).

⁸¹ G A resolution 1385 (XIV).

⁸² See *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 21.

and, at its fifteenth session, upon the recommendation of the Council,⁸³ put OPEX on a continuing basis.⁸⁴ The General Assembly also authorized the use of funds from the Special Account of EPTA for the provision of operational personnel by all participating organizations on an experimental basis for the years 1964—1966.⁸⁵

30. The General Assembly, at its twentieth session, established a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law⁸⁶ to encourage and co-ordinate existing international law programmes carried out by States and by organizations and institutions and to provide forms of direct assistance and exchange, such as seminars, training and refresher courses and fellowships. The programme was to be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations and by voluntary contributions; the Secretary-General was authorized to initiate the preparatory work and UNESCO was invited to participate in the programme. It was also decided to establish an Advisory Committee composed of ten Member States.

31. At its twentieth session upon the recommendation of the Council⁸⁷ the General Assembly decided to combine EPTA and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme UNDP⁸⁸ it being understood that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes, as well as two separate funds, were to be maintained and that contributions might be pledged to the two programmes separately. The General Assembly reaffirmed the principles, procedures and provisions governing EPTA and the Special Fund and declared that they would continue to apply to UNDP; it resolved that an intergovernmental committee of thirty-seven members to be known as the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme would be established to perform the functions of the Governing Council of the Special Fund and of TAC. This new body was also to provide general policy guidance and direction for UNDP as a whole and for the United Nations regular programmes of technical assistance, and would report to the Economic and Social Council. In place of TAB and of the Consultative Board of the Special Fund, the General Assembly established an advisory committee, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

32. As in the past, the General Assembly and the Council made recommendations⁸⁹ on a number of occasions on the provision of assistance for specific

purposes, such as the development of manufacturing industries in the developing countries and a special training programme for South West Africans or for specific countries such as newly independent and emerging States.

b. *Financing of economic development of under-developed countries*

33. Both the General Assembly and the Council repeatedly emphasized the need for accelerating the flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries.⁹⁰ At its fifteenth session and subsequently, the General Assembly expressed the hope that the flow of international assistance and capital would be increased substantially so as to reach, as soon as possible, approximately one per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries. The Council urged the developing countries to increase mobilization of their domestic resources; it also urged the developed countries to reach and, if possible, to surpass by the end of the United Nations Development Decade the objective of supplying to developing countries external resources equivalent to one per cent of their national incomes. The Council urged that the Governments of the developed countries give consideration to making their lending terms substantially more favourable to the developing countries by such methods as indicated by the Council, and asked them to review the problem of debt service in developing countries;⁹¹ it also expressed the wish that UNCTAD would continue giving attention to the problem of financing economic development in developing countries.⁹² The General Assembly recommended that an appropriate part of capital and technical assistance should be channelled through the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The General Assembly and the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit further reports on the subject of the international flow of capital to developing countries and to pursue studies in this field.⁹³

34. As to the question of creating new forms of international financing to accelerate the development of under-developed countries, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to establish an International Development Association (IDA) as an affiliate of the Bank and expressed the hope that provisions would be adopted for a close working relationship and effective co-ordination and consultation between IDA and the United Nations.⁹⁴

35. Again, on the question of financing the development of under-developed countries the General

⁸³ E S C resolution 790 (XXX).

⁸⁴ G A resolution 1530 (XV).

⁸⁵ G A resolution 1946 (XVIII). See also E S C resolution 951 (XXXVI).

⁸⁶ G A resolution 2099 (XX). See also G A resolution 1816 (XVII) and 1968 (XVIII).

⁸⁷ E S C resolution 1020 (XXXVII), subsequently adopted by the General Assembly with some modifications. See also E S C resolution 851 (XXXII).

⁸⁸ G A resolution 2029 (XX).

⁸⁹ See, for example, G A resolutions 1527 (XV), 1705 (XVI), 1746 (XVI) and 1817 (XVII), and E S C resolution 1081 E (XXXIX). See also this *Supplement* under Article 66 (2).

⁹⁰ G A resolutions 1522 (XV), 1711 (XVI), 1938 (XVIII), 2088 (XX); and E S C resolutions 1088 A (XXXIX), 1089 (XXXIX) and 1183 (XLI).

⁹¹ See also G A resolution 2088 (XX).

⁹² E S C resolution 1183 (XLI). Subsequently, the General Assembly endorsed that resolution on the flow of external resources to the developing countries, quoting it in full in its own resolution 2170 (XXI).

⁹³ E S C resolutions 780 (XXX), 836 (XXXII), 922 (XXXIV), 923 (XXXIV), 1088 B (XXXIX) and 1184 (XLI); and G A resolutions 1523 (XV) and 1938 (XVIII).

⁹⁴ G A resolution 1420 (XIV).

Assembly asked Governments to give serious consideration to the recommendations of UNCTAD on the measures and actions to be taken for the promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries;⁹⁵ it also made recommendations to all Member States on financing the economic development of less developed countries through long-term loans and in other advantageous ways, and called upon Governments of Member States to encourage the development and the diversification of the economies of the less developed countries so as to increase their share in world production and world trade.⁹⁶ The Assembly also invited Governments of Member States to consider the advantages of using and encouraging industrial development banks and development corporations for accelerating economic development.⁹⁷

36. The General Assembly continued consideration of the question of the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund. Recommendations on its early establishment were made by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session⁹⁸ and, at its fifteenth session, it decided that in principle a United Nations capital development fund should be established⁹⁹ and resolved that a committee of twenty-five representatives of Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly, should consider all concrete preparatory measures and submit its recommendations and the draft resolution to the Council. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly extended the mandate of the Committee and instructed it to prepare the draft statute for such a fund.¹⁰⁰ The Council, at its thirty-fourth session, transmitted the draft statute prepared by the Committee to the General Assembly¹⁰¹ and urged economically advanced countries to reconsider their position concerning such a fund. The General Assembly endorsed this appeal, requested the Secretary-General to transmit the draft statute to Governments for comments, gave further instructions to the Committee and extended its mandate.¹⁰² The Committee's mandate was again extended by the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, so that it could fulfil its task and consider and make recommendations to the General Assembly on a study, which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare¹⁰³ on practical steps to transform the Special Fund into a capital development fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly again advocated establishment of a United Nations capital development fund; it requested the Governing Council of UNDP to consider the ways and means of implementing the

⁹⁵ G A resolution 2087 (XX).

⁹⁶ G A resolution 1524 (XV).

⁹⁷ G A resolution 1427 (XIV).

⁹⁸ G A resolution 1424 (XIV).

⁹⁹ G A resolution 1521 (XV). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 24.

¹⁰⁰ G A resolution 1706 (XVI).

¹⁰¹ E S C resolution 921 (XXXIV).

¹⁰² G A resolution 1826 (XVII).

¹⁰³ G A resolution 1936 (XVIII).

recommendation of UNCTAD on gradual transformation of the United Nations Special Fund; it again extended the mandate of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund and gave it additional instructions on its work.¹⁰⁴

c. Other aspects of economic development

37. Recommendations were made by the General Assembly concerning the interrelationship of the economic and social factors in economic development.¹⁰⁵ The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a preliminary investigation into the methods and techniques to be employed in carrying out a comprehensive, co-ordinated and continuing study of the economic development problems of the world related to resources, requirements and production methods.¹⁰⁶ The related question of projections in economic and social fields received continued attention during the period under review.¹⁰⁷ The Council and the General Assembly requested that further work and studies be undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the regional economic commissions in the field of economic planning and projections, including medium- and long-term projections.¹⁰⁸ Governments were urged to co-operate and assist the Secretary-General in this work. The Secretary-General was requested by the General Assembly to establish an Economic Projections and Programming Centre with sub-centres in the regional economic commissions or institutes of economic development and planning in order to intensify activities in the field of economic planning and projections, to prepare long-term projections of world economic trends in order to facilitate the formulation of national economic plans and also to provide studies of planning techniques under various economic and social systems.¹⁰⁹

38. At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly established within the United Nations an autonomous organization for the promotion of industrial development, to be known as the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, with the Industrial Development Board as its principal organ and headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General.¹¹⁰ An *Ad Hoc* Committee, consisting of Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA, was set up by the General Assembly to prepare operating procedures and administrative arrangements.

¹⁰⁴ G A resolution 2042 (XX).

¹⁰⁵ G A resolution 1392 (XIV).

¹⁰⁶ G A resolution 1428 (XIV).

¹⁰⁷ See *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 32.

¹⁰⁸ E S C resolutions 777 (XXX), 924 (XXXIV), 979 (XXXVI), 1079 (XXXIX) and 1148 (XLI); and G A resolutions 1517 (XV) and 1939 (XVIII).

¹⁰⁹ G A resolution 1708 (XVI), section II.

¹¹⁰ G A resolution 2089 (XX). At the twenty-first session, the Second Committee decided that the English title of the new Organization should be United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (see G A (XXI), 2nd Com., 1045th mtg., para. 52) and the Assembly employed the new title in its resolution 2152 (XXI).

39. The need for changes in the then existing United Nations machinery so as to provide an organization capable of intensifying, concentrating and expediting United Nations efforts for industrial development had been considered repeatedly by the General Assembly and the Council.¹¹¹ Upon the recommendation of the General Assembly, the Council established in 1960 a Committee for Industrial Development to advise the Council in the matters related to the acceleration by less industrialized countries of their industrial development and to make recommendations, propose and encourage studies and seminars and promote information relevant to industrialization.¹¹² Both the Council and the General Assembly made recommendations to that Committee on specific activities which it should undertake.¹¹³ The Council also made specific recommendations to the General Assembly on establishing a new organization on industrial development within the framework of the United Nations family.¹¹⁴

40. The General Assembly and the Council repeatedly stressed the need for accelerating the industrial development of underdeveloped countries¹¹⁵ and, beginning with the sixteenth session, the General Assembly decided to include in its provisional agenda an item entitled "Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization".¹¹⁶

41. Arrangements were made by the Economic and Social Council for the holding of international and regional symposia on industrial development; the former was held in 1967.¹¹⁷

42. Recommendations were made by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries.¹¹⁸ Both the developing and the developed countries, as well as the appropriate international agencies were invited by the Council¹¹⁹ to give attention to the establishment of export-oriented industries in the developing countries. The question of the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries and, in particular, the role of patents in this transfer, was the subject of several recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council, including re-

¹¹¹ See, for example, G A resolutions 1431 (XIV), 1712 (XVI), 1821 (XVII) and 1940 (XVIII); and E S C resolutions 751 (XXIX), 873 (XXXIII), 969 (XXXVI) and 1030 (XXXVII).

¹¹² See also this *Supplement*, under Article 68, paras. 4, 57 and 58.

¹¹³ See, for example, G A resolutions 1525 (XV), and 1712 (XVI), and E S C resolution 792 (XXX).

¹¹⁴ See, in this connexion, this *Supplement*, under Article 59, paras. 5, 7 and 8.

¹¹⁵ See, for example, G A resolution 1431 (XIV), and E S C resolutions 893 (XXXIV) and 949 (XXXVI).

¹¹⁶ G A resolution 1525 (XV).

¹¹⁷ E S C resolutions 1030 C (XXXVII), 1081 B (XXXIX). See also G A resolution 1940 (XVIII) and this *Supplement*, under Article 62 (4), para. 6 and annex I, A.

¹¹⁸ G A resolutions 1824 (XVII) and 2090 (XX), and E S C resolution 1029 (XXXVII).

¹¹⁹ E S C resolution 1178 (XLI).

quests for studies by the Secretary-General.¹²⁰ During the period under review, the General Assembly also recommended that the industrially developed and the economically less developed countries should encourage the export of machinery and industrial equipment to the less developed countries by means of fully negotiated credit arrangements.¹²¹ The Council stressed the urgency of United Nations assistance in introducing standardization into the industrial development of the developing countries, including the establishment of national standardization services;¹²² it made recommendations on the production of fertilizers by the developing countries¹²³ and stressed the need for an increased share of technical assistance from the United Nations programmes and EPTA for the manufacturing industry in developing countries.¹²⁴

43. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly declared that it would continue to support the programmes of agrarian reform which Member States were carrying out in conformity with the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. It made recommendations to Member States and to several specific specialized agencies on the subject of land reform, including financial and technical assistance in that field. It also arranged for consideration in 1962 of the reports which it requested from the Secretary-General on the best ways for increasingly effective support by the United Nations to the land reform programmes of its Members and on the results of these programmes.¹²⁵

44. At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other specialized agencies concerned, should continue to study the progress made in land reform and submit to the Council every three years a comprehensive analytical survey, the first of which was to be submitted in 1962 in accordance with the previous decisions of the General Assembly and the Council. The General Assembly stated that it deemed it convenient that the question of land reform should continue to be considered by the Council in collaboration with FAO and the other agencies concerned.¹²⁶ The third report on progress in land reform, submitted by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 712 (XXVII) and General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV), was considered in 1962 both by the Council and the General Assembly. The Council recommended that Member States establish appropriate national services for evaluating progress and economic and social effects of reforms, support the establishment of regional agrarian re-

¹²⁰ G A resolutions 1713 (XVI), 1935 (XVIII) and 2091 (XX), and E S C resolution 1013 (XXXVII).

¹²¹ G A resolution 1421 (XIV), section II.

¹²² E S C resolution 1182 (XLI).

¹²³ E S C resolution 1179 (XLI).

¹²⁴ E S C resolution 1081 E (XXXIX).

¹²⁵ G A resolution 1426 (XIV).

¹²⁶ G A resolution 1526 (XV). See also E S C resolution 830 I (XXXII).

search and training institutes and take steps to link land reform measures with community development and other rural development programmes. The General Assembly endorsed the Council's decisions; it drew attention to the importance of implementing land reform in conjunction with adequate measures of community development and requested that in providing technical assistance high priority be assigned to the activities which facilitated the execution of land reform plans.¹²⁷ Both the Council and the General Assembly again took up the question of land reform in 1963. The Council called the attention of Member States to the importance of the various activities needed for comprehensive land reform programmes; it recommended using joint arrangements of field activities by the United Nations, FAO and other agencies concerned, and giving due priority to studies and accelerated research in the field of land reform.¹²⁸ The General Assembly considered the means of promoting agrarian reform,¹²⁹ particularly through technical, financial and other appropriate aid. It declared that the United Nations should make a maximum concerted effort to facilitate effective, democratic and peaceful land reform in the developing countries. In 1965, the Council, taking note of the fourth report on the progress of land reform, invited participating Governments to contribute to the success of the World Land Reform Conference to be convened in 1966.¹³⁰ It made specific recommendations to Governments concerning, *inter alia*, measures for the rapid implementation of land reform in the interest of landless and small peasants and agricultural hired labourers, and measures for adjusting farm structure to technological progress, while giving attention to agricultural taxation and supporting services to cultivators. Recommendations on specific studies and research were also made to the Secretary-General, FAO and the specialized agencies concerned.¹³¹ At one of its earlier sessions during the period under review, the Council had invited Member States to give appropriate support to the development of co-operatives among farmers; it had requested them also to supply the latest information on their experience of the co-operative movement in agriculture and had invited the Secretary-General in his reports on land reform to give special attention to the development of co-operatives.¹³²

d. Regional economic development

45. The General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, expressed the hope that the Latin American common market would be established in such a way as to help to expand and diversify trade among the Latin American countries and between them and other regions of the world and to accelerate their

¹²⁷ E S C resolution 887 (XXXIV) and G A resolution 1828 (XVII).

