# APPENDIX I

## ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As at 31 December 1965)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>DATE OF ADMISSION TO U.N.</th>
<th>TOTAL AREA *</th>
<th>ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>19 Nov. 1946</td>
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*Note: aNumbers represent rough estimates. bNumbers in parentheses indicate preliminary estimates.*
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date of Admission to U.N.</th>
<th>Total Area (Square Kilometres)</th>
<th>Estimated Population (in thousands)</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>5,000</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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</table>


* c Excluding data for Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

* e On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaysia (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

* f Excluding data for Jammu and Kashmir (the final status of which has not yet been determined), Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit and Baltistan. Population also excludes foreigners.

* g Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations, and the United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations.

* h Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.
APPENDIX II


CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS


The amendment to Article 23 enlarged the Security Council from 11 to 15 members.

The amended Article 27 provided that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61 enlarged the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 members.

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS
to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
to ensure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I
PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1
The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2
The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II
MEMBERSHIP

Article 3
The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4
1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5
A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6
A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III
ORGANS

Article 7
1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8
The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9
1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10
The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11
1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make re-
commendations with regard to any such question to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12
1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13
1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:
   a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
   b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 b above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14
Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15
1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports for the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16
The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17
1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting
Article 18
1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19
A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

PROCEDURE
Article 20
The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the
Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21
The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22
The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23
1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance, to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 24
1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25
The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26
In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27
1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

Amended text of Article 23 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:
1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance, to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

Amended text of Article 27 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:
1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members: provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)
members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28
1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29
The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30
The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31
Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32
Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of such a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI
PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33
1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34
The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35
1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.
3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36
1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.
2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.
3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37
1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.
2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38
Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII
ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39
The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act
of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40
In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41
The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed forces are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42
Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43
1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.
2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.
3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44
When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member’s armed forces.

Article 45
In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46
Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47
1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council’s military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.
2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee’s responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.
3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.
4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48
1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.
2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49
The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.
Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII
REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX
INTERNATIONALECONOMICANDSOCIAL
CO-OPERATION

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;

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

Article 56

All Members pledges themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be
vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61
1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62
1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63
1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

3 Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 61 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)
promotion of human rights, and such other commis-
sions as may be required for the performance of its
functions.

Article 69
The Economic and Social Council shall invite any
Member of the United Nations to participate, without
vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular
concern to that Member.

Article 70
The Economic and Social Council may make ar-
rangements for representatives of the specialized agen-
cies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations
and in those of the commissions established by it, and
for its representatives to participate in the deliberations
of the specialized agencies.

Article 71
The Economic and Social Council may make suit-
able arrangements for consultation with non-govern-
mental organizations which are concerned with matters
within its competence. Such arrangements may be
made with international organizations and, where
appropriate, with national organizations after con-
sultation with the Member of the United Nations
concerned.

Article 72
1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt
its own rules of procedure, including the method of
selecting its President.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet
as required in accordance with its rules, which shall
include provision for the convening of meetings on
the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI
DECLARATION REGARDING
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73
Members of the United Nations which have or as-
sume responsibilities for the administration of terri-
tories whose peoples have not yet attained a full mea-
sure of self-government recognize the principle that
the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are
paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation
to promote to the utmost, within the system of inter-
national peace and security established by the present
Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these
territories, and, to this end:
   a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the
   peoples concerned, their political, economic, so-
cial, and educational advancement, their just
   treatment, and their protection against abuses;
   b. to develop self-government, to take due account
   of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to
   assist them in the progressive development of their
   free political institutions, according to the particu-
lar circumstances of each territory and its peoples
   and their varying stages of advancement;
   c. to further international peace and security;
   d. to promote constructive measures of development,
to encourage research, and to co-operate with one
another and, when and where appropriate, with
specialized international bodies with a view to the
practical achievement of the social, economic, and
scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
   e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for
information purposes, subject to such limitation
as security and constitutional considerations may
require, statistical and other information of a
technical nature relating to economic, social, and
educational conditions in the territories for which
they are respectively responsible other than those
territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74
Members of the United Nations also agree that their
policy in respect of the territories to which this Chap-
ter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan
areas, must be based on the general principle of good-
neighbourliness, due account being taken of the inter-
ests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social,
economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII
INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75
The United Nations shall establish under its author-
ity an international trusteeship system for the ad-
ministration and supervision of such territories as may
be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agree-
ments. These territories are hereinafter referred to as
trust territories.

Article 76
The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in
accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations
laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall
be:
   a. to further international peace and security;
   b. to promote the political, economic, social, and
   educational advancement of the inhabitants of the
   trust territories, and their progressive develop-
ment towards self-government or independence
as may be appropriate to the particular circum-
stances of each territory and its peoples and the
freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned,
and as may be provided by the terms of each
trusteeship agreement;
   c. to encourage respect for human rights and for
   fundamental freedoms for all without distinction
as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to
encourage recognition of the interdependence of
the peoples of the world; and
   d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic,
and commercial matters for all Members of the
United Nations and their nationals, and also
equal treatment for the latter in the administra-
tion of justice, without prejudice to the attain-
ment of the foregoing objectives and subject to
the provisions of Article 80.
Article 77
1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:
   a. territories now held under mandate;
   b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
   c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78
The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79
The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80
1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81
The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82
There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83
1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.
2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.
3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84
It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85
1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.
2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII
THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86
1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:
   a. those Members administering trust territories;
   b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
   c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.
2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87
The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:
   a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88
The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Article 89
1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90
1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91
The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92
The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93
1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94
1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95
Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96
1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97
The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98
The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99
The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100
1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their
position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101
1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.
2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.
3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102
1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.
2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103
In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104
The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105
1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.
2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106
Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107
Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108
Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109
1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven Security Council members.

