

NO COVER
(2)



RESOLUTIONS

**adopted by the General Assembly during its twenty-fifth session
15 September-17 December 1970**

Page 17, resolution 2666 (XXV)

Paragraph 1 should read as follows:

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

RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the General Assembly

during its

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

15 September — 17 December 1970

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 28 (A/8028)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1971

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The arabic and roman numerals identifying each resolution indicate, respectively, the number of the resolution and the number of the session at which it was adopted.

The resolutions of the General Assembly are numbered in the order of their adoption. A check list of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly during its twenty-fifth session and an index, by agenda item, of the resolutions and of other action taken by the Assembly can be found at the end of the present volume. Also appearing at the end of the volume are a list of organs whose composition is given in the volumes of resolutions and a list of conventions and declarations the texts of which are reproduced in those volumes.

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[2620 (XXV)—2750 (XXV)]

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ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Liberia (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters XI (section E), XIV and XV] (item 12).²
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 14).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 15).
15. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 16).
16. Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council (item 17).
17. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (item 18).
18. Election of fourteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (item 19).
19. Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General (item 20).
20. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (item 21).³
21. The situation in the Middle East (item 22).⁴

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/8100) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970. At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items. For the numerical list of agenda items, see "Index of resolutions and decisions", page 134.

² At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (a) (i)), that chapter XIV, section B (Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council), section D (Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971 and 1972) and section G (Financial implications of actions of the Council), might be of concern also to the Fifth Committee.

³ At its 1865th to 1883rd plenary meetings, from 14 to 24 October 1970, the General Assembly held its commemorative session to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

⁴ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (a) (ii)), that this item should be considered as a matter of urgency.

22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 23).⁵
23. Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 24).
24. Question of Namibia (item 62):⁶
(d) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
25. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly (item 92).
26. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (item 97).⁷
27. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 100).⁸

First Committee

(POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS)

1. (a) Question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction;
- (b) Marine pollution and other hazardous and harmful effects which might arise from the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Views of Member States on the desirability of convening at an early date a conference on the law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Question of the breadth of the territorial sea and related matters (item 25).
2. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 26).
3. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 27).
4. Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 28).
5. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 29).
6. Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States: report of the Secretary-General (item 30).

⁵ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (a) (iii)), to refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories, on the understanding that the question of the implementation of the Declaration in general would be considered in plenary meeting.

⁶ For sub-items (a), (b) and (c), see "Fourth Committee" below, item 3.

⁷ At its 1913th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1970, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia (A/L.605). The result of the vote was 51 in favour and 49 against, with 25 abstentions. Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority (see resolution 2642 (XXV)), the draft resolution was not adopted.

⁸ At its 1860th plenary meeting, on 6 October 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/8100/Add.1, para. 2), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

7. Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control: report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 31).
8. Consideration of measures for the strengthening of international security: report of the Secretary-General (item 32).
9. Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 93).
10. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (item 94).
11. Question of Korea (item 98):
 - (a) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;
 - (b) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;
 - (c) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 33).
2. The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (item 34).
3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: report of the Commissioner-General (item 35).
4. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (item 36).
5. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (item 101).⁹

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I to VI, VII (section A, paragraphs 234 to 239), VIII, X (sections A to C), XI (sections B to D, F to J and L) and XIII (sections A to C and E)] (item 12).¹⁰
2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board (item 37).
3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (item 38):
 - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
 - (b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.

⁹ At its 1909th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/8100/Add.2), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

¹⁰ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (c)): (a) that chapter III, section A, paragraphs 42 to 44 (Natural resources satellites), might be of interest to the First Committee; (b) that chapter V, section B, paragraphs 125 and 181, which deal with the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, as well as section C (Travel and subsistence expenses of members of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa), might be of concern also to the Fifth Committee; and (c) that chapter VII, section A, paragraphs 234 to 239 (Social policy and planning in national development in the Second United Nations Development Decade), and chapter VIII (World population situation) might be of interest to the Third Committee. At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, foot-note 29), to refer also to the Third and Fifth Committees chapter XIII, section A (Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) and section B (Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency). Section E (Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit) of that chapter was referred also to the Fifth Committee.

4. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (item 39).
5. Operational activities for development (item 40):
 - (a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme: reports of the Governing Council;
 - (b) Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
6. United Nations Capital Development Fund (item 41).
7. Second United Nations Development Decade (item 42).
8. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment: report of the Secretary-General (item 43).
9. Question of the establishment of an international university: report of the Secretary-General (item 44).
10. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources: report of the Secretary-General (item 45).
11. The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States (item 95).

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters VII (sections A, except paragraphs 234 to 239, and B), IX, X (section D), XI (sections A, K and M) and XIII (sections A and B)] (item 12).¹¹
2. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 46).
3. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (item 47).
4. Housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General (item 48).
5. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance: report of the Secretary-General (item 49).
6. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
7. Freedom of information (item 51):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
 - (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.
8. Question of the elderly and the aged (item 52).
9. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 53):
 - (a) International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

¹¹ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (d)): (a) that chapter VII, section A, paragraphs 240 and 241 (Social factors in improving nutrition), and section B, paragraphs 251 to 257 (Housing, building and planning in the Second United Nations Development Decade), might be of interest to the Second Committee; and (b) that chapter IX, section J (Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights), might be of interest to the Fourth Committee. At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, foot-note 30), to refer also to the Second and Fifth Committees chapter XIII, section A (Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) and section B (Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency).

- (d) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.
- 10. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 54):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance;
 - (b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.
- 11. Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development: report of the Secretary-General (item 55).
- 12. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (item 56).
- 13. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 57).
- 14. Technical assistance in the field of narcotics: report of the Secretary-General (item 58).
- 15. Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 59).
- 16. The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (item 60).

Fourth Committee

(QUESTIONS RELATING TO TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

- 1. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).
- 2. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 61):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
- 3. Question of Namibia (item 62):¹²
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
 - (c) Establishment of a United Nations Fund for Namibia.
- 4. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration (item 63):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
- 5. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 64).
- 6. Question of Fiji: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 65).
- 7. Question of Oman: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 66).
- 8. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Ter-

¹² For sub-item (d), see "Plenary meetings" above, item 24.

ritories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 67).

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 68):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
10. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter XIII (section D)] (item 12).
11. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 69).
12. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 70).
13. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [chapters relating to specific Territories] (item 23).¹⁸

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1969 and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 71):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1970 (item 72).
3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1971 (item 73).
4. Planning estimate for the financial year 1972 (item 74).
5. Pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General (item 75).
6. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 76):
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
7. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 77).
8. Audit reports relating to expenditure by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 78):
 - (a) Allocations from the Technical Assistance Account of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) Allocations from the Special Fund Account of the United Nations Development Programme.

¹⁸ See foot-note 5 above.

9. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 79).
10. Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (item 80):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
11. Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 81).
12. Personnel questions (item 82):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Other personnel questions.
13. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 83).
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters XII and XIII (sections A, B and E)] (item 12).¹⁴

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session (item 84).
2. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (item 85).
3. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its third session (item 86).
4. Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (item 87).
5. Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations (item 88).
6. Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28 (item 89).
7. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (item 90).
8. Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses (item 91).
9. Review of the role of the International Court of Justice (item 96).
10. Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel (item 99).¹⁵

¹⁴ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, foot-note 33), to refer also to the Second and Third Committees chapter XIII, section A (Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) and section B (Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency). Section E (Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit) of that chapter was referred also to the Second Committee. See also foot-note 2 above.

¹⁵ At its 1860th plenary meeting, on 6 October 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/8100/Add.1, para. 1), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

(Item 3 (a))

In accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, the General Assembly appointed the Credentials Committee.

The Committee was constituted as follows: AUSTRALIA, ECUADOR, GREECE, IRELAND, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, POLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1839th plenary meeting,
15 September 1970.*

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Items 4, 5 and 6)

The General Committee of the General Assembly for the twenty-fifth session was constituted as follows:

President of the General Assembly:

Mr. Edvard HAMBRO (Norway).