¹²⁸ E S C resolution 975 D (XXXVI).

¹²⁹ G A resolution 1932 (XVIII).

¹³⁰ The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General and by F A O, with the participation of the I L O. See this *Supplement*, under Article 62 (4), para. 7.

¹³¹ E S C resolution 1078 (XXXIX).

¹³² E S C resolution 830 I (XXXII).

economic development and recommended that the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) should continue to assign high priority to this matter.¹³³

46. In connexion with concerted practical action in the social field, the Council requested the Secretary-General, to prepare a draft programme of research and training on regional development¹³⁴ and to make the necessary arrangements for consultations with interested countries.¹³⁵ The General Assembly noted with approval the decision of the Economic and Social Council to amend the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) to include the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.¹³⁶

47. At its sixteenth session,¹³⁷ the General Assembly made recommendations to Governments on the establishment of economic development and planning institutes, to be closely linked to the respective regional economic commissions and to the Special Fund to give consideration to the establishment of such institutes.

48. The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-ninth session,¹³⁸ expressed the hope that additional funds would be made available to EPTA and the Special Fund in 1961 and following years to permit greater assistance in Africa to former Trust Territories and other newly independent States. The General Assembly, with respect to the economic development of Africa, urged the establishment, within the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), of a programming institution and requested the Secretary-General to lend full support to the establishment of an African institute of economic development and planning under the auspices of ECA; it requested the latter to convene a meeting of African countries "to examine their policies on international trade and to work out immediate and common solutions concerning the disposal of their principal products on external markets". ECA was also asked to undertake studies related to trade and financing economic development of Africa. The Assembly also urged the establishment of regional economic development banks for Africa.¹³⁹ During the period under review, steps were taken by the Council towards the establishment of an African development bank.¹⁴⁰

49. The Council, at its thirty-fourth session, expressed the wish that additional experts should be stationed in the regional economic commissions as part of the future United Nations Advisory Ser-

¹³³ G A resolution 1430 (XIV).

¹³⁴ E S C resolution 1086 C (XXXIX).

¹³⁵ E S C resolution 1141 (XLI).

¹³⁶ G A resolution 1392 (XIV). See also E S C resolution 975 C (XXXVI).

¹³⁷ G A resolution 1708 (XVI).

¹³⁸ E S C resolution 752 (XXIX).

¹³⁹ G A resolution 1718 (XVI). See also G A resolution 1527 (XV).

¹⁴⁰ E S C resolution 874 (XXXIII).

vice in the industrial field¹⁴¹ and, at its thirty-ninth session,¹⁴² declared it necessary to pay particular attention, in those areas interested in regional integration, to the various aspects of integrated and co-ordinated subregional and regional industrial development.

50. The Council and the General Assembly drew the attention of Governments to the advantage of fully using the facilities and services of the regional economic commissions¹⁴³ and invited their support; and requested the Secretary-General to take steps towards decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening the regional commissions.¹⁴⁴ The Secretary-General was invited by the Council to explore ways and means of expanding the economic and social activities of the United Nations Office in Beirut.¹⁴⁵ Reflecting the policy of decentralization, the Council, on several occasions, requested the Secretary-General to undertake specific activities which would involve the regional economic commissions, for example, in reviewing the basic aspects of economic and social consequences of disarmament¹⁴⁶ or calling for co-operation of the commissions in the various activities related to the United Nations Development Decade and UNCTAD.¹⁴⁷

5. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO NATURAL RESOURCES

51. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council stressed the importance of the development and utilization of natural resources for the over-all economic development of developing countries and recommended that due priority be given to programmes having direct impact on their economic development.¹⁴⁸ At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, it welcomed the long-range programme submitted by the Secretary-General which was designed as an important contribution to the second half of the United Nations Development Decade through the development of non-agricultural resources, with a view to strengthening the economic basis and economic independence of the developing countries and it requested the Secretary-General to undertake various consultations and activities in connexion with the proposed programme.¹⁴⁹

52. The Council considered it necessary that United Nations activities in the field of natural energy resources should be concentrated mainly on providing assistance to less developed countries in developing those sources of energy which are of major importance for their development, including industrialization, and for the raising of the standard

of living of their populations. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare on a biennial basis reports similar to his report on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources.¹⁵⁰ The Technical Assistance Committee and the Governing Council of the Special Fund were requested to continue to give due emphasis to technical assistance programmes and projects in that field.¹⁵¹

53. During the period under review, arrangements for the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy were approved by the Council¹⁵² and, subsequently, the Secretary-General was requested by the Council to arrange for a widespread dissemination of the report of that Conference.¹⁵³ The Council also invited the Secretary-General to examine methods of co-ordinating and facilitating research into new sources of energy and their applications, particularly solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy, and to report to the Council. At its thirty-seventh session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports on new sources of energy and to continue to encourage studies on wind power; it endorsed his recommendations on future activities and urged Member States to facilitate the exchange of information and the extension of assistance in that field.¹⁵⁴

54. The Council also made a series of recommendations on water resources development.¹⁵⁵ It reaffirmed its support of the Water Resources Development Centre established within the Secretariat.¹⁵⁶ It approved the report and recommendations on proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action¹⁵⁷ in the field of water resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade, as prepared by the Centre and submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General. Member States were invited to give due consideration to the importance of more adequate development of water resources in Government requests for technical and Special Fund assistance. Among recommendations made by the Council at its thirty-seventh session, the Secretary-General was called upon to develop, by means of new arrangements, more effective co-ordination with the specialized agencies and IAEA.

55. Another question considered by the Council in the field of natural resources development was that of water desalination. It made recommendations to the Secretary-General on promoting activities in

¹⁴¹ E S C resolution 893 (XXXIV).

¹⁴² E S C resolution 1081 A (XXXIX).

¹⁴³ E S C resolution 793 (XXX) and G A resolution 1518 (XV).

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.* See also E S C resolution 823 (XXXII), and G A resolutions 1709 (XVI), 1823 (XVII) and 1941 (XVIII).

¹⁴⁵ E S C resolution 955 (XXXVI).

¹⁴⁶ E S C resolution 891 (XXXIV).

¹⁴⁷ E S C resolutions 916 (XXXIV) and 917 (XXXIV).

¹⁴⁸ E S C resolution 1033 (XXXVII).

¹⁴⁹ E S C resolutions 1113 (XL) and 1127 (XLI).

¹⁵⁰ E S C resolution 877 (XXXIII).

¹⁵¹ E S C resolution 1033 C (XXXVII).

¹⁵² E S C resolution 779 (XXX). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 42.

¹⁵³ E S C resolution 885 (XXXIV). See also this *Supplement*, under Article 62 (4), para. 4 and annex I, A.

¹⁵⁴ E S C resolution 1033 B (XXXVII).

¹⁵⁵ E S C resolutions 876 (XXXIII), 978 (XXXVI) and 1033 D (XXXVII).

¹⁵⁶ See *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 43.

¹⁵⁷ See also E S C resolution 759 (XXIX) in which the Council recommended that the Centre give attention to the development of standards and criteria for the formulation and study of water resources projects.

that field¹⁵⁸ and, at its thirty-ninth session, drew the attention of Member States to the report on the subject prepared by the Secretary-General;¹⁵⁹ it requested him (a) to intensify the role of the Secretariat as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and as a focal point for co-operation; (b) to survey and compile a report on studies and projects undertaken in the Member States and (c) to explore possibilities for accelerating progress. At its fortieth session,¹⁶⁰ the Council approved the work programme on water desalination proposed by the Secretary-General and requested that further steps be taken by him, including periodic reports on developments relating to desalination.

56. Also at its fortieth session, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the specialized agencies and interested Member States,¹⁶¹ to make a survey, along the lines indicated in the resolution, of the present state of knowledge of the mineral and food resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf.

57. The Council, at its twenty-ninth session, and the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, made recommendations concerning possibilities of assistance and international co-operation in the development of petroleum resources in the underdeveloped countries.¹⁶²

58. The General Assembly, at its seventeenth session, bearing in mind its resolution 1515 (XV) in which it recommended that the sovereign right of every State to dispose of its wealth and its natural resources should be respected, made a declaration¹⁶³ on permanent sovereignty over natural resources. It dealt with exploration, development and disposition of natural resources; the import of foreign capital and its earnings; nationalization, expropriation or requisitioning and foreign investment agreements. It was also stated in the declaration that international co-operation for the economic development of developing countries should be such as to further their independent national development and should be based upon respect for their sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources and that violation of the rights of peoples and nations to this sovereignty was contrary to the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue the study of the various aspects of the matter.

6. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO THE WORLD SUPPLY OF FOOD

59. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly

¹⁵⁸ E S C resolution 1033 A (XXXVII).

¹⁵⁹ E S C resolution 1069 (XXXIX).

¹⁶⁰ E S C resolution 1114 (XL).

¹⁶¹ E S C resolution 1112 (XL).

¹⁶² E S C resolution 758 (XXIX) and G A resolution 1425 (XIV).

¹⁶³ G A resolution 1803 (XVII). See also *Report*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 38, *Supplement No. 1*, vol. I, under Article 55, para. 25, and para. 136 below.

approved¹⁶⁴ the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme to be undertaken jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹⁶⁵ in co-operation with other interested United Nations agencies and intergovernmental bodies. It accepted and endorsed the purposes, principles and procedures formulated in the first part of the resolution adopted by the Conference of FAO¹⁶⁶ which provided, *inter alia*, that projects should be undertaken only in response to requests from the recipient country or countries concerned and that attention should be paid to (a) establishing procedures on a world basis for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition, (b) assisting in pre-school and school feeding and (c) implementing pilot projects, with the multilateral use of food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour-intensive projects and rural welfare.¹⁶⁷ Originally established for three years, the programme was extended, upon the recommendation of the Council,¹⁶⁸ by the General Assembly at its twentieth session¹⁶⁹ on a continuing basis "for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable".

60. Preceding the establishment of the programme, the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session,¹⁷⁰ had expressed the belief that international assistance in the establishment of national food reserves in food-deficient countries was desirable and had invited FAO to establish procedures and make a study related to the mobilization and distribution of available surplus foodstuffs, while the Secretary-General was requested to study the role which the United Nations and the specialized agencies could play in order to facilitate the best possible use of food surpluses. Recommendations on developing proposals on the provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples were also made by the Council.¹⁷¹

61. Financially, the scope of the World Food Programme (WFP) was initially set at \$100 million for three years, with contributions on a voluntary basis. Subsequently, a target for voluntary contributions of \$275 million for the three-year period 1966–1968 was established when the programme was extended. During the period under review, both the General Assembly and the Council on several occasions urged all member countries to support the World Food Programme.¹⁷² When approving

¹⁶⁴ G A resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. See also this *Supplement*, under Articles 22 and 68, para. 5.

¹⁶⁵ The Conference of F A O established this programme on 24 November 1961.

¹⁶⁶ Part 1 of the resolution of that Conference is annexed to G A resolution 1714 (XVI).

¹⁶⁷ In connexion with the last two points, see, as an example, G A resolution 1933 (XVIII) on literacy campaigns and the supply of food.

¹⁶⁸ E S C resolution 1080 (XXXIX).

¹⁶⁹ G A resolution 2095 (XX).

¹⁷⁰ G A resolution 1496 (XV).

¹⁷¹ E S C resolution 832 (XXXII).

¹⁷² G A resolutions 1714 (XVI) and 1825 (XVII); and E S C resolutions 878 (XXXIII), 1019 A (XXXVII), 1080 (XXXIX) and 1150 (XLI).

the establishment of the Programme by resolution 1714 (XVI), the General Assembly specifically approved the establishment of a United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of twenty States Members of the United Nations and members of FAO, later enlarged to twenty-four,¹⁷³ to provide guidance on policy, administration and operations, and of a joint United Nations/FAO administrative unit. The United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee was requested to report annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of FAO.

62. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Director-General of FAO and with interested groups and agencies, to undertake expert studies which would aid in the consideration of the future development of multilateral food programmes and in the expansion of WFP. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO and in consultation with the executive heads of other interested international organizations and programmes, to examine, with a view to suggesting various alternative types of action and in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade, "the means and policies which would be required for large-scale international action of a multilateral character, under the auspices of the United Nations system, for combating hunger effectively".¹⁷⁴

7. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE¹⁷⁵

63. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to give attention to the question of international trade and finance and stabilization of commodity markets. Recommendations were made on improving the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries and on promoting mutually beneficial trade between all States, regardless of their economic systems.¹⁷⁶ The General Assembly requested that relevant studies be made in this field.¹⁷⁷ International trade was considered by the General Assembly as the primary instrument for economic development and, in a series of specific recommendations to the developed countries, it stressed the interests of the developing and under-developed countries; and, in particular, urged the developed countries to extend to the developing countries various trade advantages without necessarily requiring full reciprocity.¹⁷⁸

64. The question of trade in primary commodities was the subject of repeated consideration by the

¹⁷³ G A resolution 1914 (XVIII).

¹⁷⁴ G A resolution 2096 (XX). The Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1149 (XLI) recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution on the programme of studies on multilateral food aid which contained directives to the Secretary-General on the study requested by the General Assembly.

¹⁷⁵ See also paras. 33 and 35 above.

¹⁷⁶ See, for example, G A resolution 1421 (XIV) and E S C resolution 778 (XXX).

¹⁷⁷ See, for example, G A resolution 1519 (XV).

¹⁷⁸ G A resolution 1707 (XVI).