4 On 20 December 1965, the General Assembly decided, in accordance with Article 108, to adopt an amendment to paragraph 1 of Article 109 to replace the word "seven" in the first sentence by the word "nine" so that a vote by any "nine" (rather than any "seven") Security Council members would be required for a Council decision, in pursuance of paragraph 1, on the date and venue of a General Conference of United Nations Members to review the Charter.
of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX
RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110
1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratification deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111
The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I
ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2
The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3
1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4
1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5
1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.
2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6
Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7
1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.
2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8
The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9
At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10
1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.
2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.
3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11
If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12
1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.
2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.
3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.
4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13
1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.
2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.
3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.
4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14
Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15
A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16
1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.
2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.
Article 17
1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.
2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.
3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18
1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.
2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.
3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19
The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20
Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21
1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.
2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22
1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.
2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23
1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.
2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.
3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24
1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.
2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.
3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25
1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.
2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.
3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26
1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.
2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.
3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27
A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28
The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29
With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

Article 30
1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.
Article 31
1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.
2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.
3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.
5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.
6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32
1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.
2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.
3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.
4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.
5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.
6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.
7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.
8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33
The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.
Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37
Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38
1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:
   a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
   b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
   c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
   d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case ex aequo et bono, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III
PROCEDURE

Article 39
1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40
1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41
1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42
1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43
1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; abo all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44
1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the Government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

3. The oral proceedings shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45
The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President. If neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46
The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.
Article 47
1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48
The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49
The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50
The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51
During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52
After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53
1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.
2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54
1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55
1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.
2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56
1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57
If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58
The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59
The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60
The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61
1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.
2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.
3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.
4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.
5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62
1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.
2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63
1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.
2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64
Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV
ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65
1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.
2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66
1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.
2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.
3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67
The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68
In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V
AMENDMENT

Article 69
Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70
The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.
THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

SESSIONS IN 1965
Resumed Nineteenth Session: 1 September 1965.
Twentieth Regular Session: 21 September-22 December 1965.

OFFICERS
President, Nineteenth Session: Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana).
(Note: In the special circumstances prevailing during the General Assembly's nineteenth session, there was no opportunity to elect the Vice-Presidents, to elect the Officers of the Main Committees and hence to constitute the General Committee.)

President, Twentieth Regular Session: Amintore Fanfani (Italy).

Vice-Presidents, Twentieth Regular Session: Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, China, France, Guatemala, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Morocco, Paraguay, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; and (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies.

MAIN COMMITTEES

Seven Main Committees have been established under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, as follows:

- Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments) (First Committee)
- Special Political Committee
- Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)
- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)
- Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)
- Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

In addition to these seven Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

OFFICERS OF MAIN COMMITTEES

For information about Main Committee officers for the General Assembly's resumed nineteenth session, see NOTE above to section on the President of the nineteenth session.

At the Assembly's twentieth regular session, the officers of the Main Committees were as follows:

FIRST COMMITTEE
Chairman: Karoly Csatorday (Hungary).
Vice-Chairman: Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador).
Rapporteur: Ismail Fahmy (United Arab Republic).

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Chairman: Carlet R. Augusto (Haiti).
Vice-Chairman: Jose D. Ingles (Philippines).
Rapporteur: Hermod Lannung (Denmark).

SECOND COMMITTEE
Chairman: P. A. Forthomme (Belgium).
Vice-Chairman: Patricio Silva (Chile).
Rapporteur: Andrianampy Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar).

THIRD COMMITTEE
Chairman: Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico).
Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco).
Rapporteur: R. St. John MacDonald (Canada).

FOURTH COMMITTEE
Chairman: Majid Rahmema (Iran).
Vice-Chairman: Emmanuel Bruce (Togo).
Rapporteur: K. Natwar Singh (India).

FIFTH COMMITTEE
Chairman: Najib Bouziri (Tunisia).
Vice-Chairman: Pedro Olarte (Colombia).
Rapporteur: Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia).
SIXTH COMMITTEE
Chairman: Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic).
Vice-Chairman: Constantin Flitan (Romania).
Rapporteur: Gonzalo Alcivar (Ecuador).

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees of the Assembly: The General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE
The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Its members for the Assembly’s twentieth session were: Australia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Iceland, Madagascar, Syria, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The General Assembly has two standing committees: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions. Each consists of experts appointed in their individual capacities for a three-year term.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Members in 1965:
Appointed to serve until 31 December 1965: Raouf Boudjakdji (Algeria); Andre Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Agha Shahi (Pakistan).
Appointed to serve until 31 December 1966: Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands); Albert F. Bender (United States); Abdou Ciss (Senegal); Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil); Andre Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Raul A. J. Quijano (Argentina); Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Servanescu (Romania); Shilendra K. Singh (India); V. F. Ulanchev (USSR).

On 27 October 1965, the Assembly appointed Shilendra K. Singh (India) to serve from 27 October 1965 to 31 December 1965 to replace Agha Shahi (Pakistan) who had submitted his resignation on 14 September 1965.

On 13 December 1965, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1965: Abdou Ciss (Senegal); Andre Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Shilendra K. Singh (India). Each was appointed to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968.

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Members in 1965:
To serve until 31 December 1965: T. W. Cutts (Australia); James Gibson (United Kingdom); David Silveira da Mota (Brazil).
To serve until 31 December 1966: Birendra Narayam Chakravarty (India); Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru); V. G. Solodovnikov (USSR); Maurice Viaud (France).
To serve until 31 December 1967: Raymond T. Bowman (United States); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).

On 27 October 1965, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1965: James Gibson (United Kingdom), Louis-Denis Hudson (Canada) and David Silveira da Mota (Brazil). Each was appointed to serve for the period 1 January 1966–31 December 1968.

On 21 December 1965, the Assembly appointed Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India) to serve from 21 December 1965 to 31 December 1966 to replace Birendra Narayan Chakravarty (India) who had submitted his resignation on 6 December 1965.

Members for 1966: Raymond T. Bowman (United States); Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Louis-Denis Hudson (Canada); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland); David Silveira da Mota (Brazil); V. G. Solodovnikov (USSR), Maurice Viaud (France).

SUBSIDIARY, AD HOC AND RELATED BODIES

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were either in existence or functioning in 1965, or else were established during the General Assembly's twentieth session held between 21 September and 22 December 1965. Those bodies marked * were set up or began to function during 1965, and those marked † were discontinued in 1965.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations*
Disarmament Commission
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Working Group of the Whole*
UNITED NATIONS:

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
Sub-Committee on Petitions
Working Group
Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia
Sub-Committee on Aden
Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana
Sub-Committee I
Sub-Committee II
Sub-Committee III
United Nations Representative for the Supervision of Elections in the Cook Islands
Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
Peace Observation Commission
Collective Measures Committee
Panel of Military Experts
Committee for the International Co-operation Year
Special Committee on the South African Government's Policies of Apartheid
Sub-Committee on Petitions
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa*
Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola
United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Jordan
Ad Hoc Committee on Oman
United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Trade and Development Board
Committee on Commodities*
Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities*
Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes*
United Nations Committee on Tungsten*
Committee on Manufactures*
Group on Preferences*
Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade*
Committee on Shipping*
Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities
United Nations Development Programme*
United Nations Special Fund†
Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development*
Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund
United Nations Institute for Training and Research*
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Executive Committee on the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights*
Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
United Nations Staff Pension Committee
Investments Committee
Board of Auditors
Panel of External Auditors
Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*
United Nations Administrative Tribunal
Committee on Application for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements
International Law Commission
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter
Committee on Government Replies on the Question of Defining Aggression
Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources
Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States
Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law†
Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law*

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented on the Interim Committee. The Committee did not meet in 1965.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
The Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations was set up at the General Assembly's nineteenth session on 18 February 1965, under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly, who was authorized to appoint the members of the Committee, with the collaboration of the Secretary-General.