*1839th plenary meeting,
15 September 1970.*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly:

The representatives of the following Member States: BRAZIL, CHAD, CHINA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, IRAQ, JAMAICA, KENYA, MALTA, MAURITIUS, NEPAL, PHILIPPINES, SENEGAL, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1840th plenary meeting,
16 September 1970.*

Chairmen of the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly:

First Committee: Mr. Andrés AGUILAR M. (Venezuela);

Special Political Committee: Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS: (Afghanistan);

Second Committee: Mr. Walter GUEVARA ARZE (Bolivia);

Third Committee: Miss Maria GROZA (Romania);

Fourth Committee: Mr. Vernon Johnson MWAANGA (Zambia);

Fifth Committee: Mr. Max H. WERSHOF (Canada);

Sixth Committee: Mr. Paul Bamela ENGO (Cameroon).

*1840th plenary meeting,¹⁶
16 September 1970.*

ELECTION OF FIVE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(Item 16)

The General Assembly elected five non-permanent members to the Security Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of COLOMBIA, FINLAND, NEPAL, SPAIN and ZAMBIA.

¹⁶ At that meeting the President of the General Assembly announced the results of the elections held by the Committees.

The following Member States were elected: ARGENTINA, BELGIUM, ITALY, JAPAN and SOMALIA.

1885th plenary meeting,
26 October 1970.

* * *

As a result of the above election, the composition of the Security Council for 1971 will be as follows: ARGENTINA,** BELGIUM,** BURUNDI,* CHINA, FRANCE, ITALY,** JAPAN,** NICARAGUA,* POLAND,* SIERRA LEONE,* SOMALIA,** SYRIA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(Item 17)

The General Assembly elected nine members to the Economic and Social Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, CHAD, INDIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UPPER VOLTA.

The following Member States were elected: CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF), HAITI, HUNGARY, LEBANON, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1886th plenary meeting,
27 October 1970.

* * *

As a result of the above election, the composition of the Economic and Social Council for 1971 will be as follows: BRAZIL,** CEYLON,** CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF),*** FRANCE,** GHANA,** GREECE,** HAITI,** HUNGARY,** INDONESIA,* ITALY,** JAMAICA,* KENYA,** LEBANON,** MADAGASCAR,** MALAYSIA,** NEW ZEALAND,** NIGER,** NORWAY,* PAKISTAN,* PERU,** SUDAN,* TUNISIA,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY* and YUGOSLAVIA.*

ELECTION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Item 18)

The General Assembly, in pursuance of section II, paragraphs 3 to 5, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, elected fifteen members to the Industrial Development Board to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GUINEA, INDONESIA, ITALY, NIGERIA, PERU, RWANDA, SOMALIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The following States were elected: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, COSTA RICA, INDONESIA, ITALY, KENYA, MADAGASCAR, SENEGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

1912th plenary meeting,
19 November 1970.

* * *

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1971.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.

*As a result of the above election, the composition of the Industrial Development Board for 1971 will be as follows: ALGERIA,*** ARGENTINA,*** AUSTRIA,*** BELGIUM,*** BRAZIL,* BULGARIA,*** CHILE,* COSTA RICA,*** CUBA,* DENMARK,* FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,** FRANCE,* GHANA,** HUNGARY,** INDIA,* INDONESIA,*** IRAN,** IRAQ,* ITALY,*** IVORY COAST,** JAPAN,* KENYA,*** KUWAIT,* MADAGASCAR,*** MALI,** MEXICO,** NETHERLANDS,* NORWAY,** PAKISTAN,** PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,* SENEGAL,*** SPAIN,** SUDAN,* SWEDEN,*** SWITZERLAND,*** THAILAND,* TURKEY,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,*** UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* UPPER VOLTA,* URUGUAY** and VENEZUELA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1971.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.