General Assembly and the Council. Referring to the responsibilities laid upon Member States, *inter alia*, by Article 55, the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session,¹⁷⁹ dealt with the question of international measures to assist in offsetting fluctuations in commodity prices, and urged the abolition of practices prejudicial to the sound development of international commodity trade. At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly recommended that Member States and the international organs concerned should endeavour to eliminate excessive fluctuations in primary commodity trade and restrictive practices or measures which have unfavourable repercussions on the trade of countries dependent on the export of a small range of primary products, and that regional economic groupings should be designed to offer the opportunities of an expanding market to all trading nations. Recommendations were also made on participation in, or negotiation of, international commodity agreements or participation in international study groups.¹⁸⁰ The General Assembly, considering that the terms of trade between the industrial and the under-developed countries had been deteriorating, recommended that the Council and the Commission on International Commodity Trade intensify the study of measures to extend and improve markets for the sale of primary commodities.¹⁸¹ The Council, in its arrangements for studies and reports on international commodity problems,¹⁸² paid particular attention to the questions of compensatory financing and of solving the long-term trade problems of countries producing primary commodities¹⁸³ and to financial measures required to offset fluctuations in commodity export earnings. The Council also made recommendations on promoting agricultural policies beneficial to expanding world trade in agricultural products and on liberalizing barriers to trade that might limit consumption of agricultural commodities from "under-developed or other developing countries".¹⁸⁴ The General Assembly, at its seventeenth session, expressed the hope that all Member States and members of the specialized agencies would participate in the International Coffee Agreement, 1962,¹⁸⁵ which was approved at the United Nations Conference on Coffee.

65. At its thirty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council resolved to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and made the necessary preliminary arrangements for that purpose.¹⁸⁶ The General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Council and made recommenda-

¹⁷⁹ G A resolutions 1421 (XIV), 1422 (XIV) and 1423 (XIV).

¹⁸⁰ G A resolution 1515 (XV). See also G A resolution 1707 (XVI).

¹⁸¹ G A resolution 1520 (XV).

¹⁸² See, for example, E S C resolutions 831 (XXXII), 915 (XXXIV) and 977 (XXXVI).

¹⁸³ The General Assembly in its resolution 1829 (XVII) also concerned itself with these questions.

¹⁸⁴ E S C resolution 846 (XXXII).

¹⁸⁵ G A resolution 1822 (XVII).

¹⁸⁶ E S C resolution 917 (XXXIV). See also this *Supplement*, under Article 62 (4), paras. 2-4 and annex I, A, and E S C resolutions 919 (XXXIV) and 963 (XXXVI).

tions concerning the conference,¹⁸⁷ which was held in 1964. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed¹⁸⁸ the Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries with regard to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

66. At its nineteenth session,¹⁸⁹ the General Assembly established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the General Assembly, the principal functions of which were the following: to promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating economic development; to formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development; to make proposals for putting these principles and policies into effect; generally, to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development; to initiate action for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade; to be available as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of Governments and regional economic groupings and to deal with any other matter within the scope of its competence. By the same resolution, the General Assembly established a Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ of the Conference, to consist of fifty-five members elected by the Conference from among its membership. The Board was to establish subsidiary organs as necessary and, in particular, a committee on commodities, a committee on manufactures and a committee on invisibles and financing related to trade. The committee on commodities would, among other things, carry out the functions performed by the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Interim Co-ordination Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, the latter being maintained as an advisory body of the Board.¹⁹⁰ The General Assembly further decided that the secretariat of UNCTAD should be established within the United Nations Secretariat and headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, who would be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the Assembly. Further recommendations were made by the General Assembly at its twentieth session when it took note of the Final Act and Report of UNCTAD and decided that its second session should be convened in the first half of 1967. The General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed serious concern at the lack of progress in solving the substantive problems with which the Conference was faced, and reaffirmed the continuing and urgent need for Member States to take full account of the needs of the developing countries and the need for prompt, decisive and concrete measures to solve the problems; called upon the States members of the Conference to take action towards implementing the recommendations of the Conference; invited

¹⁸⁷ G A resolution 1785 (XVII).

¹⁸⁸ G A resolution 1897 (XVIII).

¹⁸⁹ G A resolution 1995 (XIX). See also this *Supplement* under Article 22.

¹⁹⁰ In connexion with these two bodies, see this *Supplement* under Article 68, para. 44.

the members of the United Nations family of organizations and the other international bodies concerned to take into account the recommendation of the Conference; and invited the Trade and Development Board to accord particular attention to the problems of trade in primary commodities which require most urgent action.¹⁹¹

67. The General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, approved the convening of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the adoption of the draft Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries¹⁹² and, at its twentieth session, it requested that the Convention should be signed by 31 December 1965 and ratified or acceded to as soon as possible. It also reaffirmed¹⁹³ the eight principles relating to transit trade of land-locked countries, adopted by UNCTAD at its first session in 1964.

**8. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO FISCAL MATTERS

9. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

68. The United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism was called by the Council during the period under review¹⁹⁴ and, following that Conference, the Council made several recommendations on the development of tourism.¹⁹⁵ At its fortieth session, it recommended that the General Assembly designate the year 1967 as "International Tourism Year".¹⁹⁶ On several occasions the Council requested the Secretary-General to carry out various activities relating to the transport of dangerous goods, including amendments of the earlier recommendations on this subject.¹⁹⁷ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to draft revisions of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and of the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals and decided that an international conference of States on this subject should be convened in 1968 and specified the necessary arrangements for that purpose.¹⁹⁸ Recommendations were also made by the Council to the Secretary-General concerning studies, seminars and co-ordination of activities in the field of transport¹⁹⁹ and to the United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies concerned and, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations on studies and technical and financial assistance to the developing countries for the development of their tourist resources.²⁰⁰

¹⁹¹ G A resolution 2085 (XX).

¹⁹² G A (XIX), Plen., 1328th mtg., para. 28.

¹⁹³ G A resolution 2086 (XX).

¹⁹⁴ E S C resolutions 813 (XXXI) and 870 (XXXIII).

¹⁹⁵ E S C resolution 995 (XXXVI).

¹⁹⁶ E S C resolution 1108 (XL). See also E S C resolution 1130 (XLI).

¹⁹⁷ E S C resolutions 871 (XXXIII), 994 (XXXVI), 1110 (XL). See also *Transport of Dangerous Goods (1964)* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64. VIII. 1).

¹⁹⁸ E S C resolutions 1034 (XXXVII), 1082 B (XXXIX) and 1129 (XLI).

¹⁹⁹ E S C resolutions 935 (XXXV), 1082 A (XXXIX) and 1109 (XL).

²⁰⁰ E S C resolution 1109 (XL).

****10. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO STATISTICS**

11. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENTS IN GENERAL

69. Resolutions were adopted by the Council and the General Assembly recommending that special attention be paid to the question of balanced economic and social development, and emphasizing the desirability of extended study of this question.²⁰¹ Appeals were also made by the Council²⁰² to the industrialized and developing countries to intensify their joint efforts to accelerate industrial and agricultural development essential for social progress.

70. To fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the General Assembly considered that the carrying out of social programmes should be accelerated and should complement economic programmes within an integrated socio-economic development; to that end it made several recommendations on practical measures that should be taken in the social field, such as the preparation by the Secretary-General of a draft programme of social development for the second half of the Decade; the setting up by the Governments of developing countries of specific targets to be achieved during that period in the major social sectors; and provision by the competent bodies of the United Nations of assistance for the training abroad of national cadres.²⁰³ Further recommendations on preparation of a draft, long-range social programme of the United Nations were made by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, when it decided²⁰⁴ to consider at its twenty-first session the question of preparing a declaration on social development. Also at its twentieth session, the General Assembly addressed itself to the problem of the development and utilization of human resources and arranged for its consideration by the Economic and Social Council.²⁰⁵

71. At its thirty-second session, the Council decided that, beginning in 1963, a report on the world social situation should be issued biennially, covering in alternate editions, social conditions and social programmes, on the one hand, and selected, urgent, comprehensive social problems, on the other; it also recommended that the 1961 report, dealing with the problem of balanced social and economic development, be referred to Member States.²⁰⁶

72. The application of educational planning principles and techniques to the formulation and execution of educational policy, with recommendations to Governments, the United Nations and other United Nations organizations and institutes in the field of education, was dealt with by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session.²⁰⁷

²⁰¹ E S C resolution 830 H (XXXII) and 903 B (XXXIV); and G A resolutions 1392 (XIV) and 1674 (XVI). See also G A resolution 1515 (XV).

²⁰² E S C resolution 975 B (XXXVI).

²⁰³ G A resolution 1916 (XVIII).

²⁰⁴ G A resolution 2035 (XX).

²⁰⁵ G A resolution 2083 (XX). See also E S C resolutions 975 B (XXXVI) and 1090 A (XXXIX).

²⁰⁶ E S C resolution 830 A (XXXII).

²⁰⁷ E S C resolution 989 (XXXVI).

12. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

73. At its thirty-second session, the Council recommended that evaluation should be a permanent feature of technical co-operation programmes in the social field, and that a report should be submitted to the Social Commission every two years. Having reviewed the observations of the Social Commission on the report on the evaluation of selected aspects of United Nations technical assistance activities in the social field, it made recommendations, *inter alia*, on the need for greater concentration and integration of technical assistance in the economic and social fields, improved methods of planning and co-ordination, technical assistance missions and continuance of the fellowship programme. It also requested the appropriate authorities to keep under review the resources available under the Advisory Social Welfare Services Programme in relation to the urgent needs of the greater number of countries.²⁰⁸ At its thirty-sixth session, the Council urged the General Assembly to give due consideration to those needs.²⁰⁹ The Council supported the view of the Social Commission that these services were the principal instrument of the United Nations for putting its social policy into effect and achieving its social objectives. The Council also invited²¹⁰ all the international organizations taking part in technical assistance to take account in their programmes of the importance of developing human resources.

13. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO POPULATION MATTERS

74. The second World Population Conference was held in Belgrade in August-September 1965 in close collaboration with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and interested specialized agencies.²¹¹ The Conference was devoted to the exchange of ideas and experience on population matters among experts in the relevant fields, with emphasis on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development.

75. In connexion with the 1960 World Population Census Programme, the Council made recommendations both to Member States and to the Secretary-General concerning international co-operation in evaluation, analysis and utilization of population census results and related data, especially in the less developed countries.²¹² The Council at its thirty-ninth session also made recommendations concerning preparations for the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes.²¹³

76. Both the General Assembly and the Council made various recommendations on intensifying study and research on the interrelationship of population growth and social and economic development, with particular reference to the developing countries.

²⁰⁸ E S C resolution 830 E (XXXII).

²⁰⁹ E S C resolution 975 H (XXXVI).

²¹⁰ E S C resolution 975 B (XXXVI).

²¹¹ E S C resolutions 820 C (XXXI) and 933 B (XXXV), and G A resolution 1838 (XVII).

²¹² E S C resolution 820 B (XXXI).

²¹³ E S C resolution 1054 B (XXXIX).

The General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry among Member States and members of the specialized agencies concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes and indicated the related activities to be undertaken by the Council and the Population Commission. It endorsed the view of the Population Commission that the United Nations should encourage and assist Governments in less developed countries in obtaining basic data and in carrying out essential studies of the demographic aspects of development and made recommendations on the subject to the second World Population Conference.²¹⁴ The Council²¹⁵ similarly made recommendations on the subject to the regional economic commissions and to the Population Commission and invited the General Assembly and the developed countries to undertake certain activities which would be of assistance to the developing countries.

****14. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO MIGRATION**

15. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO SOCIAL WELFARE

a. Social welfare administration and training of social welfare personnel

77. The Economic and Social Council, recognizing the importance of assisting Governments in newly developing countries in the field of social services, and the contribution and active role which those services could play in the programmes of international action,²¹⁶ requested the Secretary-General to undertake specified activities for the training of social welfare personnel and to give priority to the establishment and expansion of social welfare training programmes.²¹⁷ It recommended²¹⁸ that Member States, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions accord the social welfare sector a definite role within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade and in the establishment of national and regional development institutes.

b. Community organization and development

78. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly affirmed that community action was a valuable and effective instrument for achieving economic and social development, especially for carrying out land reform. It made recommendations²¹⁹ to Member States and to the Secretary-General on the ways of promoting community action, giving special attention to its possible contribution to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and requested various bodies providing international assistance to help Governments in preparing community devel-

²¹⁴ G A resolution 1838 (XVII).

²¹⁵ E S C resolutions 933 C (XXXV) and 1048 (XXXVII).

²¹⁶ E S C resolution 830 G (XXXII).

²¹⁷ E S C resolution 1086 H (XXXIX). See also E S C resolution 903 D (XXXIV).

²¹⁸ E S C resolution 903 D (XXXIV).

²¹⁹ G A resolution 1915 (XVIII).

opment programmes. The Council in its recommendations on the same subject²²⁰ stressed the importance of technical assistance, requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with various agencies, to examine the possibility of making their assistance more effective in the field of training and practical research and in the organization of community development and land reform programmes adapted to national development plans.

79. During the period under review, both the Council and the General Assembly concerned themselves with the question of urbanization. In resolution 792 (XXX), the Council requested the preparation of a programme of concerted action, in the field of urbanization, bearing in mind its relationship to the programmes in the fields of community development, low-cost housing and community facilities and of industrialization. At its thirty-second session, the Council approved the proposals for concerted international action in the field of urbanization and the methods suggested for the implementation of the long-range programmes. It also made recommendations to Member States on formulating a national policy, on designating or establishing national centres to provide assistance to the programmes in a number of ways and on exchanging experience in this field,²²¹ while the General Assembly recommended measures related to the urbanization process, including enlisting citizens' participation, and requested the Secretary-General, the Special Fund, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies to cooperate with Governments in this field.²²²

c. Housing and town and country planning

80. At its fourteenth session,²²³ the General Assembly made recommendations to the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on technical assistance in the field of low-cost housing and to Member States on promoting low-cost housing programmes. Subsequently, both the General Assembly and the Council placed the highest priority on the need for appropriate emergency action in the field of housing and community facilities. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, established by the Council in order to provide stronger and more specialized leadership in this area,²²⁴ was requested by the Council²²⁵ to consider ways in which the resources available to the United Nations could be directed so as to have the maximum practical impact on the housing situation and to prepare, among other things, a list of priorities designed to assist United Nations bodies during the

²²⁰ E S C resolution 975 E (XXXVI). The Council had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Community Development (E/CN.5/379 and Corr. 1, mimeographed), which it had decided to establish by resolution 830 F (XXXII) to advise the Social Commission and the Council on the relation of community development programmes to national development programmes.

²²¹ E S C resolution 830 B (XXXII).

²²² G A resolution 1676 (XVI).

²²³ G A resolution 1393 (XIV).

²²⁴ E S C resolution 903 C (XXXIV). See also this *Supplement*, under Article 68, para. 10.

²²⁵ E S C resolution 975 F (XXXVI).