The Special Committee met in 1965, between 26 March and 15 June and between 16 and 31 August.

Members and Chief Representatives in 1965
Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak.
Algeria: Tewfik Bouattoura.
Argentina: Lucio Garcia del Solar.
Australia: Patrick Shaw.
Austria: Kurt Waldheim.
Brazil: Jose Sette Camara.
Canada: Paul Tremblay.
Czechoslovakia: Jiri Hajek.
El Salvador: Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre.
Ethiopia: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy.
France: Roger Seydoux.
Hungary: Karoly Csatorday.
India: B. N. Chakravarty.
Iraq: Adrian M. Pachachi.
Italy: Piero Vinci.
Japan: Akira Matsuji.
Mauritania: Ahmed-Baba Miske.
Mexico: Francisco Cuevas Cancino.
Netherlands: J. G. de Beus.
Nigeria: Chief S. O. Adebo.
Pakistan: Syed Amjad Ali.
Poland: Bohdan Lewandowski.
Romania: Mihail Haseganu.
Sierra Leone: Gershon B. O. Collier.
Spain: Manuel Aznar.
Sweden: Sverker C. Astrom.
Thailand: Upadit Pachariyangkun.
USSR: N. T. Fedorenko.
United Arab Republic: Mohamed Awad El-Kony.
United Kingdom: Lord Caradon.
Venezuela: Carlos Sosa Rodriguez.
Yugoslavia: Danilo Lekic.

Chairman: President of the Nineteenth Session of the General Assembly: Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana).

On 15 December 1965, the General Assembly asked the Special Committee to continue its work, and invited it to elect its officers from among its members.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
The Disarmament Commission held 33 meetings between 26 April 1965 and 15 June 1965. All the Members of the United Nations are members of the Commission.
Chairman in 1965: Mohamed Awad El-Kony (United Arab Republic).

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE
The Committee held its seventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 8 October 1965. The members and chief representatives were:

Argentina. Representative: Lucio Garcia del Solar.
Austria. Representatives: Kurt Waldheim, Chairman, Franz Schmid.
Belgium. Representatives: Roger Denorme, Erik Bal.
Brazil. Representatives: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos, Rapporteur, Jooa Augusto de Medicis.
Chad. Representative: Jerome Doubanger.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has two Sub-Committees: the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee. Each member of the Committee is represented on both Sub-Committees.

At its sixth session (in October/November 1964) the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space decided to set up a Working Group of the Whole to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration of peaceful uses of outer space.

The Working Group did not meet in 1965.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE
The Sub-Committee did not meet in 1965.

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 8 February 1965. Its members and representatives were as follows:

Brazil: Luiz Cintra do Prado.
Canada: W. B. Lewis.
France: Bertrand Goldschmidt.
India: Homi J. Bhabha.
USSR: V. S. Emelyanov.
United Kingdom: Sir William Penney.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The Committee held its fifteenth session at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, from 15 to 23 November 1965. Its members and chief representatives were as follows:

Argentina: Dan Beninson.
Australia: D. J. Stevens, Chairman.
Belgium: J. A. Cohen.
Brazil: Crodowaldo Pavan.
Canada: G. C. Butler.
Czechoslovakia: Ferdinand Hercik.
France: Henri P. Jammet.
India: A. R. Gopal Ayengar, Vice-Chairman.
Japan: Kempo Tsukamoto.
Mexico: Manuel Martinez-Baez.
Sweden: R. M. Sievert.
USSR: A. M. Kuzin.
United Arab Republic: M. E. A. El-Kharadly.
United Kingdom: Sir William Penney.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Members and Representatives in 1965

Cambodia.* Representative: Huot Sambath (Second Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Thouct Vuthi, Chhuan Sambor.
Chile. Representative: Javier Illanes. Alternate: Hernan Sanchez.
Italy. Representative: Piero Vinci. Alternates: Ludo-vico Carducci-Artenisio, Vincenzo Zito.
Mali. Representatives: Sori Coulibaly (Chairman), Mamadou Moctar Thiam, Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau.
Tunisia. Representatives: Taieb Slim, Sadjou Bouzayen, Mohamed Gherib.
Uruguay. Representative: Carlos Maria Velazquez (First Vice-Chairman). Alternate: Mateo Marques-Sere.

* On 20 September 1965, in a letter to the Secretary-General, Cambodia announced its intention of withdrawing from the Special Committee. Afghanistan replaced Cambodia on this Committee as from 21 December 1965.

The Special Committee has a Sub-Committee on Petitions and a Working Group. In addition to these it has a Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia, a Sub-Committee on Aden, a Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana and Sub-Committees I, II and III which examine conditions in other territories and certain other items.

SUB-COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS

Members in 1965: Australia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar (Chairman), Poland, Tunisia, Venezuela (Chairman).

WORKING GROUP

In 1965, the Working Group of the Special Com-
mittee of 24 consisted of the Bureau (the officers of the Special Committee) and the representatives of Bulgaria, Iraq, Italy and Sierra Leone.

The Bureau consisted of the following officers of the Special Committee: The Chairman (the representative of Mali), the First Vice-Chairman (the representative of Uruguay), the Second Vice-Chairman (the representative of Cambodia), the Rapporteur (the representative of India).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Members in 1965: Mali (Chairman), Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Syria, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ADEN
Members in 1965: Cambodia (Chairman), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF GOOD OFFICES ON BRITISH GUIANA
Members in 1965: Mali (Chairman), Tunisia, Uruguay.

SUB-COMMITTEE I
Members in 1965: Denmark, Ethiopia (Chairman), Mali, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia (Rapporteur).

SUB-COMMITTEE III
Members in 1965: Australia, Cambodia (Chairman), Chile, India, Iraq, Poland, Sierra Leone, United States.

SUB-COMMITTEE III
Members in 1965: Bulgaria, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Uruguay (Chairman), Venezuela.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS IN THE COOK ISLANDS
Omar A. H. Adeel.

PANEL FOR INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION
The Panel was established by the General Assembly in 1949 (by resolution 268 D (III)) and consists of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, to serve a term of five years.

PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION
Members in 1965: China, Czechoslovakia (Rapporteur), France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan (Vice-Chairman), Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay (Chairman).

On 21 December 1965, the General Assembly reappointed these members of the Commission for the years 1966 and 1967.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE
Members in 1965: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

PANEL OF MILITARY EXPERTS
The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 3 November 1950 (resolution 377(V)) called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request to Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the General Assembly.

COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR
Members in 1965
Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Alternate: Jose Cavillo Trevino, Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES OF APARTHEID
Members in 1965
Costa Rica. Representative: Fernando Volio Jimenez (Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Jose Maria Aguirre, Mrs. Emilia Barish.


SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
Members in 1965: Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria (Chairman), Philippines.

COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA
Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA
Members: Bolivia, Dahomey, Finland, Malaysia, Sudan.
The Sub-Committee reported to both the General Assembly and the Security Council in 1961 and 1962 and adjourned sine die after consideration of its report to the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (UNCURK)
Members in 1965
Chile. Representative: Roberto Suarez Barros (until 14 January 1965).

COMMITTEE OF UNCURK
Members: Australia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)
During 1965, the Force was composed of units voluntarily contributed by the following United Nations Member States: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia.
Comrand of UNEF: Major-General Syenno Sarmiento (until 28 December 1965), Major-General Indar Jit Rikhye (from 28 December 1965).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE
Members: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, Pakistan, serving under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

UNITED NATIONS NCONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE
Members in 1965
France. Representative: Claude Arnaud.
Turkey. Representative: Vahap Asioglu (until 10 July 1965), Vecdi Turel.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
Commissioner-General: Laurence Michelmore.
Deputy Commissioner-General: John Reddaway.

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA
Members in 1965
France. Representative: Jacques Bourgoin.
Turkey. Representative: General Shahap Gurler.
United Arab Republic. Representative: Abbas Sidky.
United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Derek Riches.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, JORDAN
Pier P. Spinelli.

Ad Hoc Committee on Oman
Members in 1965: Afghanistan (Chairman), Costa Rica, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal.
The Committee did not meet in 1965.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY
Members: Brazil, Iceland, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland.
This Committee adjourned sine die on 5 August 1952.

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development consists of those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
APPENDIX III

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and consists of 55 members elected from the following four groups of States:

Group A: 22 of the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Republic of Viet-Nam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Group B: 18 of the following States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: 9 of the following States: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Group D: 6 of the following States: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The members of the Board are elected at each regular session of the Conference and serve until the election of their successors.

BOARD MEMBERS IN 1965

Group A: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Group B: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Uruguay.

Group D: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.

BOARD'S OFFICERS DURING 1965

On 5 and 7 April 1965, the Board elected the following as its officers:

President: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan).
Vice-Presidents: Manuel Aznar (Spain), Koh Chiba (Japan), Armand V. Fabela (Philippines), A. P. Fleming (Australia)*, Mario Franzi (Italy), Placido Garcia Reynoso (Mexico), Mihail Haseganu (Romania), Jaroslav Kohout (Czechoslovakia), Fernando Ortiz Sanz (Bolivia), Dey Ould Sidi Baba (Morocco).
Rapporteur: Akili B. C. Danieli (United Republic of Tanzania).

* Designated Acting President during the Second Session of the Board.

BUREAU OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Officers of the Trade and Development Board form the Bureau of the Board.

SESSIONS DURING 1965

During 1965, the Trade and Development Board held three sessions as follows:


Members and Chief Representatives at First Session of Board

The members and chief representatives at the first session of the Trade and Development Board, held at United Nations Headquarters, from 5 to 30 April 1965, were:

The members and chief representatives at Special Session of the Board

The members and chief representatives at the special session of the Trade and Development Board, held at United Nations Headquarters on 28 October and the morning of 29 October 1965, were:


At resumed second session.

** At resumed second session only; was accredited as Advisor at second session.

Members and Chief Representatives

At Special Session of the Board

The members and chief representatives at the special session of the Trade and Development Board, held at United Nations Headquarters on 28 October and the morning of 29 October 1965, were:


Members and Chief Representatives

At Special Session of the Board

The members and chief representatives at the special session of the Trade and Development Board, held at United Nations Headquarters on 28 October and the morning of 29 October 1965, were:


SESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

During its first session (5-30 April 1965), the Board created two sessional committees of the whole and two working parties, as follows:

Sessional Committee on Terms of Reference of the Committee of the Board

Sessional Committee on the Programme of Work
During its second session (24 August-15 September 1965 and 25-27 and 29 October 1965), the Board set up one sessional committee of the whole to consider the report of the Board’s Committee on Commodities, the report of the Committee on Manufactures, and the report of the Special Committee on Preferences.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD
AND TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

On 29 April 1965, the Trade and Development Board set up the Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities, to replace the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA).

This Advisory Committee consists of:
(a) a person elected by the Trade and Development Board, as Chairman of the Committee
(b) a person specifically concerned with agricultural primary commodities nominated by FAO
(c) a person nominated by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
(d) a person particularly concerned with non-agricultural primary commodities
(e) a person of wide experience in the problems confronting countries undergoing development, the economies of which are primarily dependent on the production and international marketing of primary commodities
(f) a person particularly familiar with the problems of state trading in primary commodities
(g) a person with special knowledge and experience in the problems relating to primary commodities in major consuming countries

(Members of the Committee indicated by * are appointed by the Board upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.)

The Committee did not meet in 1965.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The following are the main standing or permanent subsidiaries of the Trade and Development Board:

Committee on Commodities
Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities
Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes
United Nations Committee on Tungsten
Committee on Manufactures
Group on Preferences
Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade
Committee on Shipping

Among the ad hoc subsidiaries of the Trade and Development Board in existence during 1965 were the following:

Special Committee on Preferences
Officers of Committee on Commodities  
Chairman: T. C. M. Eneli (Nigeria).  
Vice-Chairmen: P. T. Eastham (Canada), Gabriel Giraldo (Colombia), Karel Netolicky (Czechoslovakia), Eyvind Moe (Denmark), Peter Veress (Hungary), Mohammad-Ali Jaferi (Iran), Fumihiko Suzuki (Japan), Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar), Somphorn Thepsithar (Thailand), Carlos A. D’Ascoli (Venezuela).  
Rapporteur: Andre Regnier (Belgium).

The Officers listed above form the Bureau of the Committee.

PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES  
The Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities—an inter-sessional subsidiary of the Committee on Commodities—consists of 28 members.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES  
Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Republic of Viet-Nam.

UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN  
Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES  
The Committee on Manufactures consists of 45 members, 18 from “Group A” members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from “Group B” members, 7 from “Group C” members and 5 from “Group D” members of the Conference.

Members*  
Group A: Algeria, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, India, Israel, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Group B: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Uruguay.

Group D: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, USSR.

* At its first session (5-30 April 1965), the Trade and Development Board decided that the 45th member should at a later session be elected from "Group B" members of the Board.

The chief representatives at the first session (first part) of the Committee on Manufactures, held in Geneva, from 10 to 20 August 1965, were:  

(The second part of the first session of the Committee on Manufactures was due to be held early in 1966.)

Officers of Committee on Manufactures  
Chairman: Julio Faesler (Mexico).  
Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur: (to be elected at the second part of the first session of the Committee).

The Officers listed above form the Bureau of the Committee.

Group on Preferences. The Group on Preferences, set up as a subsidiary by the Committee on Manufactures in August 1965, was scheduled to hold its first meeting in mid-1966.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Switzerland, Syria, Uganda, USSR.
United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

In 1965 the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade consisted of the following 45 members (18 from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from "Group B" members, 7 from "Group C" members and 5 from "Group D" members):

Group A: Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, India, Israel, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

Group B: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

Group D: Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The chief representatives at the first part of the first session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade, held in Geneva, from 6 to 22 December 1965, were:


(The second part of the first session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade was due to meet in the early part of 1966.)

Officers of Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade
Chairman: J. Everts (Netherlands).
Vice-Chairmen: S. Matsui (Japan), L. Mwanga (Uganda), L. Psel (Czechoslovakia), L. P. Lindenberg Sette (Brazil), B. N. Swarup (India).
Rapporteur: J. C. Aria (Argentina).

The Officers listed above form the Bureau of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

In 1965 the Committee on Shipping consisted of the following 45 members (18 from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from "Group B" members, 7 from "Group C" members and 5 from "Group D" members):


Group B: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Uruguay.

Group D: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.

The chief representatives at the first session of the Committee on Shipping, held in Geneva, from 8 to 23 November 1965, were:

OFFICERS OF COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING
Chairman: C. H. J. Amaratunga (Ceylon).
Vice-Chairmen: M. El-Hefnaouy (United Arab Republic); H. J. H. Janssen (Netherlands); M. J. Margarines de Mello (Uruguay); K. A. O. Morson (Ghana); J. Robert (France).
Rapporteur: A. Sokolik (Czechoslovakia).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES
The governmental representatives comprising the Special Committee on Preferences were appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with a recommendation contained in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964.


The Special Committee ceased to exist after its report was submitted to the Committee on Manufactures (which set up a Group on Preferences in August 1965 as a subsidiary of the Committee on Manufactures) and to the Trade and Development Board.

AD HOC WORKING PARTY ON THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF COMMODITY TRADE
The Ad Hoc Working Party on the International Organization of Commodity Trade was set up by the Trade and Development Board on 27 April 1965. Its membership was composed of government experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in consultation with Governments and in accordance with the distribution patterns already adopted for the convening of groups of experts recommended in the Final Act of the Conference.

Members in 1965
Members attending the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Party in 1965 were:

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
The United Nations Development Programme was established by the General Assembly on 22 November 1965, with effect from 1 January 1966, by combining the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. (For further details, see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, p. 850.)

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND
On 22 November 1965, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Special Fund, which it had set up on 14 October 1958, should be combined with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme as from 1 January 1966. When it was in existence in the form originally established in 1958, the Special Fund also reported to the Economic and Social Council. (For further details, see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, p. 851.)

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON A UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
Members: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Committee reports both to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council. The Committee did not meet in 1965.
UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH AND
TRAINING INSTITUTE (UNITAR)

The United Nations Research and Training Institute (UNITAR) was established in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963 and came into existence in 1965 upon the Secretary-General’s promulgation of the Institute’s Statute. The Executive Director of the Institute reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council. (See also below under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF UNITAR

The members of UNITAR’s Board of Trustees consist of: (a) those appointed in their personal capacities by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) ex officio members.

Members in 1965

Appointed: Ralph J. Bunche (Secretariat); Harlan Cleveland (United States); C. Deshmukh (India); Henning Friis (Denmark); S. Fukushima (Japan); Kermit Gordon (United States—replaced Harlan Cleveland on 14 September 1965); Mahmoud M. Hammad (United Arab Republic); Felipe Herrera (Chile); Julius G. Kiano (Kenya); Manfred Lachs (Poland); Z. K. Mathews (South Africa); Jiri Nosek (Secretariat); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela); Claude Ryan (Canada); Raymond Scheyven (Belgium); Roger Seydoux (France); Mehdi Vakil (Iran); Kenneth Younger, Chairman (United Kingdom).

Ex Officio: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly; the President of the Economic and Social Council; the Executive Director of UNITAR.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Gabriel d’Arboussier.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children’s Fund, established by the General Assembly, also reports to the Economic and Social Council (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: Felix Schnyder.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Members in 1965: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada (Chairman), China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iran (Vice-Chairman), Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom (Rapporteur), United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

On 20 December 1965, the General Assembly decided to establish, in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, a 17-member Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1968.

Members: Canada, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ASSEMBLY

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly consists of all Members of the United Nations and meets as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly to enable Governments to announce voluntary contribution pledges for the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. States which are members of specialized agencies but which are not also United Nations Members are invited to attend to announce their pledges to these two refugee programmes.

UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 21 members as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (2 from members elected by the General Assembly, 2 from those appointed by the Secretary-General, 2 from those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by Staff Pension Committees of the other member organizations of the Pension Fund (2 each by the following: the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency; and 1 each by the following: the World Meteorological Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; and the International Telecommunication Union).

The Board did not meet in 1965.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

United Nations


International Labour Organisation


Food and Agriculture Organization
Representing the Participants. Representative: E. S. Abensour. Alternates: O. Fugalli, F. E. Popper.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Health Organization
Representing the Governing Body. Representative: Dr. B. D. B. Layton.
Representing the Participants. Representative: Dr. V. E. Zammit-Tabona. Alternate: Dr. G. Petitpierre.

International Civil Aviation Organization

International Atomic Energy Agency
Representing the Executive Head. Representative: Muneer-Uddin Khan. Alternate: P. Szasz.

World Meteorological Organization

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
Representing the Executive Head. Representative: J. Roullier. Alternate: Miss Dorothy White.

International Telecommunication Union

UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE
The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years.