ELECTION OF FOURTEEN MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

(Item 19)

The General Assembly, in pursuance of section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, elected fourteen members to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CHILE, COLOMBIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GHANA, ITALY, JAPAN, NIGERIA, NORWAY, THAILAND, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The following States were elected: AUSTRIA, CHILE, FRANCE, GHANA, GUYANA, JAPAN, NIGERIA, NORWAY, POLAND, SINGAPORE, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

*1903rd plenary meeting,
12 November 1970.*

* * *

As a result of the above election, the composition of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for 1971, 1972 and 1973 will be as follows: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA,* AUSTRIA,** BELGIUM,* BRAZIL,* CHILE,** CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF),* FRANCE,** GHANA,** GUYANA,** HUNGARY,* INDIA,* IRAN,* JAPAN,** KENYA,* MEXICO,* NIGERIA,** NORWAY,** POLAND,** ROMANIA,* SINGAPORE,** SPAIN,* SYRIA,* TUNISIA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

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2651 (XXV)	Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (A/L.615)	20	3 December 1970	6
2655 (XXV)	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/L.616) ...	15	4 December 1970	7
2699 (XXV)	Report of the Security Council (A/L.617)	11	12 December 1970	7
2708 (XXV)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/L.621 and Add.1 and 2, A/L.622)	23	14 December 1970	7
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2621 (XXV). Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,
Having decided to hold a special commemorative session on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Considering that, by arousing world public opinion and promoting practical action for the speedy liquidation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, the Declaration has played and will continue to play an important role in assisting the peoples under colonial

domination in their struggle for freedom and independence,

Conscious of the fact that, although many colonial countries and peoples have achieved freedom and independence in the last ten years, the system of colonialism continues to exist in many areas of the world,

Reaffirming that all peoples have the right to self-determination and independence and that the subjection of the peoples to alien domination constitutes a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful relations among nations,

1. *Declares* the further continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations a crime which constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the principles of international law;

2. *Reaffirms* the inherent right of colonial peoples to struggle by all necessary means at their disposal against colonial Powers which suppress their aspiration for freedom and independence;

3. *Adopts* the following programme of action to assist in the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

(1) Member States shall do their utmost to promote, in the United Nations and the international institutions and organizations within the United Nations system, effective measures for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in all Trust Territories, Non-Self-Governing Territories and other colonial Territories, large and small, including the adoption by the Security Council of effective measures against Governments and régimes which engage in any form of repression of colonial peoples, which would seriously impede the maintenance of international peace and security.

(2) Member States shall render all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories in their struggle to attain freedom and independence.

(3) (a) Member States shall intensify their efforts to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Territories under colonial domination.

(b) In this connexion, the General Assembly draws the attention of the Security Council to the need to continue to give special attention to the problems of southern Africa by adopting measures to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and its own resolutions, and in particular:

- (i) To widen the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia by declaring mandatory all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (ii) To give careful consideration to the question of imposing sanctions upon South Africa and Portugal, in view of their refusal to carry out the relevant decisions of the Security Council;
- (iii) To give urgent consideration, with a view to promoting the speedy elimination of colonial-

ism, to the question of imposing fully and unconditionally, under international supervision, an embargo on arms of all kinds to the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia;

- (iv) To consider urgently the adoption of measures to prevent the supply of arms of all kinds to Portugal, as such arms enable that country to deny the right of self-determination and independence to the peoples of the Territories under its domination.

(c) Member States shall also intensify their efforts to oppose collaboration between the régimes of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia for the preservation of colonialism in southern Africa and to end the political, military, economic and other forms of aid received by the above-mentioned régimes, which enables them to persist in their policy of colonial domination.

(4) Member States shall wage a vigorous and sustained campaign against activities and practices of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial Territories for the benefit and on behalf of colonial Powers and their allies, as these constitute a major obstacle to the achievement of the goals embodied in resolution 1514 (XV). Member States shall consider the adoption of necessary steps to have their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction discontinue such activities and practices; these steps should also aim at preventing the systematic influx of foreign immigrants into colonial Territories, which disrupts the integrity and social, political and cultural unity of the peoples under colonial domination.

(5) Member States shall carry out a sustained and vigorous campaign against all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, as such activities and arrangements constitute an obstacle to the full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

(6) (a) All freedom fighters under detention shall be treated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949.¹

(b) The specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations shall intensify their activities relative to the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

(c) Representatives of liberation movements shall be invited, whenever necessary, by the United Nations and other international organizations within the United Nations system to participate in an appropriate capacity in the proceedings of those organs relating to their countries.