United Nations Development Decade. The General Assembly also recommended that the Committee²²⁶ suggest appropriate means of emergency action during the second half of the United Nations Development Decade. The Council, at its thirty-sixth session, made a series of recommendations designed to promote various activities in the field of housing, building and planning during the United Nations Development Decade, emphasizing the need to give high priority to this work and to determine the sequence of the phases required to ensure that these activities contribute effectively to a balanced general development.²²⁷ The Council also drew the attention of Governments to the need to improve their capabilities for practical advances in this field, including training.²²⁸ At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, at the suggestion of the Council,²²⁹ recommended that Member States, in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade, assume a major role in the solution of housing problems in every country, by taking measures to develop a building material industry, train relevant personnel and bring about basic reforms in land ownership and land use; it also made recommendations on international assistance to developing countries in the field of housing, building and planning.²³⁰

81. During this period, recommendations made to Member States, and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA, the Secretary-General and various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, covered a broad range of topics related to housing, building and planning, among them domestic and international financial assistance to less developed countries,²³¹ pilot projects in low-cost housing and related community facilities, as well as in the building and building materials industries and in rural and urban development,²³² technical assistance,²³³ training of personnel,²³⁴ co-ordination of activities in the field of housing,²³⁵ co-ordination between industrialization, rural development, urbanization and housing²³⁶ and the development of the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes.²³⁷ The Council decided to convene an *ad hoc* group of experts to advise the Social Commission and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a number of studies and reports in that field.²³⁸

²²⁶ G A resolution 1917 (XVIII).

²²⁷ E S C resolution 976 B (XXXVI).

²²⁸ E S C resolution 976 C (XXXVI).

²²⁹ E S C resolution 1024 A (XXXVII).

²³⁰ G A resolution 2036 (XX).

²³¹ G A resolutions 1508 (XV) and 1917 (XVIII); and E S C resolutions 976 F (XXXVI) and 1170 (XLI).

²³² E S C resolution 976 E (XXXVI), and G A resolutions 1508 (XV) and 1917 (XVIII).

²³³ E S C resolution 976 (XXXVI).

²³⁴ E S C resolutions 976 C (XXXVI) and 1167 (XLI).

²³⁵ G A resolution 1675 (XVI) and E S C resolution 976 G (XXXVI).

²³⁶ E S C resolution 841 (XXXII).

²³⁷ E S C resolution 1054 B (XXXIX).

²³⁸ See, for example, E S C resolutions 830 C (XXXII), 1024 B (XXXVII), 1167 (XLI) and 1168 (XLI).

82. The Council, at its forty-first session, approved, in principle, the establishment in India of an institute for documentation on housing, building and planning,²³⁹ as part of the United Nations system.

d. United Nations Children's Fund

83. On several occasions, the General Assembly and the Council urged increased contributions to UNICEF.²⁴⁰ The Council specifically urged all those supporting UNICEF to intensify their efforts so that the new income goal of \$50 million could be met by the end of 1969, at the close of the United Nations Development Decade. In 1961 both the Council and the General Assembly expressed their support of the new approach of UNICEF towards improving programmes of welfare for children²⁴¹ and, in 1962, the General Assembly, referring to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,²⁴² noted with approval the decisions of the Executive Board of UNICEF for orienting the work of UNICEF towards the economic and social development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade and recommended, with regard to the needs of children and youth, that Member States take account of them in planning social services, give due importance to them in allocating resources for the Development Decade, and take full advantage of UNICEF services in planning for them.²⁴³ Subsequently, noting with approval that UNICEF had extended its work to include education and vocational training, the General Assembly again recommended that Governments should take into account the importance of meeting the needs of children and youth in their development plans.²⁴⁴ In 1965, the General Assembly applauded the award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965 to UNICEF. It endorsed the Fund's policy of stressing the importance of viewing the needs of the child as a whole, and of making, in national programmes for economic and social development, adequate provision for preparing children and young people for future participation in their country's development; it also supported the programmes of UNICEF, which included assistance to Governments in the fields of maternal and child health, disease control, nutrition, social welfare, education and vocational training.²⁴⁵

e. Family, youth and child welfare²⁴⁶

84. The General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would give the problem of juvenile delin-

²³⁹ E S C resolution 1166 (XLI). See also E S C resolution 976 D (XXXVI).

²⁴⁰ G A resolutions 1391 (XIV), 1507 (XV), 1919 (XVIII) and 2057 (XX) and E S C resolutions 1023 (XXXVII) and 1145 (XLI).

²⁴¹ E S C resolution 827 (XXXII) and G A resolution 1678 (XVI).

²⁴² G A resolution 1386 (XIV).

²⁴³ G A resolution 1773 (XVII).

²⁴⁴ G A resolution 1919 (XVIII).

²⁴⁵ G A resolution 2057 (XX).

²⁴⁶ See also para. 83 above.

quency the urgent attention which its increasing gravity deserved.²⁴⁷

85. The Secretary-General was requested by the Council to prepare a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services.²⁴⁸ Subsequently, the Council recommended that the widest possible circulation be given to the report on family, child and youth welfare services which included the guidelines set forth by the Secretary-General. It recommended that Governments should devote more and more national resources and efforts to the various problems of children and young people. The Secretary-General was requested to undertake further studies and to give priority to the expansion of assistance to family and child welfare programmes.²⁴⁹

86. In connexion with the emphasis on the young generation in the United Nations Development Decade, further recommendations were made by the Council to Governments on taking into account the needs of young people and their role in national development plans and programmes and on providing them with appropriate employment opportunities. The Secretary-General was requested to give due attention to the various aspects of assistance in the field of youth, *inter alia*, by assisting Governments in planning for various ways of participation by youth in national development.²⁵⁰

f. Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped

87. At its thirty-ninth session, the Council called upon Member States to accord rehabilitation services an appropriate place in their social programmes and drew attention to the desirability of extending basic services for the disabled as part of such programmes. The Council also requested the United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations to expand their activities in this field.²⁵¹

g. Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

88. At its thirty-second session, the Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders²⁵² relating to new forms of juvenile delinquency, the prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less developed countries, short-term imprisonment, the integration of prison labour with the national economy and pre-release treatment and after-care, as well as assistance to dependants of prisoners. It stressed the necessity of maintaining United Nations leadership and activities in the field of social defence and drew attention to the possibilities of obtaining technical assistance in

²⁴⁷ G A resolution 1394 (XIV).

²⁴⁸ E S C resolution 903 D (XXXIV).

²⁴⁹ E S C resolution 1086 G (XXXIX).

²⁵⁰ E S C resolution 1086 J (XXXIX).

²⁵¹ E S C resolution 1086 K (XXXIX).

²⁵² E S C resolution 830 D (XXXII). See also G A resolution 1394 (XIV).

this field. At its thirty-ninth session, the Council endorsed the principle that the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic and social development plans. It also requested the Secretary-General to establish a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for its activities in the social defence field and invited Member States to contribute to it.²⁵³

***h. Traffic in persons, traffic in obscene publications and prostitution*

***i. Declaration of death of missing persons*

16. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO NARCOTICS

89. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 30 March 1961 and came into force on 13 December 1964. On several occasions, all the Members of the United Nations and all non-member States which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or are members of a specialized agency were invited by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to ratify or accede to that Convention.²⁵⁴

90. By resolution 1395 (XIV), the General Assembly established a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control.²⁵⁵

91. In connexion with the report of the Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission,²⁵⁶ the Council made various recommendations to Governments on narcotics control concerning, among other things, national measures and the timely submission of reports.²⁵⁷ It also made recommendations concerning research in the field of drug addiction, inviting the World Health Organization (WHO), the United States of America and "other countries equipped to do so" to consider giving assistance to countries desiring it.²⁵⁸ The Council also made recommendations²⁵⁹ concerning the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight. At its thirty-fourth session the Council²⁶⁰ considered it desirable to have an officer of the United Nations Secretariat stationed in Latin America with a view to facilitating regional co-operation in the field of narcotics. At its thirty-sixth session²⁶¹ the Council requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of organizing an Inter-American seminar on the coca leaf and also invited favourable consideration by the United Nations family of a request from Burma for assistance in a survey of economic

²⁵³ E S C resolution 1086 B (XXXIX).

²⁵⁴ E S C resolutions 833 B (XXXII) and 914 C (XXXIV), and G A resolution 1774 (XVII).

²⁵⁵ See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III under Article 55, para. 68.

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁵⁷ E S C resolution 770 C (XXX).

²⁵⁸ E S C resolution 770 D (XXX).

²⁵⁹ E S C resolution 770 E (XXX).

²⁶⁰ E S C resolution 914 E (XXXIV).

²⁶¹ E S C resolution 962 B (XXXVI).

and social requirements of one of its opium-producing regions. The recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concerning the convening of a meeting to study the question of substances not under international control was approved by the Council.²⁶²

17. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO CARTOGRAPHY

92. Decisions taken by the Council with respect to cartography included the decisions to convene a third, fourth and fifth United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East²⁶³ and a United Nations regional cartographic conference for Africa.²⁶⁴ The Council requested the Secretary-General to take various steps towards convening an international technical conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale²⁶⁵ and made recommendations based on the report of that Conference.²⁶⁶ It also made recommendations to Member States and the Secretary-General on international co-operation in the standardization of geographical names.²⁶⁷

18. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO POST-WAR AND OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

93. The General Assembly continued to give attention to the question of refugees in general²⁶⁸ and made further recommendations on promoting the World Refugee Year.²⁶⁹ It continued to give attention to the problems of the Palestine refugees,²⁷⁰ the refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia,²⁷¹ and reaffirmed its concern over the situation of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.²⁷² It also gave attention to the problem raised by the situation of Angolan refugees in the Congo (Leopoldville)²⁷³ and to refugees in Africa generally.²⁷⁴ At its twentieth session, the General Assembly decided that, in 1966, United Nations Day would be dedicated to the cause of refugees.²⁷⁵ The General Assembly reaffirmed its earlier decision concerning completion of the residual affairs of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA).²⁷⁶

94. In 1959, the General Assembly, to encourage scientific research into the control of cancerous

²⁶² E S C resolution 1104 (XL).

²⁶³ E S C resolutions 761 A (XXIX), 928 (XXXV) and 1070 (XXXIX).

²⁶⁴ E S C resolutions 761 B (XXIX) and 816 (XXXI).

²⁶⁵ E S C resolutions 761 C (XXIX) and 815 (XXXI).

²⁶⁶ E S C resolution 966 (XXXVI).

²⁶⁷ E S C resolution 814 (XXXI).

²⁶⁸ G A resolutions 1388 (XIV), 1499 (XV), 1502 (XV), 1673 (XVI), 1783 (XVII), 1959 (XVIII), 2002 (XIX) and 2039 (XX).

²⁶⁹ G A resolution 1390 (XIV).

²⁷⁰ G A resolutions 1456 (XIV), 1604 (XV), 1725 (XVI), 1856 (XVII) and 2052 (XX).

²⁷¹ G A resolutions 1389 (XIV), 1500 (XV) and 1672 (XVI).

²⁷² G A resolution 1784 (XVII).

²⁷³ G A resolution 1671 (XVI).

²⁷⁴ G A resolution 2040 (XX).

²⁷⁵ G A resolution 2038 (XX).

²⁷⁶ G A resolution 1433 (XIV).

diseases, decided to institute suitable United Nations prizes of a total value of \$100,000 for the most outstanding scientific research work in the causes and control of cancer, and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the awarding of the prizes during the following four years.²⁷⁷

95. The General Assembly invited the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to all requests for technical assistance from Territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent States.²⁷⁸ At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly recommended various measures to all Governments, the Secretary-General, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA for providing financial and technical assistance to Libya to meet its specific development needs.²⁷⁹ At its seventeenth session, having registered its satisfaction at the efforts of Libya to improve its economic prospects, the General Assembly considered that the question of assistance to Libya no longer required a special agenda item and requested the Secretary-General, TAB, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA to deal with the needs of Libya in the general framework of assistance to newly independent countries.²⁸⁰

96. Recalling the purposes of Article 55, the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, invited FAO, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF to undertake urgent programmes to assist the indigenous population of the Territory of South West Africa in their respective fields²⁸¹ and, at its sixteenth session decided²⁸² to establish a United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa whose task would be, *inter alia*, to co-ordinate economic and social assistance to be provided by the specialized agencies to the people of South West Africa in order to promote their moral and material welfare.

97. At its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the General Assembly arranged for various forms of assistance to Burundi and Rwanda²⁸³ and authorized the Secretary-General, as an exceptional procedure, to incur expenses necessary to ensure the execution of the 1962 projects, up to an amount of \$200,000. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established a Fund for the Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, to be made up of voluntary contributions and to be administered by the Secretary-General.²⁸⁴ A special training programme was established by the General Assembly for the indigenous people of the Territories under Portuguese administration, the General Assembly referring in that connexion to its duties under Article 55. At

²⁷⁷ G A resolution 1398 (XIV).

²⁷⁸ G A resolution 1415 (XIV).

²⁷⁹ G A resolution 1528 (XV). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 70.

²⁸⁰ G A resolution 1834 (XVII).

²⁸¹ G A resolution 1566 (XV).

²⁸² G A resolution 1702 (XVI).

²⁸³ G A resolutions 1746 (XVI) and 1836 (XVII).

²⁸⁴ G A resolution 2063 (XX).

its twentieth session, the Assembly, for the second time in two years, recommended that various measures be taken to make available the benefits of this programme to as many of the inhabitants of the Territories as possible.²⁸⁵ Several steps were taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to promote African educational development, including recommendations to the African countries to continue to devote increasing and ample resources to the development of education in their territories.²⁸⁶

98. Both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to take action and recommended relief measures in connexion with natural disasters such as the earthquakes in Morocco;²⁸⁷ the earthquakes in Chile;²⁸⁸ the hurricane which struck Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago;²⁸⁹ the earthquake in Libya, the flood in Morocco and the volcanic eruption in Bali, Indonesia;²⁹⁰ the earthquake at Skopje, Yugoslavia;²⁹¹ the earthquake in Iran;²⁹² and the volcanic eruption in Costa Rica.²⁹³ The Council and the General Assembly also made recommendations concerning seismological research.²⁹⁴ The question of assistance by the United Nations in cases of natural disaster was also considered by the Council in more general terms, particularly with respect to establishing appropriate arrangements for rapid, effective and co-ordinated assistance by the United Nations and the related agencies and the Red Cross.²⁹⁵ Upon the recommendation of the Council,²⁹⁶ the General Assembly adopted resolution 2034 (XX) in which it invited Member States and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA to consider the advisability of setting up national planning and operating machinery for relief operations and setting up national Red Cross or Red Crescent societies; stressed the need for co-ordination within the United Nations family under the leadership of the Secretary-General; and approved the Secretary-General's proposal that he be authorized to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster.

99. Both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Freedom

²⁸⁵ G A resolutions 1808 (XVII), 1973 (XVIII) and 2108 (XX).