MEMBERS
Appointed by Assembly to serve until 31 December 1967: Members: Albert F. Bender (United States); Jose Espinoza (Chile); James Gibson (United Kingdom). Alternates: Shilendra K. Singh (India); Brian J. Lynch (New Zealand); Jean-Claude Renaud (France).

Appointed by Secretary-General until further notice:

Elected by participants to serve until 31 December 1967: Members: Alfred Landau; Marc Schreiber; Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien. Alternates: Isaac Godin; Sturges B. Shields; A. J. Friedgut.

INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE
The members of the Investments Committee are appointed by the Secretary-General for three-year terms after consultation with the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

Members in 1965
Serving until 31 December 1967: Eugene R. Black, Roger de Candolle, R. McAllister Lloyd (Chairman), George A. Murphy, B. K. Nehru, Jacques Rueff.

BOARD OF AUDITORS
The three members of the Board of Auditors are appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members in 1965
Auditor-General of Netherlands (until 30 June 1965); First President of the Audit Office of Belgium (from 1 July 1965); Auditor-General of Colombia; Auditor-General of Pakistan.

On 27 October 1965, the General Assembly re-appointed the Auditor-General of Colombia for a three-year term beginning 1 July 1966.

PANEL OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS
The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO EXAMINE THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
On 13 December 1965, the General Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to consist of 14 Member States chosen by the President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly on an equitable geographical basis.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Senegal, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES
Members in 1965. The Permanent Representatives of the following United Nations Member States, serv-
ing in their personal capacities: Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Members in 1965
To serve until 31 December 1965: James W. Barco (United States); Lord Crook (United Kingdom).
To serve until 31 December 1966: Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay); Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden).
To serve until 31 December 1967: Mme Paul Bastid (France); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); R. Venkataraman (India).

On 13 December 1965, the Assembly appointed Lord Crook (United Kingdom) and Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States), each for a three-year term covering the period 1 January 1966-31 December 1968.

Members for 1966: Mme Paul Bastid (France); Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden); Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States); R. Venkataraman (India).

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGMENTS

The Committee is composed of representatives of those States which were members of the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the General Assembly.

Members from 22 September 1965* (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's eighteenth regular session): Belgium, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

* The Committee did not meet prior to 22 September 1965.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Law Commission consists of persons of recognized competence in international law elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Any vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

On 18 May 1965, the Commission elected Mohammed Bedjaoui, of Algeria, to complete the term of office of Victor Kanga, of Cameroon, who had resigned.

Members in 1965: Roberto Ago (Italy); Gilberto Amado (Brazil); Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia) Chair-
man; Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria); Herbert W. Briggs (United States); Marcel Cadieux (Canada); Erik Castren (Finland); Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic); Taslim O. Elias (Nigeria) Rapporteur; Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga (Uruguay) First Vice-Chairman; Manfred Lachs (Poland); Liu Chieh (China); Antonio de Luna (Spain); Radhabinod Pal (India); Angel M. Paredes (Ecuador); Obed Pessou (Senegal); Paul Reuter (France) Second Vice-Chairman; Shabtai Rosenne (Israel); Jose Maria Ruda (Argentina); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); G. I. Tunkin (USSR); Alfred Verdross (Austria); Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom); Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER

All Members of the United Nations are members of this Committee.

Officers in 1965: Chairman: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan); Vice-Chairman: Jose Luis Redondo (Costa Rica); Rapporteur: Kurt Waldheim (Austria).

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REPLIES ON THE QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

This Committee is composed of those Member States which served on the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the Assembly.

Members to 22 September 1965 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's eighteenth regular session): *:
Argentina. Representative: Carlos Alberto Goni Demarchi.
Chile. Representative: Javier Illanes, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Carlos Alberto Lievano, Felipe Vega-Gomez, Jose Martino Segui.
Cyprus. Representative: Zenon Rossides, Vice-Chairman.
Venezuela. Representative: Tulio Alvarado.

* In the special circumstances prevailing during the General Assembly's nineteenth session there was no opportunity to elect the Vice-Presidents, to elect the Officers of the Main Committees and hence to constitute the General Committee.
† Ghana's membership was based on Presidency at Assembly's nineteenth session.

Membership from 22 September 1965 (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's twentieth session): Belgium, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

**COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES**

Members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

The Commission did not meet in 1965.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES**

Members: Argentina, Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee did not meet in 1965.

On 20 December 1965, the General Assembly decided to reconstitute the Special Committee so that it would consist of the States mentioned above, with the addition of Algeria, Chile, Kenya and Syria.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Members and Representatives in 1965:
Afghanistan: Farouk Farhang.
Belgium: Erik Bal, Rapporteur.
Ecuador: Gonzalo Alcivar.
Hungary: Arpad Prandler.
Ireland: Patrick F. Power.

On 20 December 1965, the Special Committee ceased to exist with the submission of its report to the General Assembly.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

On 20 December 1965, the Assembly decided to establish this Advisory Committee, to be composed of 10 Member States appointed every three years by the General Assembly.

Members for 1966-1968: Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Hungary, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

**THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

In 1965, the Security Council consisted of 11 Members of the United Nations. Five were the permanent members of the Council, and the remaining six were non-permanent members, elected for two-year terms of office by the General Assembly, in accordance with the terms of the original text of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter which went into effect on 24 October 1945.

On 31 August 1965, there came into force an amendment to Article 23 whereby the number of the Council's non-permanent members was increased from six to ten, thus raising the total number of Council members from 11 to 15.

Elections for the enlarged Council were held in December 1965. Those elected were to take office on 1 January 1966.

**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1965**

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
Non-Permanent Members: Bolivia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Uruguay.

On 10 December 1965, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Bulgaria and Mali, each to serve for a two-year term ending 31 December 1967, to
replace Bolivia, Ivory Coast and Malaysia whose terms of office were due to expire on 31 December 1965. The Assembly also agreed to extend the term of Jordan for an additional year, until 31 December 1966, in accordance with an understanding reached on 30 December 1964 which was contingent upon the necessary ratifications being forthcoming in 1965 to give effect to the Charter amendments for enlarging the Council.1

Also on 10 December 1965, the Assembly elected Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria and Uganda to fill the four additional seats on the Security Council created as a result of the amendment to Article 23 of the United Nations Charter to enlarge the Council. Lots were drawn on 10 and 13 December to decide on the terms of office of these additional four members. As a result of these decisions, the membership for 1966 was set as indicated below.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1966
Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members:
To serve until 31 December 1966: Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Uganda, Uruguay.
To serve until 31 December 1967: Argentina, Bulgaria, Japan, Mali, Nigeria.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1965
The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabet listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1965:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Liu Chieh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Roger Seydoux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>Arsene Assouan Usher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Abdul Monem Rifa'i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Radhakrishna Ramani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>J. G. de Beus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>N. T. Fedorenko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Lord Caradon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Arthur J. Goldberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Hector Payse Reyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Fernando Ortiz Sanz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Liu Chieh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee met fortnightly throughout 1965. The first meeting was held on 7 January 1965 and the last on 23 December 1965.


DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

STANDING COMMITTEES

There are two standing committees: the Committee of Experts (established in 1946, to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Security Council); and the Committee on the Admission of New Members. Each is composed of representatives of all Council members.

AD HOC BODIES

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA
Members: Australia, Belgium, United States.
On 1 April 1951, the Commission adjourned sine die.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)
Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General Odd Bull.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN
Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

UNITED NATIONS INDIA-PAKISTAN OBSERVATION MISSION
Chief Officer: Major-General Bruce F. Macdonald.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON INDIA-PAKISTAN WITHDRAWALS
Brigadier-General Tulio Marambio.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA
The Sub-Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.) It adjourned sine die after consideration of its reports at the General Assembly's sixteenth session in January 1962.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES OF APARTHEID
The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Carlos Alfredo Bernardes.

(For a list of United Nations Member States which have contributed personnel to the Force, see above, pp. 209-10.)

UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR ON CYPRUS
Galo Plaza Lasso (until 30 December 1965).

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Jose Antonio Mayobre.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by the General Assembly. In 1965, the Economic and Social Council consisted of 18 Members of the United Nations, each elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term of office, in accordance with the original text of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter which went into effect on 24 October 1945.

On 31 August 1965 there came into force an amended version of Article 61 whereby the membership of the Council was increased from 18 to 27.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1965
To serve until 31 December 1965: Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, USSR, United Kingdom.
To serve until 31 December 1966: Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq, Luxembourg.
To serve until 31 December 1967: Canada, Gabon, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, United States.

On 15 December 1965, the General Assembly elected Czechoslovakia, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, USSR and the United Kingdom, each to serve for a three-year term ending on 31 December 1968, to replace the six members whose terms of office expired on 31 December 1965.

Also on 15 December 1965, the Assembly elected Cameroon, Dahomey, Greece, India, Morocco, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela to fill eight of the nine additional seats of the Economic and Social Council created as a result of the amendment to Article 61 of the United Nations Charter. On 18 December 1965, the Assembly elected Iran as the ninth additional member of the Council. Lots were drawn to decide on the terms of office of these additional nine members, as follows:
To serve until 31 December 1966: Greece, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania.
To serve until 31 December 1967: Cameroon, Dahomey, India.
To serve until 31 December 1968: Iran, Morocco, Venezuela.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1966
Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone.
Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

SESSIONS IN 1965
The Council held two sessions in 1965, as follows:
Thirty-Ninth Session, held in Geneva from 20 June to 31 July 1965, and resumed at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 to 23 November and 20 to 21 December 1965.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1965
President: Akira Matsui (Japan).
First Vice-President: Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq).
Second Vice-President: Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia).

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER RELATED ORGANS

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
Subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council are of five types: sessional committees, functional commissions, regional economic commissions, standing committees and ad hoc committees. In addition, the Council has established an Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. (For details, see below.)

OTHER RELATED BODIES
A number of other United Nations organs, though not established by the Economic and Social Council, report in various ways to the Council. (For details, see below.)

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES
In 1965, the membership of the Economic and Social Council's sessional committees consisted of the 18 members of the Council, and, pending the enlargement of the Council to 27 members, nine additional States to serve on these sessional committees for one year. The nine additional States in 1965 were: Cameroon, Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania. As from 1966, the sessional committees were to consist of the Council's 27 members.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1965
The following were the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council in 1965:
Economic Committee
Social Committee
Co-ordination Committee

OFFICERS OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1965
Economic Committee. Chairman: Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq).
Social Committee. Chairman: Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia).
Co-ordination Committee. Chairman: Alberto Arco-Parro (Peru); Acting Chairman: Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUBSIDIARIES
The Economic and Social Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission.
Two of them, the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission, meet once every two years.
The following meet annually: Social Commission; Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Commission on the Status of Women; Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
The Statistical Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-year term.

Members in 1965
To serve until 31 December 1965: Canada, China, Ireland, Japan, USSR, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1967: Australia, Brazil, China,* India, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic.
To serve until 31 December 1968: France, Hungary, Norway, Panama, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

* The Economic and Social Council elected China on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.


The following members of the Commission were elected by the Economic and Social Council on 24 March 1965, to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1969 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1965: Belgium, Canada, Japan, Morocco, USSR, United States.

Members for 1966 and 1967: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Ukrainian SSR,
USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

**POPULATION COMMISSION**
The Population Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-year term.

Members in 1965
To serve until 31 December 1965: El Salvador, Japan, Syria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1967: China, France, Ghana, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR.
To serve until 31 December 1968: Australia, Austria, India, Netherlands, Panama, Yugoslavia.


On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1969 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1965: Cameroon, Japan, Peru, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Members for 1966 and 1967: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, China, France, Ghana, India, Japan, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

**SOCIAL COMMISSION**
The Commission consisted of 21 members, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years.

Members in 1965
To serve until 31 December 1965: Austria, France, Gabon, Iraq, Malaysia, USSR, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1966: Argentina, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Mauritania,* United Kingdom, Uruguay.
To serve until 31 December 1967: Bulgaria, Cuba, Honduras, Mali, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic.

* The Economic and Social Council elected Mauritania on 24 March to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.


On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected China, France, Israel, the Netherlands, the USSR, the United States and Upper Volta to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1965.

Members for 1966: Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Honduras, Israel, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

**COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**
The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1965 each elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years.

Members in 1965
To serve until 31 December 1965: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Liberia, Ukrainian SSR, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1966: Austria, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom.
APPENDIX III

To serve until 31 December 1967: France, India, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Philippines, USSR.


On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Argentina, Chile, New Zealand, Senegal, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR and the United States to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1965.

Members for 1966: Argentina, Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The members of the Sub-Commission are elected by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of their Governments. The members serve in their individual capacities as experts, rather than as governmental representatives.