(d) Efforts shall be intensified to provide increased educational opportunities for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. All States shall render greater assistance in this field, both individually through programmes in the countries concerned and collectively by contributions through the United Nations.

(7) All States shall undertake measures aimed at enhancing public awareness of the need for active assistance in the achievement of complete decoloniza-

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

tion and, in particular, creating satisfactory conditions for activities by national and international non-governmental organizations in support of the peoples under colonial¹ domination.

(8) The United Nations as well as all States shall intensify their efforts in the field of public information in the area of decolonization through all media, including publications, radio and television. Of special importance will be programmes relating to United Nations activities on decolonization, the situation in colonial Territories and the struggle being waged by colonial peoples and the national liberation movements.

(9) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples shall continue to examine the full compliance of all States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization. The question of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration. Where resolution 1514 (XV) has not been fully implemented with regard to a given Territory, the General Assembly shall continue to bear responsibility for that Territory until such time as the people concerned has had an opportunity to exercise freely its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Special Committee is hereby directed:

(a) To continue to assist the General Assembly in finding the best ways and means for the final liquidation of colonialism;

(b) To continue to give special consideration to the views expressed orally or in written communications by representatives of the peoples in the colonial Territories;

(c) To continue to send visiting missions to the colonial Territories and to hold meetings at places where it can best obtain first-hand information on the situation in colonial Territories, as well as to continue to hold meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate;

(d) To assist the General Assembly in making arrangements, in co-operation with the administering Powers, for securing a United Nations presence in the colonial Territories to participate in the elaboration of the procedural measures for the implementation of the Declaration and to observe the final stages of the process of decolonization in the Territories;

(e) To prepare draft rules and regulations for visiting missions for approval by the General Assembly.

*1862nd plenary meeting,
12 October 1970.*

**2622 (XXV). Admission of Fiji to membership
in the United Nations**

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 10 October 1970 that Fiji should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,²

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 100, document A/8119.

Having considered the application for membership of Fiji,³

Decides to admit Fiji to membership in the United Nations.

*1863rd plenary meeting,
13 October 1970.*

**2627 (XXV). Declaration on the Occasion of the
Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United
Nations**

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We, the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations, assembled at United Nations Headquarters on 24 October 1970 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter of the United Nations, now solemnly declare that:

1. In furtherance of the anniversary objectives of peace, justice and progress, we reaffirm our dedication to the Charter of the United Nations and our will to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter.

2. The United Nations, despite its limitations, has, in its role as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining the purposes mentioned in Article 1 of the Charter, made an important contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security, to developing friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to achieving international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. We reaffirm our deep conviction that the United Nations can provide a most effective means to strengthen the freedom and independence of nations.

3. In pursuance of the purposes of the Charter, we reaffirm our determination to respect the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States. We will exert our utmost efforts to develop such relations among all States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of the Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereign equality of States, the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, the principle that they shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means, the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter, and the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter. The progressive development and codification of international law, in which important progress was made during the first twenty-five years of the United Nations, should be

³ A/8118. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970*, document S/9957.

advanced in order to promote the rule of law among nations. In this connexion we particularly welcome the adoption today of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.⁴

4. Despite the achievements of the United Nations, a grave situation of insecurity still confronts the Organization and armed conflicts occur in various parts of the world, while at the same time the arms race and arms expenditure continue and a large part of humanity is suffering from economic under-development. We reaffirm our determination to take concrete steps to fulfil the central task of the United Nations—the preservation of international peace and security—since the solution to many other crucial problems, notably those of disarmament and economic development, is inseparably linked thereto, and to reach agreement on more effective procedures for carrying out United Nations peace-keeping consistent with the Charter. We invite all Member States to resort more often to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts by the means provided for in the Charter, notably through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement, making use as appropriate of the relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as through resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice.