²⁸⁶ E S C resolution 837 (XXXII), and G A resolutions 1717 (XVI) and 1832 (XVII).

²⁸⁷ E S C resolution 746 (XXIX).

²⁸⁸ E S C resolution 766 (XXX).

²⁸⁹ G A resolution 1888 (XVIII).

²⁹⁰ E S C resolution 930 (XXXV).

²⁹¹ E S C resolution 970 (XXXVI) and G A resolution 1882 (XVIII).

²⁹² G A resolution 1753 (XVII).

²⁹³ E S C resolution 1014 (XXXVII).

²⁹⁴ E S C resolutions 767 (XXX) and 912 (XXXIV).

²⁹⁵ E S C (XXXVI), Suppl. No. 1, Resolutions, annex, p. 39, sub-heading (b), and E S C resolution 1049 (XXXVII).

²⁹⁶ E S C resolution 1090 C (XXXIX).

from Hunger Campaign launched by FAO,²⁹⁷ and urged all Member States and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA to support the Campaign in every appropriate way; the Council also urged all the organizations participating to intensify their efforts against hunger in order to promote all appropriate initiatives within the United Nations Development Decade.

100. The question of literacy was considered by the United Nations in its several aspects. The General Assembly, at its sixteenth session, invited²⁹⁸ UNESCO to present to the General Assembly a survey on the extension of universal literacy, together with recommendations on the eradication of illiteracy. A study of the question of supplying food in connexion with literacy projects was arranged for by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.²⁹⁹ Recommendations were made,³⁰⁰ *inter alia*, on the assistance to be given to national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy and on a world campaign for universal literacy. Competent specialized agencies, and governmental and non-governmental organizations, were invited to combine their efforts with those of UNESCO in putting into effect literacy programmes integrated with development programmes.

101. The economic and social consequences of disarmament were the subject of several decisions of the General Assembly and the Council during the period under review. The Secretary-General was requested by the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session,³⁰¹ to examine the national, economic and social consequences of disarmament in countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development. The Council appealed to all States to take into consideration in the policies they pursued the findings in the report prepared by a group of experts.³⁰² Both the Council and the General Assembly subsequently made repeated recommendations to the Governments of Member States, "particularly of those countries significantly involved", to develop national studies of the economic and social aspects of disarmament and invited the Secretary-General and the various organizations of the United Nations family to advance studies in that field.³⁰³ In its resolution 1710 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade, the General Assembly also called for proposals relating to the utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries.

102. The question of the peaceful uses of outer space was considered by the General Assembly as well as by the Council. Several of their recommendations

²⁹⁷ G A resolution 1496 (XV) and E S C resolution 1039 (XXXVII).

²⁹⁸ G A resolution 1677 (XVI).

²⁹⁹ G A resolution 1933 (XVIII).

³⁰⁰ G A resolutions 1937 (XVIII) and 2043 (XX); and E S C resolutions 1032 (XXXVII) and 1128 (XLI).

³⁰¹ G A resolution 1516 (XV).

³⁰² E S C resolution 891 (XXXIV). See also G A resolution 1837 (XVII).

³⁰³ E S C resolutions 982 (XXXVI) and 1087 (XXXIX), and G A resolutions 1931 (XVIII) and 2092 (XX).

are mentioned below.³⁰⁴ The Assembly established a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and indicated the activities in which it should engage³⁰⁵ and both the General Assembly and the Council requested the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to undertake certain activities and submit reports related to educational and training programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space and meteorological and telecommunication techniques³⁰⁶. The United Nations agencies concerned were invited by the General Assembly to give sympathetic consideration to requests for technical and financial assistance from Member States in the field of meteorology and space communication.³⁰⁷ The General Assembly considered the allocation of radio frequency bands sufficient to meet expected outer space needs of the utmost importance and requested ITU to report on progress made relating to its outer space activities.³⁰⁸ At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space³⁰⁹ in which the Assembly expressed the belief that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of States irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development. At the same session, the General Assembly also endorsed efforts towards the establishment of a World Weather Watch under the auspices of WMO³¹⁰ and welcomed the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, held under the auspices of ITU, on the allocation of frequency bands for space communication.³¹¹ At its twentieth session, the General Assembly took further steps towards promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space;³¹² *inter alia*, it endorsed the recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, education and training, and urged that space activities be carried out in such a manner that States might share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration irrespective of the stage of their economic or scientific development. The General Assembly called repeatedly for the co-operation of Governments in this field.

103. During the period covered by this *Supplement*, various recommendations were made by the

³⁰⁴ See also this *Supplement*, under Article 13 (1) (a), para. 18, 19 and 62–67. The General Assembly, by resolution 1472 B (XIV), also decided to convene under the auspices of the United Nations an international scientific conference on the peaceful uses of outer space.

³⁰⁵ G A resolutions 472 A (XIV), 1721 B (XVI), 1963 (XVIII) and 2130 (XX).

³⁰⁶ G A resolutions 1721 C and D (XVI) and 1963 (XVIII), and E S C resolution 913 (XXXIV).

³⁰⁷ G A resolutions 1721 D (XVI) and 1802 (XVII), section III.

³⁰⁸ G A resolution 1802 (XVII), section IV.

³⁰⁹ G A resolution 1962 (XVIII).

³¹⁰ G A resolution 1963 (XVIII), section III.

³¹¹ G A resolution 1963 (XVIII), section IV.

³¹² G A resolution 2130 (XX).

General Assembly and the Council on promoting the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in schools and other educational institutions.³¹³ A recommendation was also made on United Nations public information activities in the economic, social, human rights and related fields.³¹⁴ Recommendations were made on encouraging town-twinning,³¹⁵ conservation of nature and natural resources,³¹⁶ elimination of gaps in the existing networks of permanent meteorological stations³¹⁷ and a world campaign by non-governmental organizations against hunger, disease and ignorance.³¹⁸

B. Analytical Summary of Practice

THE SCOPE OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

104. This section supplements the descriptions, contained in the previous studies of this Article in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1* and *2*, 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. Only new fields of activities and new subject-matter in the fields already dealt with are included here, even though, as indicated in the General Survey, some of the activities previously mentioned were considered repeatedly by the General Assembly and the Council during the period under review. In the listing which follows, the material is arranged, as far as possible, in homogeneous groups.³¹⁹

1. Standards of living

Food surpluses for food-deficient peoples	G A resolution (XV)	1496
Natural energy resources and living standards in less developed countries	E S C resolution (XXXIII)	877
Standards of living of rural populations	E S C resolution (XXXII)	840

2. Full employment

Unemployment and under-development among young people	E S C resolution (XXXIX)	1086 J
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³¹³ G A resolutions 1511 (XV), and E S C resolutions 748 (XXIX), and 1012 (XXXVII).

³¹⁴ E S C resolution 1176 (XLI).

³¹⁵ E S C resolution 1028 (XXXVII) and G A resolution 2058 (XX).

³¹⁶ E S C resolution 810 (XXXI) and G A resolution 1831 (XVII). See also E S C resolution 910 (XXXIV).

³¹⁷ E S C resolution 829 B (XXXII).

³¹⁸ G A resolution 1943 (XVIII) and E S C resolution 1038 (XXXVII).

³¹⁹ See *Repertory*, vol. III, under Article 55, paras. 83–86, on the organization of the corresponding section of that study.

<i>3. Economic stability</i>		Information on technical and pre-investment assistance	E S C resolution 781 (XXX)
Economic and social projections	E S C resolution 777 (XXX); G A resolution 1708 (XVI)	Training and research institutes	G A resolution 1934 (XVIII)
Inflation in the developing countries	G A resolution 1830 (XVII)	Training of national cadres	E S C resolutions 797 (XXX) and 907 (XXXIV)
Short-term appraisals of the world economic situation	E S C resolution 776 (XXX)	Provision of technical assistance in specific fields: ³²⁰	
<i>4. Economic development</i>		International law	G A resolution 2099 (XX)
<i>a. General economic development</i>		Low-cost housing	G A resolution 1393 (XIV)
Co-operatives among farmers	E S C resolution 830 I (XXXII)	Manufacturing industry in the developing countries	E S C resolution 1081 E (XXXIX)
Economic planning and projections	G A resolution 1708 (XVI); E S C resolution 777 (XXX)	Training programmes for South West Africa	G A resolution 1705 (XVI)
Fertilizers, production in the developing countries	E S C resolution 1179 (XLI)	United Nations Development Programme	G A resolution 2029 (XX)
Latin-American common market	G A resolution 1430 (XIV)	Volunteer technical personnel	E S C resolution 849 (XXXII)
Regional economic development banks for Africa	G A resolution 1718 (XVI); E S C resolution 874 (XXXIII)	<i>5. Energy and natural resources</i>	
Standardization in industrial development	E S C resolution 1182 (XLI)	Mineral and food resources of the sea	E S C resolution 1112 (XL)
Symposia on industrial development	E S C resolutions 1030 C (XXXVII) and 1081 B (XXXIX)	Petroleum resources in the under-developed countries	E S C resolution 758 (XXIX); G A resolution 1425 (XIV)
Training personnel for industrial development	G A resolution 1824 (XVII); E S C resolution 1029 (XXXVII)	Water desalination	E S C resolutions 1033 A (XXXVII) and 1114 (XL)
Transfer of industrial technology to developing countries	G A resolution 1713 (XVI); E S C resolution 1013 (XXXVII)	<i>6. World supply of food</i>	
United Nations Development Decade	G A resolutions 1710 (XVI) and 2084 (XX); E S C resolution 1089 (XXXIX)	Studies on multilateral food aid	G A resolution 1714 (XVI); E S C resolution 1149 (XLI)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	G A resolution 2089 (XX)	World Food Programme	G A resolution 1714 (XVI)
United Nations Office in Beirut	E S C resolution 955 (XXXVI)	<i>7. International trade and finance</i>	
<i>b. Financing of economic development</i>		<i>a. International trade</i>	
International Development Association	G A resolution 1420 (XIV)	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	E S C resolution 917 (XXXIV); G A resolution 1995 (XIX)
<i>c. Technical assistance for economic development</i>		<i>**b. International financial transactions</i>	
Evaluation of assistance programmes	E S C resolutions 908 (XXXIV) and 1151 (XLI)	<i>c. International commodity problems</i>	
		Compensatory financing	E S C resolution 831 (XXXII)
		International Coffee Agreement, 1962	G A resolution 1822 (XVII)

³²⁰ Other than those referred to in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1 and 2*.

**8. *Fiscal matters (public finance)*9. *Transport and communications*

International Tourism Year	E S C resolution 1108 (XL)
Tourism	E S C resolutions 870 (XXXIII) and 1109 (XL)

**10. *Statistics*11. *Social development*a. *Consideration of the question of social development in general*

Application of educational planning principles and techniques to educational policy	E S C resolution 989 (XXXVI)
Declaration on social development	G A resolution 2035 (XX)
Evaluation of technical co-operation programmes in the social field	E S C resolution 830 E (XXXII)
Human resources development	E S C resolution 975 B (XXXVI)

b. *Relationship between social development and economic development*

Interrelationship of the economic and social factors of development	G A resolution 1392 (XIV)
Report on the world social situation	E S C resolution 975 B (XXXVI)

c. *Social development of under-developed areas*

Social programmes during the United Nations Development Decade	G A resolution 1916 (XVIII)
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**12. *Social problems of particular groups*13. *Population*

Interrelationship of population growth and social and economic development	G A resolution 1838 (XVII); E S C resolutions 820 C and 1048 (XXXVII)
World population censuses	E S C resolutions 820 B (XXXI) and 1054 (XXXIX)

**14. *Migration and related problems*15. *Social welfare*

Capital punishment	G A resolution 1396 (XIV); E S C resolution 747 (XXIX)
Community development and land reform	G A resolution 1915 (XVIII); E S C resolution 975 E (XXXVI)
Participation of youth in national development	E S C resolution 1086 J (XXXIX)

16. *Narcotics*

Carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight	E S C resolution 770 E (XXX)
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	E S C resolution 833 B (XXXII)
Substances not under international control	E S C resolution 1104 (XL)
Technical assistance in narcotics control	G A resolution 1395 (XIV)

17. *Special economic and social questions***a. *Post-war questions*b. *Other emergency questions*

Refugees from Angola in the Congo (Leopoldville)	G A resolution 1671 (XVI)
Refugees in Africa	G A resolution 2040 (XX)
Dedication of United Nations Day, 1966, to the cause of refugees	G A resolution 2038 (XX)

c. *Economic and social development of specific areas*

Assistance to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland	G A resolution 2063 (XX)
Assistance to Rwanda and Burundi	G A resolution 1746 (XVI)
Assistance to the population of South West Africa	G A resolution 1566 (XV)
Technical assistance for territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent States	G A resolution 1415 (XIV)
Training programmes for the people of Territories under Portuguese administration	G A resolution 1808 (XVII)

d. *Other special questions*

African educational development	E S C resolution 837 (XXXII); G A resolution 1717 (XVI)
Cancer control and research	G A resolution 1398 (XIV)
Conservation of nature	E S C resolution 810 (XXXI); G A resolution 1831 (XVII)
Economic and social consequences of disarmament	G A resolutions 1516 (XV) and 2092 (XX)
International co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories	G A resolution 1414 (XIV)

International Co-operation Year	G A resolution 1844 (XVII)	Volcanic eruptions in Indonesia and Costa Rica	E S C resolutions 930 (XXXV) and 1014 (XXXVII)
Literacy	G A resolutions 1937 (XVIII) and 2043 (XX)	Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies	G A resolution 1511 (XV); E S C resolution 1012 (XXXVII)
Meteorological stations	E S C resolution 829 B (XXXII)	Town-twinning	E S C resolution 1028 (XXXVII); G A resolution 2058 (XX)
Natural disasters		United Nations public information activities in the economic, social, human rights and related fields	E S C resolution 1176 (XLI)
Co-ordination of aid	E S C resolution 1049 (XXXVII)	World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance	G A resolution 1943 (XVIII); E S C resolution 1038 (XXXVII)
Emergency assistance	G A resolution 2034 (XX)	World Weather Watch	G A resolution 1963 (XVIII), section III
Seismological research	E S C resolution 767 (XXX)		
Earthquakes in Morocco, Chile, Libya, Yugoslavia, Iran	E S C resolutions 746 (XXIX), 766 (XXX), 930 (XXXV) and 970 (XXXVI); G A resolution 1753 (XVII)		
Hurricane affecting Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago	G A resolution 1888 (XVIII)		

II. HUMAN RIGHTS

A. General Survey

1. DECISIONS MAINLY OF A PREPARATORY, PROCEDURAL OR CO-ORDINATING NATURE

105. The subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council which continued to assist it in the performance of its functions with respect to human rights were the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The General Assembly established³²¹ a Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of that Government under review when the General Assembly was not in session, and to report either to the General Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, as might be appropriate, from time to time.

106. As in the past, references to, or paraphrases of, Article 55 occurred in only a few decisions or discussions³²² concerning human rights problems in

³²¹ G A resolution 1761 (XVII). The membership of the Special Committee was enlarged from eleven to seventeen members by G A resolution 2054 A (XX).

³²² Article 55 was frequently mentioned in the debates relating to Tibet. See, for example, G A (XIV), Plen., 832nd mtg., para. 80; 833rd mtg., paras. 96 and 97; 834th mtg., paras. 28, 173 and 174; *ibid.*, Gen. Com., 124th mtg., para. 23; G A (XVI), Plen., 1084th mtg., paras. 166 and 168; G A (XX), Plen., 1394th mtg., paras. 47 and 72; 1403rd mtg., paras. 79–81. It was also considered in discussions relating to the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* and to the situation in Angola at the fourteenth and subsequent sessions of the General Assembly. See, for example, G A (XIV), Annexes, a. i. 61, A/4147 and Add. 1; G A (XVI), Suppl. No. 1, pp. 81 and 83; G A (XVII), Suppl. No. 1A, p. 52; G A (XVIII), Suppl. No. 1, p. 31.

the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

107. The General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council, or both, continued to make requests to the Secretary-General, the Security Council, subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies for studies, reports and other preparatory work.³²³ The General Assembly, the Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women took decisions relating to the preparation of declarations and international conventions on specific aspects of human rights.³²⁴

108. Decisions were also made concerning the implementation of certain instruments adopted by the General Assembly.³²⁵

109. Requests for studies, reports or information were also addressed to Governments.³²⁶

³²³ See, for example, G A resolutions 1572 (XV), 1777 (XVII), 1778 (XVII) and 1965 (XVIII); and E S C resolutions 771 F (XXX), 771 H (XXX), 821 IV, B (XXXII), 884 E (XXXIV), 888 E (XXXIV), 1015 D (XXXVII), 1132 (XLI), 1133 (XLI), 1134 (XLI), 1135 (XLI) and 1136 (XLI). See also this *Supplement*, under Articles 13 (1) (b), para. 6 and annex, and 62 (2), paras. 11–14.

³²⁴ See, for example, G A resolution 1780 (XVII) relating to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; G A resolution 1965 (XVIII) relating to the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples; G A resolution 1921 (XVIII) relating to the elimination of discrimination against women (see also E S C resolution 1131 (XLI); E S C resolution 772 E (XXX) on the right of asylum; E S C resolution 756 (XXIX) on freedom of information; and G A resolutions 1781 (XVII) and 2020 (XX) and E S C resolutions 958 F (XXXVI) and 1015 C (XXXVII) on elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.

³²⁵ See, for example, G A resolution 2017 (XX) and E S C resolution 1146 (XLI).

³²⁶ See, for example, E S C resolutions 888 F (XXXIV) and 1074 C (XXXIX).

110. The Council decided³²⁷ to continue the system of having Governments submit periodic reports on human rights, in accordance with its resolution 624 B, I (XXII), and urged all States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to submit such reports emphasizing developments of particular significance and giving the reasons for their significance. Subsequently,³²⁸ the Council expressed concern that, despite the terms of its resolution 888B (XXXIV), no information regarding implementation of human rights had been received from States administering dependent territories. It invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to supply information on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, along the lines indicated in Council resolution 888B (XXXIV) in a continuing three-year cycle, reporting in the first year, on civil and political rights, in the second, on economic, social and cultural rights and in the third, on freedom of information. Member States were also urged to submit reports on developments concerning the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the right to self-determination and the right to independence. The Council also made various arrangements concerning these reports and specified the action to be taken by Governments, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations, the Secretary-General and the United Nations bodies concerned in order to ensure their effective use.

111. The Secretary-General was requested by the Council to appoint a special rapporteur on slavery.³²⁹

**2. CREATION OF NEW SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

3. RECOMENDATIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS DESIGNED GENERALLY TO INFLUENCE STATES, ORGANIZED OR UNORGANIZED GROUPS OR WORLD OPINION AT LARGE

112. The General Assembly and the Council continued to make recommendations to States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations designed to influence the action of authorities and others and mainly concerned with securing wider respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.³³⁰ The recommendations related to certain instruments approved by the General Assembly on such matters as the rights of the child,³³¹ political rights,³³² punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,³³³ equal pay for equal work,³³⁴ the participation of women in development,³³⁵ economic rights and

³²⁷ E S C resolution 888 B (XXXIV). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 1*, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 68.

³²⁸ E S C resolution 1074 C (XXXIX).

³²⁹ E S C resolution 960 (XXXVI).

³³⁰ See, for example, E S C resolutions 771 B (XXX) and 918 (XXXIV); and G A resolutions 1510 (XV), 1779 (XVII) and 2018 (XX).

³³¹ E S C resolution 1086 L (XXXIX).

³³² E S C resolution 888 C (XXXIV).

³³³ E S C resolutions 1074 D (XXXIX) and 1158 (XLI).

³³⁴ E S C resolution 884 B (XXXIV).

³³⁵ G A resolution 1920 (XVIII).

opportunities of women,³³⁶ advancement of women,³³⁷ education of women,³³⁸ tax legislation applicable to women,³³⁹ the status of women in private law³⁴⁰ and the development of information media in the less developed countries.³⁴¹

113. The concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms was further affirmed by the General Assembly with respect to specific rights and freedoms dealt with in such declarations as the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,³⁴² the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,³⁴³ the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³⁴⁴ and the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.³⁴⁵

4. CONVENTIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS³⁴⁶

114. The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages was opened for signature and ratification by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.³⁴⁷ At its twentieth session, the General Assembly also opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.³⁴⁸

115. The General Assembly continued its work on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information but had not completed it by the end of the period under review.³⁴⁹ It also initiated the preparation of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.³⁵⁰

116. The Commission on Human Rights was invited by the Council to prepare a draft convention to the effect that no statutory limitation should apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity, irrespective of the date of their commission.³⁵¹

117. The Economic and Social Council and, subsequently, on its recommendation,³⁵² the General Assembly called upon States that had not already

³³⁶ E S C resolutions 821 IV (XXXII) and 961 E (XXXVI).

³³⁷ See, for example, E S C resolutions 771 H (XXX) and 1133 (XLI), and G A resolution 2059 (XX).

³³⁸ See, for example, E S C resolutions 771 G (XXX), 821 V (XXXII) and 1068 H (XXXIX).

³³⁹ E S C resolution 821 IV, C (XXXII).

³⁴⁰ E S C resolution 1068 F (XXXIX).

³⁴¹ G A resolution 1778 (XVII) and E S C resolution 819 A (XXXI).

³⁴² G A resolution 1514 (XV).

³⁴³ G A resolution 1386 (XIV).

³⁴⁴ G A resolution 1904 (XVIII).

³⁴⁵ G A resolution 2037 (XX). See also G A resolution 1572 (XV).

³⁴⁶ See also this *Supplement* under Article 62 (3).

³⁴⁷ G A resolution 1763 A (XVII).

³⁴⁸ G A resolution 2106 A (XX).

³⁴⁹ See G A resolution 2061 (XX).

³⁵⁰ G A resolution 1781 (XVII). See also G A resolution 2020 (XX).

³⁵¹ E S C resolution 1158 (XLI).

³⁵² E S C resolution 890 (XXXIV).

done so to accede to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices resembling Slavery and to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms, in particular in providing the Secretary-General with information called for under the Supplementary Convention of 1956.³⁵³

118. At its thirty-ninth session, the Council invited³⁵⁴ all Member States to intensify action with a view to acceding to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, approved by the General Assembly in 1952 at its seventh session and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948.³⁵⁵ The General Assembly, in connexion with World Refugee Year, invited States to accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees³⁵⁶ in the adoption of which the General Assembly was instrumental. With respect to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare biennial reports on the implementation of its principles and invited Governments to supply him with appropriate information.³⁵⁷

119. Although the General Assembly considered the draft International Covenants on Human Rights at most of its sessions during the period under review,³⁵⁸ it was not able to complete its work.³⁵⁹ At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly stressed the urgency of finally adopting the draft International Covenants on Human Rights and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States for consideration the text of the articles of the draft adopted by the Third Committee at the tenth to eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly.³⁶⁰ At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, not having been able to consider the draft Covenants prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, invited Governments to consider the measures of implementation and the final clauses of the draft so that they would be in a position to complete the preparation of the draft Covenants at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.³⁶¹

120. The Council, at its fortieth session, recommended that future United Nations conventions in the field of human rights should contain appropriate provisions for their implementation.³⁶²

³⁵³ E S C resolutions 772 D (XXX), 826 E (XXXII), 1077 (XXXIX) and 1126 (XLI), and G A resolution 1841 (XVII).

³⁵⁴ E S C resolution 1068 B (XXXIX).

³⁵⁵ E S C resolution 1074 D (XXXIX).

³⁵⁶ G A resolution 1388 (XIV).

³⁵⁷ E S C resolutions 961 B (XXXVI) and 1132 (XLI).

³⁵⁸ See, for example, G A resolutions 1458 (XIV) and 1843 B and C (XVII).

³⁵⁹ Discussions of the provisions of the draft Covenants were held by the Third Committee during the period covered by this *Supplement*, but the General Assembly did not adopt them until 16 December 1966 in resolution 2200 A (XXI). Accordingly, those discussions will be dealt with in *Supplement* No. 4. See also this *Supplement* under Article 62 (3).

³⁶⁰ G A resolution 1960 (XVIII).

³⁶¹ G A resolution 2080 (XX).

³⁶² E S C resolution 1101 (XL).

**5. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES³⁶³

6. SERVICES RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS

121. By resolution 1679 (XVI), the General Assembly decided to increase the resources for advisory services in the field of human rights to permit the provision of human rights fellowships each year in addition to seminars, and at its seventeenth session, responding to the opinion of the Economic and Social Council,³⁶⁴ the Assembly decided³⁶⁵ to expand the programme with a view to increasing the resources for fellowships still further.

122. Several recommendations were made by the General Assembly and especially by the Economic and Social Council on holding seminars under the programme of advisory services to study various aspects of human rights and techniques for the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities,³⁶⁶ the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,³⁶⁷ the status of women,³⁶⁸ and the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.³⁶⁹ In its resolution 825 (XXXII), the Council invited Member States to extend their co-operation and make full use of advisory services in the field of human rights and requested the Secretary-General to study other effective measures for promoting human rights through advisory services. The Council, by resolution 959 (XXXVI), also requested the Secretary-General to consider the organization of one or more regional courses on human rights.

123. The Council and the General Assembly also made recommendations on technical assistance for promoting and advancing the status of women in the developing countries, on ways in which Governments could make use of available services, on the extension of programmes in that field by the United Nations family of organizations and on the specific means the Secretary-General should use. Women's non-governmental organizations were urged to co-operate with the Secretary-General, and the international non-governmental organizations as a whole were invited to continue their efforts in this field.³⁷⁰

7. DECISIONS DEALING INDIVIDUALLY WITH ALLEGATIONS REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SPECIFIC STATES OR TERRITORIES³⁷¹

124. The question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions. In its resolutions 1460 (XIV),

³⁶³ See, para. 134 below.

³⁶⁴ E S C resolution 889 (XXXIV).

³⁶⁵ G A resolution 1782 (XVII).

³⁶⁶ E S C resolution 773 B (XXX).

³⁶⁷ E S C resolution 773 A (XXX).

³⁶⁸ E S C resolution 884 F (XXXIV).

³⁶⁹ G A resolution 2017 (XX).

³⁷⁰ E S C resolutions 771 H (XXX), 884 E and F (XXXIV) and 1068 C and E (XXXIX); and G A resolutions 1509 (XV) and 2059 (XX).

³⁷¹ See also this *Supplement* under Article 56.

1597 (XV) and 1662 (XVI), the General Assembly noted with deep regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not replied to the communications from the Governments of India and Pakistan on the subject and appealed to it to enter into negotiations with them. The General Assembly also invited Member States to use their good offices to bring about negotiations.

125. At each session except the nineteenth, during the period under review, the General Assembly continued to be concerned with the questions of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of that State.³⁷² In resolution 1375 (XIV), it expressed its opposition to the continuance or preservation of racial discrimination in any part of the world, 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, and expressed "its deep regret and concern that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet responded to appeals of the General Assembly that it reconsider governmental policies which impair the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms". In resolution 1598 (XV), the General Assembly deplored the continued and total disregard by the Government of the Union of South Africa of the repeated requests and demands of the United Nations and that country's determined aggravation of racial issues, deprecated policies based on racial discrimination as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity, requested all States to consider taking separate and collective action to bring about the abandonment of these policies, affirmed that the racial policies of South Africa were a flagrant violation of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and called upon South Africa once again to bring its policies and conduct into conformity with its obligations under the Charter. In resolution 1663 (XVI), the General Assembly again deplored the fact that the Government of the Republic of South Africa had failed to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the General Assembly and with resolution 134 (1960) of the Security Council, and once more strongly deprecated the continued and total disregard by the Government of South Africa of its obligations under the Charter, condemned policies based on racial superiority as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity, reaffirmed that those policies were a flagrant violation of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and once again called upon South Africa to change its policies. In its resolution 1761 (XVII), the General Assembly reiterated these demands and requested Member States to break off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa,³⁷³ close their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag, enact legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports, boycott all South African

goods and refrain from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa and refuse landing and passage facilities to South African aircraft. Furthermore, the Security Council was requested to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure compliance by South Africa with General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the Charter. Member States were requested to assist the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa³⁷⁴ and to report on action taken in dissuading South Africa from pursuing its policies of *apartheid*. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions, one (1881 (XVIII)) early in the session and two (1978 A and B (XVIII)) towards the end of the session, concerning the policies of *apartheid* in South Africa. In resolution 1881 (XVIII), the General Assembly condemned the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its failure to comply with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council calling for an end to the repression of persons opposing *apartheid*, requested it to abandon the arbitrary trial of political prisoners then in progress and forthwith to grant unconditional release to all political prisoners and to all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of *apartheid*, and requested all Member States to make all necessary efforts to induce the Government of South Africa to comply with the terms of the resolution. In resolution 1978 A (XVIII), the General Assembly appealed to all States to take appropriate measures and intensify their efforts to dissuade the Government of the Republic of South Africa from pursuing its policy of *apartheid*, and in resolution 1978 B (XVIII) it requested the Secretary-General to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance to the families of all persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of *apartheid*. Member States and organizations were invited to contribute generously to such relief and assistance. At its twentieth session, in resolution 2054 A (XX), recalling its resolution 1761 (XVII) recommending the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa, the General Assembly urgently appealed to the major trading partners of South Africa to cease their economic collaboration with that Government. It condemned that Government for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly; drew the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action under Chapter VII of the Charter was essential in order to solve the problem of *apartheid* and that universally applied economic sanctions were the only means of achieving a peaceful solution; deplored the actions of those States which, through political, economic and military collaboration with South Africa, were encouraging it to persist in its racial policies; and invited the specialized agencies to take active measures to compel the Government of South Africa to abandon its racial policies. By resolution 2054 B (XX), the General Assembly requested the Secre-

³⁷² For action by the Security Council, see this *Supplement* under Articles 11, 39 and 41.