5. On the threshold of the Disarmament Decade, we welcome the important international agreements which have already been achieved in the limitation of armaments, especially nuclear arms. Conscious of the long and difficult search for ways to halt and reverse the arms race and of the grave threat to international peace posed by the continuing development of sophisticated weapons, we look forward to the early conclusion of further agreements of this kind and to moving forward from arms limitation to a reduction of armaments and to disarmament everywhere, particularly in the nuclear field, with the participation of all nuclear Powers. We call upon all Governments to renew their determination to make concrete progress towards the elimination of the arms race and the achievement of the final goal—general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

6. We acclaim the role of the United Nations in the past twenty-five years in the process of the liberation of peoples of colonial, Trust and other Non-Self-Governing Territories. As a result of this welcome development, the number of sovereign States in the Organization has been greatly increased and colonial empires have virtually disappeared. Despite these achievements, many Territories and peoples continue to be denied their right to self-determination and independence, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), in deliberate and deplorable defiance of the United Nations and world opinion by certain recalcitrant States and by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. We reaffirm the inalienable right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence and condemn all actions which deprive any people of these rights. In recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom by all appropriate means at their disposal, we call upon all Governments to comply

in this respect with the provisions of the Charter, taking into account the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations in 1960. We re-emphasize that these countries and peoples are entitled, in their just struggle, to seek and to receive all necessary moral and material help in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

7. We strongly condemn the evil policy of *apartheid*, which is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and, like nazism, is contrary to the principles of the Charter. We reaffirm our determination to spare no effort, including support to those who struggle against it, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter, to secure the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa. We also condemn all forms of oppression and tyranny wherever they occur and racism and the practice of racial discrimination in all its manifestations.

8. The United Nations has endeavoured in its first twenty-five years to further the Charter objectives of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. The international conventions and declarations concluded under its auspices give expression to the moral conscience of mankind and represent humanitarian standards for all members of the international community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide constitute a landmark in international co-operation and in the recognition and protection of the rights of every individual without any distinction. Although some progress has been achieved, serious violations of human rights are still being committed against individuals and groups in several regions of the world. We pledge ourselves to a continued and determined struggle against all violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms of human beings, by eliminating the basic causes of such violations, by promoting universal respect for the dignity of all people without regard to race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular through greater use of the facilities provided by the United Nations in accordance with the Charter.

9. During the past twenty-five years, efforts have been made, by adopting specific measures and by fashioning and employing new institutions, to give concrete substance to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter, to create conditions of stability and well-being and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity. We are convinced that such economic and social development is essential to peace, international security and justice. The nations of the world have, therefore, resolved to seek a better and more effective system of international co-operation whereby the prevailing disparities may be banished and prosperity secured for all. International efforts for economic and technical co-operation must be on a scale commensurate with that of the problem itself. In this context, the activities of the United Nations system designed to secure the economic and social progress of all countries, in particular the developing countries, which have grown significantly in the past twenty-five years, should be further strengthened and

⁴ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

increased. Partial, sporadic and half-hearted measures will not suffice. On the occasion of this anniversary, we have proclaimed the 1970s to be the Second United Nations Development Decade, which coincides with and is linked to the Disarmament Decade, and have adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.⁵ We urge all Governments to give their full support to its most complete and effective implementation in order to realize the fundamental objectives of the Charter.

10. The new frontiers of science and technology demand greater international co-operation. We reaffirm our intention to make full use, *inter alia*, through the United Nations, of the unprecedented opportunities created by advances in science and technology for the benefit of peoples everywhere in such fields as outer space, the peaceful uses of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction and the improvement of the quality of the environment, so that the developed and developing countries can share equitably scientific and technical advances, thus contributing to the acceleration of economic development throughout the world.

11. The great increase in the membership of the Organization since 1945 testifies to its vitality; however, universality in terms of membership in the Organization has not yet been achieved. We express the hope that in the near future all other peace-loving States which accept and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter will become Members. It is furthermore desirable to find ways and means to strengthen the Organization's effectiveness in dealing with the growing volume and complexity of its work in all areas of its activities, and notably those relating to the strengthening of international peace and security, including a more rational division and co-ordination of work among the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system.