³⁷³ See also this *Supplement*, under Article 11, paras. 36 and 47.

³⁷⁴ See para. 105 above.

tary-General to establish a United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, made up of voluntary contributions, to be used for such purposes as legal aid to the victims of the *apartheid* policies and relief for their dependants and for refugees from South Africa.

126. The General Assembly also considered the question of the policies of *apartheid* in South West Africa. One of the objectives of the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa, established by General Assembly resolution 1702 (XVI), was to achieve, in consultation with the Mandatory Power, the repeal of all laws and regulations which established and maintained the system of *apartheid*. In resolution 1703 (XVI), the General Assembly urgently called upon the Government of South Africa and the Administration of South West Africa immediately to desist from further acts of force in the Mandated Territory designed either to suppress African political movements or to enforce *apartheid* measures imposed by law and administrative rulings, to refrain from prosecutions on political grounds and to ensure the free exercise of political rights and freedom of expression to all. In resolution 2074 (XX), the General Assembly condemned the policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination practised by the Government of South Africa in South West Africa.

127. During the period under review, the General Assembly again considered the situation in Hungary. In resolution 1454 (XIV) it deplored "the continued disregard by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the present Hungarian regime of the General Assembly resolutions dealing with the situation in Hungary" and called upon them to co-operate with the United Nations Representative on Hungary. In its resolution 1741 (XVI), it again deplored the continued disregard of the General Assembly resolutions, and in resolution 1857 (XVII), reaffirmed the objectives of its previous resolutions, requested the Secretary-General to take any initiative that he deemed helpful in relation to the Hungarian question and considered that "in the circumstances the position of the United Nations Representative on Hungary need no longer be continued".

128. Another case concerning the violation of human rights in which the General Assembly, as in the case of Hungary, took action without reference to a committee was that of the people of Tibet. In resolution 1353 (XIV), the General Assembly, concerned at reports that the fundamental human rights and freedoms, which included the right to civil and religious liberty for all, of the people of Tibet had been forcibly denied them, affirmed its belief "that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law" and called for "respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life". The General Assembly solemnly renewed its call for the cessation of practices which deprived the Tibetan people of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in its resolutions 1723 (XVI) and 2079 (XX), and in the latter, also

appealed to all States to use their best endeavours to achieve the purposes of the resolution.

129. In another instance, the General Assembly by resolution 1357 (XIV) requested the Government of South Africa to investigate the claims of the Rooi-nasie Namas to the original area of Hoachanas and to take necessary steps to ensure the recognition and protection of the full rights of the people of Hoachanas and the promotion of their general welfare.

130. In several cases, such as those of Algeria,³⁷⁵ Southern Rhodesia,³⁷⁶ Aden³⁷⁷ and the Territories under Portuguese administration,³⁷⁸ the General Assembly affirmed the rights to self-determination and independence and the rights laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

131. In the two resolutions³⁷⁹ adopted at its twentieth session on the questions of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, the General Assembly condemned the policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid* practised in those Territories as a "crime against humanity".

132. At its eighteenth session,³⁸⁰ the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Fact-Finding Mission to South Viet-Nam, the members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly. This decision was taken after consideration of an item entitled "The violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam", placed on the Assembly's agenda at the request of several delegations and in response to an invitation by the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam. This was the first occasion on which a mission of this nature had been established by the Assembly to investigate alleged violations of human rights in a non-member State. The alleged violations related to the religious freedoms of Buddhists. The rules of procedure specified in the Missions terms of reference were as follows: "The Mission shall seek factual evidence. The Mission shall collect information, conduct on-the-spot investigations, receive petitions and hear witnesses. The impartiality of the Mission shall be demonstrated at all times."³⁸¹ The Mission submitted a report³⁸² on its inquiry to the Assembly, which, at its 1280th meeting, on 13 December 1963, decided not to continue consideration of the item.

8. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

133. By resolutions 772 B (XXX) and 888 F (XXXIV), the Economic and Social Council invited Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to favour the formation of and give encouragement to national advisory committees on human rights.

³⁷⁵ G A resolutions 1573 (XV) and 1724 (XVI).

³⁷⁶ G A resolution 2022 (XX).

³⁷⁷ G A resolution 2023 (XX).

³⁷⁸ G A resolution 2107 (XX).

³⁷⁹ G A resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX).

³⁸⁰ G A (XVIII), Plen., 1234th mtg., para. 83.

³⁸¹ G A (XVIII), Annexes, a. i. 77, A/5630, annex II, rule 13.

³⁸² *Ibid.*, A/5630.

134. In connexion with the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a Special Committee was set up by the Secretary-General at the request of the General Assembly³⁸³ and the Council declared 10 December 1963 as the fifteenth anniversary.³⁸⁴ Subsequently, the year 1968, the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration, was designated as "International Year for Human Rights".³⁸⁵ At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the drafts submitted by the Council,³⁸⁶ adopted resolution 2081 (XX) in which it urged Member States to take additional steps in preparation for the International Year for Human Rights. Noting the interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, prepared at its request³⁸⁷ by the Commission on Human Rights, the General Assembly commended the programme to States and various bodies and organizations, called upon them to intensify their efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights in 1968, invited States concerned to ratify before 1968 the Conventions already concluded in that field and decided to hasten the conclusion of other draft conventions in the field. It further decided to convene in 1968 an International Conference on Human Rights and invited the Commission on the Status of Women to participate and co-operate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights. At its forty-first session, the Economic and Social Council, recommended to the General Assembly a draft resolution containing specific recommendations on the manner of observing 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights.³⁸⁸

135. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the report prepared at its request by the Commission on Human Rights,³⁸⁹ adopted resolution 2027 (XX) on measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It urged all Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, invited them to include in their plans for economic and social development measures to that end, and called upon the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give all possible assistance towards achieving progress in the field of human rights.

136. Following on its resolution 1314 (XIII), the Assembly had established a Commission to conduct a survey and requested it to report to the

³⁸³ G A resolution 1775 (XVII).

³⁸⁴ E S C resolution 940 (XXXV).

³⁸⁵ G A resolution 1961 (XVIII).

³⁸⁶ E S C resolutions 1015 E (XXXVII) and 1074 E (XXXIX).

³⁸⁷ G A resolution 1961 (XVIII).

³⁸⁸ E S C resolution 1160 (XLI), adopted by the General Assembly, with some verbal changes and one additional paragraph, as its resolution 2217 A (XXI).

³⁸⁹ G A resolution 1776 (XVII) and E S C resolution 958 D, I (XXXVI).

Economic and Social Council on the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources.³⁹⁰ In its resolution 1515 (XV), the Assembly recommended that the sovereign right of every State to dispose of its wealth and its natural resources should be respected. In resolution 1803 (XVII), the Assembly set out the principles governing the exercise of the right of peoples and nations to sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources; the exploration, development and disposition of such resources; their nationalization, expropriation or requisitioning, and the related aspects of international co-operation. The Assembly also declared that violation of the right of peoples and nations to sovereignty over their natural resources was contrary to the spirit and principles of the Charter.

B. Analytical Summary of Practice

**1. THE QUESTION OF THE MEANING OF THE PHRASE "RESPECT FOR, AND OBSERVANCE OF"³⁹¹

2. THE QUESTION OF THE MEANING OF THE TERM "HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS"

**a. General remarks

b. Rights and freedoms proclaimed as human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(i) General provisions

137. Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was quoted in part by the General Assembly in the Declaration on the Rights of the Child.³⁹²

138. At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly in its resolution 1510 (XV) resolutely condemned all manifestations and practices of racial, religious and national hatred in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural spheres of the life of society as violations of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and called upon all States to take all necessary measures to prevent such manifestations.³⁹³

139. By resolution 1904 (XVIII),³⁹⁴ the General Assembly proclaimed the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Article 1 of which read as follows:

"Discrimination between human beings on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin is an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as an

³⁹⁰ See *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, under Article 55, para. 82 and para. 58 above.

³⁹¹ See para. 112 above.

³⁹² G A resolution 1386 (XIV).

³⁹³ See also paras. 174 and 175 below.

³⁹⁴ Based on a draft declaration prepared by the Commission on Human Rights. See E S C resolution 958 E (XXXVI).

obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and as a fact capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples.”

The Declaration addresses itself to States as well as institutions, groups and individuals. It elaborates on the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and covers in several respects situations which are not dealt with in the Universal Declaration.

140. Other articles of the Declaration provide, *inter alia*, that particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing; that everyone shall have equal access to any place or facility intended for use by the general public; that all States shall take effective measures to revise governmental and other public policies and to rescind laws and regulations which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination; that all racist propaganda and organizations shall be severely condemned and that all incitement to or acts of violence against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin shall be considered an offence against society and punishable under law; and that the United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations shall do all in their power to promote energetic action to make possible the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination.

141. On the basis of a draft resolution submitted by the Council,³⁹⁵ the General Assembly adopted resolution 2017 (XX) containing recommendations to all States on implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It also recommended that a seminar be held on this question and requested the Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to recommend any further measures which could be undertaken with a view to eliminating all forms of racial discrimination. In response to this request, the Economic and Social Council submitted to the General Assembly in its resolution 1146 (XLI) a draft resolution³⁹⁶ on implementing the Declaration. The Council also made arrangements for its own consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and for relevant material on the subject to be submitted to the General Assembly and the Council by the Secretary-General.

142. In connexion with General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX) condemning the policies of racial discrimination and segregation practised in Southern Rhodesia and the policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination practised by the Government of South Africa in South West Africa, the Economic and Social Council, at its fortieth session, invited the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of urgency, the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

³⁹⁵ E S C resolutions 1016 (XXXVII).

³⁹⁶ Adopted by the General Assembly in modified form as its resolution 2142 (XXI).

including policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid* in all countries.³⁹⁷ At its forty-first session, the Council concurred in the Commission's view that it would be necessary for the latter to consider fully means of obtaining more information on violations of human rights, with a view to devising recommendations for measures to put a stop to them.³⁹⁸ The Council also condemned violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occurred and recommended to the General Assembly a draft resolution on the question of such violations, including policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid* in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories.³⁹⁹

143. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.⁴⁰⁰ In article 2 of the Convention, States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating it in all its forms. Each State Party undertakes, *inter alia*, to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists. States Parties undertake not only not to engage in any act or practice of racial discrimination themselves, but also to prohibit and bring to an end by all appropriate means, including legislation, as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization. The Convention provides that when the circumstances so warrant States Parties shall take special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals and their full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

144. States Parties also undertake (article 4) to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to or acts of racial discrimination. To this end the States Parties undertake to declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin. They further undertake to declare illegal and prohibit organizations and propaganda activities which promote and incite racial discrimination, and to recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law. Article 5 of the Convention contains a list of rights and freedoms in the enjoyment of which racial discrimination shall be prohibited and eliminated. In addition to the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it also lists some rights on which the Universal Declaration does not contain any express provisions, such as the

³⁹⁷ E S C resolution 1102 (XL).

³⁹⁸ E S C resolution 1164 (XLI).

³⁹⁹ This draft, in modified form, was adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session as its resolution 2144 A (XXI).

⁴⁰⁰ G A resolution 2106 A (XX).

right to inherit and the right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafés, theatres and parks. Article 5 specifically lists among the rights in which discrimination is prohibited, the right to work, the right to form and join trade unions and the right to housing.

145. The Convention provides comprehensive measures for its implementation (articles 8 to 16), including the establishment of a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and an *ad hoc* Conciliation Commission. The Committee's tasks are to consider reports on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which States Parties have adopted and which give effect to the provisions of the Convention; to make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties; to perform functions with a view to settling disputes among States Parties concerning the application of the Convention; to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of States Parties which have recognized the competence of the Committee; and to forward suggestions and recommendations, if any, in regard to such communications to the State concerned and to the petitioner. The Committee is also to cooperate with various United Nations bodies in regard to petitions from the inhabitants of non-independent territories and is called upon to report annually to the General Assembly. The functions of the *ad hoc* Conciliation Commission are to make available its good offices to States Parties in disputes concerning the application of the Convention with a view to an amicable solution on the basis of respect for the Convention. The *ad hoc* Conciliation Commission is called upon to prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper for the amicable solution of the dispute and submit it to the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the Commission's report to each of the States Parties to the dispute and, eventually, to the other States Parties to the Convention.

146. The General Assembly, during the period under review, also resolutely condemned the policy and practice of racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories.⁴⁰¹

147. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women "to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women".⁴⁰² The draft was transmitted by the Council to the General Assembly with its resolution 1131 (XLI).

(ii) *Civil and political rights*

148. The Economic and Social Council urged

⁴⁰¹ See G A resolution 1514 (XV) entitled "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples", and resolutions 1698 (XVI) and 1850 (XVII). See also this Supplement under Article 73.

⁴⁰² G A resolution 1921 (XVIII).

all States to continue and, if necessary, intensify their educational efforts to eliminate all discrimination in the matter of political rights.⁴⁰³ It requested the Secretary-General to print and circulate the study⁴⁰⁴ on such discrimination prepared by the Special Rapporteur and submitted to the Sub-Commission of Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

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

149. With respect to slavery, the Economic and Social Council, recalling article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special rapporteur on slavery to bring the Engen report⁴⁰⁵ up to date by collating information on slavery from specified sources and to formulate with the special rapporteur a questionnaire for circulation to Member States, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, with the object of putting full information on slavery at the disposal of the special rapporteur.⁴⁰⁶

150. The Council, in its resolution 934 (XXXV), urged States Members to keep under review, and to conduct research wherever necessary, with United Nations assistance, into the efficacy of capital punishment as a deterrent to crime in their countries; to review the types of crime to which capital punishment was in fact applied, and to remove that punishment from the criminal law concerning any crime to which it was not in fact applied nor intended to be applied; to broaden studies already made with a view to include in them some consideration of the differences between civil and military tribunals and the policy of the latter in regard to the death penalty; to re-examine the facilities available for the medical and social investigation of the case of every offender liable to capital punishment; to ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty obtained; to study the report on capital punishment as well as the comments of the *ad hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to inform the Secretary-General of any new developments in the law and practice in their countries concerning the death penalty; and to provide information on their legislation and military penal jurisdiction, especially in connexion with any difference which might exist as compared with their ordinary penal legislation regarding the application of capital punishment. The General Assembly, by resolution 1918 (XVIII), after noting the Economic and Social Council's resolution 747 (XXIX) concerning the procedure for the study of the question of capital punishment and having endorsed the action of the Council in its resolution 934 (XXXV), requested the Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to study the matter further

⁴⁰³ E S C resolution 888 C (XXXIV).

⁴⁰⁴ E/CN 4/Sub. 2/213 (mimeographed).

⁴⁰⁵ E/2673 (mimeographed).

⁴⁰⁶ E S C resolution 960 (XXXVI).

and make such recommendations as it deemed appropriate.

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

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

151. The Council at its thirty-sixth session approved the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of equality in the administration of justice, in accordance with article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁴⁰⁷

(d) *Rights relating to criminal offences*

152. At its thirty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council made recommendations to all States concerning the apprehension and punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity, and invited eligible States to accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948.⁴⁰⁸ At its forty-first session, the Council urged all States to take any measures necessary to prevent the application of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and to take other relevant action as necessary. The Commission on Human Rights was invited to prepare a draft convention to the effect that no statutory limitation should apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity, regardless of when they were committed.⁴⁰⁹

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

** (f) *Freedom of movement and residence*

(g) *Rights of asylum and related rights*

153. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 772 E (XXX), transmitted to the General Assembly a draft declaration on the right of asylum, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights.⁴¹⁰

154. By urging States to continue their efforts to ensure that the criminals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity were traced, apprehended and punished by the courts, the Economic and Social Council in effect denied them the right of asylum.⁴¹¹

155. The General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, on the occasion of the World Refugee Year, to consider improving the legal status of refugees living on, or to be admitted to, their territory by, *inter alia*, acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.⁴¹²

⁴⁰⁷ E S C resolution 958 C (XXXVI).

⁴⁰⁸ E S C resolution 1074 D (XXXIX).

⁴⁰⁹ E S C resolution 1158 (XLI).

⁴¹⁰ The General Assembly was unable to complete its consideration of the draft declaration during the period under review. See G A resolution 2100 (XX).

⁴¹¹ E S C resolution 1074 D (XXXIX). See also E S C resolution 1158 (XLI) and *Repertory*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 182.

** (h) *The right to a nationality*

(i) *Rights relating to marriage and the family*⁴¹³

156. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly opened for signature and ratification the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages,⁴¹⁴ prepared by the Commission on the Status of Women and transmitted to the General Assembly by the Economic and Social Council.⁴¹⁵ Under the Convention full and free consent is required of both parties to a marriage, expressed by them in person after due publicity and in the presence of the competent authority and of witnesses. The States Parties shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age for marriage and have all marriages registered by the competent authority. By resolution 2018 (XX) the General Assembly, again on the basis of a draft prepared by the Commission on the Status of Women and transmitted by the Economic and Social Council,⁴¹⁶ adopted a Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. The Assembly, after recalling Articles 13 (1) (b) and 64 of the Charter, and article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recommended to Member States the adoption of legislation or other measures to give effect to the principles set forth in the Recommendation on the full and free consent of both parties to a marriage, on marriage by proxy when the competent authorities are satisfied of the consent by each party, on specifying a minimum age for marriage and on the registration of marriages. Regular reports by Member States on their law and practice in the matter are called for and the Commission on the Status of Women is invited to examine those reports and to report thereon to the Council with such recommendations as it may deem fitting.⁴¹⁷

157. At its thirtieth session, the Council expressed the hope that the Governments concerned would continue and accelerate their efforts for the complete abolition of operations based on customs, performed on women and girls, and take advantage of all available and appropriate services of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.⁴¹⁸

158. At its thirty-fourth session, the Council recommended that Member States and members of the specialized agencies take all possible measures to ensure equality of inheritance rights of men and women including equal shares in the estate to men and women in the same degree of relationship and equal rank in the order of succession.⁴¹⁹ Referring to article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Council recommended that Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality

⁴¹² G A resolution 1388 (XIV).

⁴¹³ See also para. 164 below.

⁴¹⁴ G A resolution 1763 A (XVII).

⁴¹⁵ E S C resolution 821 III, A (XXXII).

⁴¹⁶ E S C resolution 961 H (XXXVI). See also 821 III, B (XXXII).

⁴¹⁷ G A resolution 2018 (XX).

⁴¹⁸ E S C resolution 771 D (XXX). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 105.

⁴¹⁹ E S C resolution 884 D (XXXIV).

of rights between men and women in the event of dissolution or annulment of marriage or of judicial separation, and recommended the principles for ensuring such equality.⁴²⁰

(j) *The right to own property*

159. By resolution 884 D (XXXIV), the Economic and Social Council recommended that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies take measures, as indicated, to ensure equality of inheritance rights of men and women.

160. By resolution 1803 (XVII), the General Assembly stated a set of principles relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources.⁴²¹

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

161. By resolution 1781 (XVII), the General Assembly requested the Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare (a) a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, and (b) a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. The Council, at its thirty-seventh session,⁴²² suggested to the General Assembly that it decide on the course to be followed with respect to the draft declaration, which the Commission had been unable to study and approve for lack of time. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2022 (XX), requested the Council to invite the Commission to make every effort to complete the drafts of both the Declaration and the International Convention in time for their submission to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

(l) *Freedom of opinion and expression*

162. At its twenty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council by resolution 756 (XXIX) transmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information with the hope that it would assist the General Assembly in the completion of its work in that field.⁴²³

163. At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly invited Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals to encourage the free and unrestricted exchange, between young people from different countries, of ideas and opinions capable of promoting the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples.⁴²⁴

** (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*

164. At its thirtieth session, the Economic and Social Council referring to article 21 of the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, stating that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country and the right of equal access to public service in his country; to article 16, concerning the right to marry and to found a family; and to article 23, concerning the right to work and to free choice of employment, recommended that Member States and members of the specialized agencies remove legal and other obstacles impeding the access of married women to public services and functions and the exercise by them of such functions.⁴²⁵ At its thirty-sixth session, the Council drew the attention of States members of the regional economic commissions to the desirability of appointing women to serve as delegates, advisers or experts on the various committees of these commissions.⁴²⁶ Also at its thirty-sixth session, the Council drew the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the desirability of ensuring that women have equal opportunities with men of representing their country at international conferences.⁴²⁷ The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, made recommendations⁴²⁸ on the desirability of women playing their full part, on equal terms with men, in the formulation and execution of economic and social development plans.

(iii) *Economic, social and cultural rights*

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

165. At its thirty-second⁴²⁹ session, the Economic and Social Council called the attention of Member States to the need to provide for equal treatment of men and women in respect to taxation of earned income and indicated the manner in which this could be accomplished.

(b) *Rights relating to work*⁴³⁰

166. At its thirty-second session, the Economic and Social Council recommended that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies expand employment opportunities for women and take measures to eliminate restrictions on the right of women to work in conformity with the principles laid down in the International Labour Organisation's Convention No. 111, and invited the ILO to consider certain aspects of discrimination against women in respect of employment and occupation.⁴³¹

167. By resolution 884 B (XXXIV), the Council called upon Member States to take certain measures designed to apply and promote the principle of equal pay for equal work and called upon the ILO to continue to bear in mind this principle; it also expressed the hope that national and international non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council would continue to work towards the application of the principle.

⁴²⁰ E S C resolution 1068 F (XXXIX).

⁴²¹ See para. 136 above.

⁴²² E S C resolution 1015 C (XXXVII).

⁴²³ The General Assembly was not able to complete its consideration of that draft Declaration or of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information during the period under review. See G A resolution 2061 (XX).

⁴²⁴ G A resolution 1572 (XV).

⁴²⁵ E S C resolution 771 B (XXX).

⁴²⁶ E S C resolution 961 G (XXXVI).

⁴²⁷ E S C resolution 961 I (XXXVI).

⁴²⁸ G A resolution 1920 (XVIII).

⁴²⁹ E S C resolution 821 IV, C (XXXII).

⁴³⁰ See also para. 164 above.

⁴³¹ E S C resolution 821 IV, A (XXXII). See also E S C resolution 961 E (XXXVI).

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

(d) *Rights relating to motherhood and childhood*

168. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of the Child "to the end that he may have a happy childhood and enjoy for his own good and for the good of society the rights and freedoms" set forth in that Declaration⁴³² and arranged for publicity to be given to it.⁴³³ It also considered, as one of the reasons for Governments to contribute generously to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the fact that the aid provided through UNICEF constituted a practical way of international co-operation to help countries carry out the aims proclaimed in the Declaration.⁴³⁴

169. Recalling that Declaration, the Economic and Social Council recommended, at its thirty-fourth session, that States Members of the United Nations take account of the needs of children and youth in the planning and administration of various social programmes, give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth in working towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and in allocating their resources, take full advantage of advice and assistance from UNICEF and consider the establishment and maintenance in their countries of machinery or procedures for the co-ordination of national and international programmes on behalf of children and youth.⁴³⁵

(e) *The right to education*

170. The Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in its resolution 961 C (XXXVI), to prepare, publish and arrange for wide distribution of a pamphlet on civic and political education of women, and at its thirty-ninth session made recommendations⁴³⁶ to Member States on the organization of national and local seminars on the participation of women in public affairs.

171. At its thirtieth session, the Council addressed itself to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned, to non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council and to professional institutions, on promoting the access of women to out-of-school education.⁴³⁷

172. By resolution 821 V, A (XXXII), the Council called upon the educational authorities in States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to ensure, in law and in fact, a series of measures designed to provide access for women to the teaching profession and also recommended measures against discrimination in education and for solving problems of illiteracy

among women. The Council invited UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned to continue work in that field. At its thirty-ninth session, the Council recommended that Member States give a prominent place to programmes for women in planning their national literacy programmes and UNESCO was invited to undertake certain activities in that connexion.⁴³⁸

173. Recommendations were also made by the Council to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerning access of girls and women to elementary education,⁴³⁹ access of girls and women to the various forms of secondary and higher education,⁴⁴⁰ a rapid and substantial improvement of the vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women,⁴⁴¹ and priority to programmes and activities directed towards the development of education and vocational training for girls and women in rural areas.⁴⁴² As in the other recommendations in those fields, the Council invited co-operation and action from UNESCO and, where appropriate, from the ILO, and from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.

174. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council,⁴⁴³ invited all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion towards the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance and to take appropriate measures so that education could be directed with due regard, *inter alia*, to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Assembly also called upon all States to rescind discriminatory laws in that area to adopt laws if necessary and measures against such prejudice and intolerance and to discourage, through education and all media of information, the creation, propagation and dissemination of such prejudice and intolerance.

175. By resolution 2037 (XX), the General Assembly proclaimed a Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples. After recalling and reaffirming the relevant United Nations instruments, including the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly called upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and youth movements to recognize six principles and to ensure their observance. The principles stressed, *inter alia*, that young people should be brought up in the spirit of peace, justice, freedom, mutual respect and understanding that all means of education, including as of major importance parental guidance, should foster among

⁴³² G A resolution 1386 (XIV).

⁴³³ G A resolution 1387 (XIV).

⁴³⁴ G A resolution 1391 (XIV).

⁴³⁵ E S C resolution 918 (XXXIV).

⁴³⁶ E S C resolution 1067 A (XXXIX).

⁴³⁷ E S C resolution 771 G (XXX).

⁴³⁸ E S C resolution 1068 H (XXXIX).

⁴³⁹ E S C resolution 884 C (XXXIV).

⁴⁴⁰ E S C resolution 1068 I (XXXIX).

⁴⁴¹ E S C resolution 771 E (XXX).

⁴⁴² E S C resolution 961 D (XXXVI).

⁴⁴³ The draft resolution contained in E S C resolution 82 B (XXXII) was adopted by the General Assembly with some verbal changes as its resolution 1779 (XVII).

the young the ideals of peace, humanity, liberty and international solidarity, and acquaint them with the role entrusted to the United Nations in the pursuit of those ideals; that young people should be brought up in the knowledge of the dignity and equality of all men, without distinction of any kind; that exchanges, travel, tourism and similar activities should be encouraged; that national and international youth associations should be encouraged to promote the purposes of the United Nations; and that a major aim in educating the young should be to develop all their faculties and to train them to acquire higher moral qualities and to be imbued with respect and love for humanity and its creative achievements.

** (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 petition*

(ii) *The right of peoples and nations to self-determination*⁴⁴⁴

176. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly resolutely condemned the policy and practice of racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories and made recommendations on this subject to the Administering Members.⁴⁴⁵

177. In its Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty,⁴⁴⁶ the General Assembly solemnly declared, *inter alia*, that

"All States shall respect the right of self-determination and independence of peoples and nations, to be freely exercised without any foreign pressure, and with absolute respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Consequently, all States shall contribute to the complete elimination of racial discrimination and colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

⁴⁴⁴ See also this *Supplement* under Article 1 (2) and Article 76, particularly on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in G A resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴⁴⁵ G A resolution 1698 (XVI). See also this *Supplement* under Article 73.

⁴⁴⁶ G A resolution 2131 (XX).

178. During the period under review, the General Assembly intensified its efforts to ensure the independence of States and the right of peoples to self-determination. In resolution 1514 (XV), it adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. The Declaration also called on all States to observe faithfully and strictly the provisions contained therein and those of the Charter, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In later resolutions, the Assembly made arrangements for the implementation of the Declaration.⁴⁴⁷

** (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"

179. On 21 December 1965, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination annexed to its resolution 2106 A (XX).⁴⁴⁸ Article 1, paragraph 1 states that "In this Convention, the term 'racial discrimination' shall mean any distinction exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life." Paragraphs 2 to 4 make restrictions on that definition with respect to non-citizens; the legal provisions of States Parties concerning nationality, citizenship or naturalization, provided such provisions do not discriminate against any particular nationality; and special measures taken under circumstances specified in the article, for the advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals.

**4. THE QUESTION OF THE MEANING OF THE TERM "UNIVERSAL"; THE TERRITORIAL SCOPE OF THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS⁴⁴⁹

⁴⁴⁷ G A resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII) and 1956 (XVIII). See also this *Supplement* under Article 1 (2).

⁴⁴⁸ See also paras. 143–145 above.

⁴⁴⁹ The practice has continued as before. See *Repertory*, vol. III, under Article 55, paras. 241–248.