12. Mankind is confronted today by a critical and urgent choice: either increased peaceful co-operation and progress or disunity and conflict, even annihilation. We, the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations, solemnly observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, reaffirm our determination to do our utmost to ensure a lasting peace on earth and to observe the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter, and express full confidence that the actions of the United Nations will be conducive to the advancement of mankind along the road to peace, justice and progress.

*1883rd plenary meeting,
24 October 1970.*

2628 (XXV). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Seriously concerned that the continuation of the present grave and deteriorating situation in the Middle East constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized,

⁵ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

Deploing the continued occupation of the Arab territories since 5 June 1967,

Seriously concerned that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, which was unanimously adopted and which provides for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, has not yet been implemented,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

1. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied must be restored;

2. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of both the following principles:

(a) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(b) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

3. *Recognizes* that respect for the rights of the Palestinians is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

4. *Urges* the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), which provides for the peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, in all its parts;

5. *Calls upon* the parties directly concerned to instruct their representatives to resume contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East in order to enable him to carry out, at the earliest possible date, his mandate for the implementation of the Security Council resolution in all its parts;

6. *Recommends* to the parties that they extend the cease-fire for a period of three months in order that they may enter into talks under the auspices of the Special Representative with a view to giving effect to Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within a period of two months, and to the General Assembly as appropriate, on the efforts of the Special Representative and on the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

8. *Requests* the Security Council to consider, if necessary, making arrangements, under the relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the implementation of its resolution.

*1896th plenary meeting,
4 November 1970.*

2632 (XXV). Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the growth of its responsibilities and membership makes desirable a review of its procedures and the organization of its work,

Conscious of the fact that the United Nations is being increasingly called upon to meet new challenges and undertake new initiatives,

Mindful of the need to ensure that all important political and developmental items are discussed in the appropriate forum and continue to receive full consideration,

1. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to establish during its current session a Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, consisting of thirty-one Member States, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to study ways and means of improving the procedures and organization of the Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including the allocation of agenda items, the organization of work, documentation, rules of procedure and related questions, methods and practices, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

2. *Requests* the Governments of Member States to give the Committee all the assistance it may require in pursuance of the present resolution and to submit their views and suggestions to the Committee by 28 February 1971;

3. *Requests* the specialized agencies to provide any relevant information regarding the procedures applying to their respective organizations;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Committee in the performance of its task;

5. *Authorizes* the Committee to maintain and circulate summary records of its proceedings.

*1898th plenary meeting,
9 November 1970.*

* * *

At the 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly announced that he had appointed, in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the above resolution, the members of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly.

The Committee is composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, DENMARK, FRANCE, GREECE, INDIA, JAPAN, LEBANON, LIBERIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

2636 (XXV). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee,⁶ except with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Government of South Africa.

*1905th plenary meeting,
13 November 1970.*

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/8142.*

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.⁷

*1929th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2642 (XXV). Representation of China in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendation contained in its resolution 396 (V) of 14 December 1950 that, whenever more than one authority claims to be the Government entitled to represent a Member State in the United Nations and this question becomes the subject of controversy in the United Nations, the question should be considered in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the circumstances of each case,

Recalling further its decision in resolution 1668 (XVI) of 15 December 1961, in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question, which, in General Assembly resolutions 2025 (XX) of 17 November 1965, 2159 (XXI) of 29 November 1966, 2271 (XXII) of 28 November 1967, 2389 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 and 2500 (XXIV) of 11 November 1969, was affirmed as remaining valid,

Affirms again that this decision remains valid.

*1913th plenary meeting,
20 November 1970.*

2651 (XXV). Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2406 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 and 2575 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 concerning the holding of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁸ together with the provisional agenda prepared by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee,⁹

Being of the view that the Conference will contribute to the more effective dissemination of knowledge and technology concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy among Member States, especially among the developing countries,

1. *Endorses* the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the convening of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva in the autumn of 1971;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions and close co-operation of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the preparations for the Conference;

3. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee for its work in drawing up the provisional agenda for the Conference;

4. *Approves* the provisional agenda for the Conference;

⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/8142/Add.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 20, document A/8157.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex I.