Members in 1965

The following members and alternates attended the seventeenth session of the Sub-Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 29 January 1965: Morris B. Abram; C. Clyde Ferguson, Alternate (United States); Mohammed Awaad (United Arab Republic). Peter Calvo-Coresi, Rapporteur (United Kingdom). Francesco Capotorti (Italy). Jose D. Ingles (Philippines). Pierre Juvigny (France). Wojciech Ketrzynski, Vice-Chairman (Poland). Arcot Krishnaswami (India). Eugeny Nassinovsky (USSR). Mohammed Abu Rannat (Sudan). Voitto Saario (Finland). Hernan Santa Cruz, Chairman; Ramon Huidobro, Alternate (Chile). Eduard Schiller (Austria). Manuel Tello Macias (Mexico).

Members for 1966


On 28 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities from 14 to 18 members. (Elections were to take place in the Commission on Human Rights.)

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO BE FREE FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

The Commission on Human Rights has set up a Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile.

Members in 1964 and 1965:


Ad Hoc COMMITTEE ON PERIODIC REPORTS

The Committee did not meet in 1965.

Members: Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, the Philippines, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission in 1965 consisted of 21 members elected by the Council, from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of (a) countries which were important producers of opium or coca leaves; (6) countries which were important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs; and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constituted an important problem.

Members in 1965
To serve until 31 December 1965: Colombia, Finland, France, Mexico, Poland, Sierra Leone.
To serve until 31 December 1966: Dominican Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Nepal, Philippines, United Arab Republic.
To serve until 31 December 1967: Austria, China, Ghana, Japan,* USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

* The Economic and Social Council elected Japan on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.


On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Chile, Finland, France, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico and Poland to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1965.

Members for 1966: Austria, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

There are four regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)
APPENDIX III

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The members, principal subsidiary bodies and chief representatives attending sessions of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA, and ECA during 1965 are listed below.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)
Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Switzerland, not a member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following subsidiary bodies: Committee on Agricultural Problems; Coal Committee; Conference of European Statisticians; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Industry and Materials Committee; Committee on Manpower; Steel Committee; Timber Committee; and Committee on the Development of Trade, Senior Governmental Economic Advisers.

Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

The members represented and their chief representatives at the twentieth session of the Commission, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 April to 8 May 1965, were:


ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia,* Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore,† Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Republic of Viet-Nam, Western Samoa.

Associate Members: Brunei, Hong Kong.

* Not participating during 1965.
† Became member of the Commission on admission to United Nations membership on 21 September 1965.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The following are the main subsidiary bodies set up by the Commission: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; Committee on Trade; Inland Transport and Communications Committee; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning; Conference of Asian Statisticians; Conference of Asian Economic Planners; and Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

The members represented and their chief representatives at the twenty-first session of the Commission, held at Wellington, New Zealand, from 16 to 29 March 1965, were:


ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)
Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate Members: British Guiana, British Honduras (Belize).

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.
The Commission has established the following main subsidiary bodies: the Trade Committee, and the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee. These Committees have set up various subsidiary sub-committees and working groups.

The members represented and their chief representatives at ECLA's eleventh session, held at Mexico City, Mexico, from 6 to 17 May 1965, were:


Associate Members: British Guiana and British Honduras (Belize) were not represented.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)


Associate Members: According to the Commission's terms of reference, associate members are the non-self-governing territories situated within the geographical area of the Commission; in 1965, these included: Angola; Basutoland; Bechuanaland; Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Poo and Rio Muni) ; Mauritius; Mozambique; Southern Rhodesia; South West Africa; Swaziland; and States, other than Portugal, responsible for international relations in these territories, namely, France, Spain and United Kingdom.

* Became a member of the Commission on admission to the United Nations on 21 September 1965.
† On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.

On 24 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of the Commission, decided to expel Portugal from the Commission.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

On 22 February 1965, the Commission established seven Working Parties, to replace the Standing Committees which had dealt with the substantive fields covered by the Commission, on: Intra-African Trade; Monetary Management and Inter-African Payments; Industry and Natural Resources; Transport and Telecommunications; Agriculture; Economic Integration; Manpower and Training.

The members represented and their chief representatives at ECA's seventh session, held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 9 to 23 February 1965, were:


STANDING COMMITTEES

In 1965, the Economic and Social Council had the following standing committees:

Technical Assistance Committee ³

³ On 1 January 1966, when the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance merged with the United Nations Special Fund to become the United Nations Development Programme, the functions of the Technical Assistance Committee and the Governing Council of the Special Fund were taken over by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme. (See also p. 850.)
Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
Committee for Industrial Development
Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
Special Committee on Co-ordination
Committee for Development Planning
Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology for Development.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
When it existed, the Technical Assistance Committee (TAG) was composed of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council and 12 additional members elected by the Council for two-year terms from among the other United Nations Members or members of the specialized agencies.

On 1 January 1966, with the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme, the functions formerly exercised by TAG and the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund were taken over by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

Members of Technical Assistance Committee in 1965
Members of Economic and Social Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected Members: Afghanistan,* Brazil,†China,* Denmark,† Italy,* Jordan,* New Zealand,‡ Nigeria,† Poland,† Sweden,* Switzerland,† United Arab Republic.*

* Originally elected to serve until 31 December 1965.
† Originally elected to serve until 31 December 1966.
‡ Following Canada's election, on 10 February 1965, to the Economic and Social Council, New Zealand was elected by the Council on 8 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Canada's term of office which was due to expire on 31 December 1965.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Members in 1965: Austria, Chile, France, Gabon, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
Chairman: Roland Stein (Chile).

On 21 December 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone the election of the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations until its fortieth (February 1966) session.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES
Members in 1965: France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
Chairman: Mrs. V. I. Kastalskaya (USSR).

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
In 1965, the Committee for Industrial Development consisted of 18 members of the Economic and Social Council plus 12 additional members elected by the Council for three-year terms among the other United Nations Members or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. Membership as from 1 January 1966 rose to 32.

Members in 1965
Members of Economic and Social Council in 1965: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.


Elected to serve until 31 December 1966: Federal Republic of Germany, Philippines, Poland, Turkey.*
Elected to serve until 31 December 1967: Greece, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco.

* Following Pakistan's election to the Economic and Social Council on 8 March 1965, the Council elected Turkey to fill the remainder of Pakistan's term of office.

The Committee held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 28 May 1965. The members and their chief representatives attending the session were:


On 20 December 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided to increase the membership of the Committee for 1966 from 30 to 32 (the 27 members of the Council plus the five additional members of the Committee whose terms of office did not expire on 31 December 1965 and which were not members of the Council).

Members for 1966: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon,
Federal Republic of Germany,* Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait,* Luxembourg, Mexico,* Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland,* Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey,* USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

* Not members of the Economic and Social Council.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

This Committee consists of 21 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms.

Members in 1965

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Colombia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1966: Canada, Chile, Denmark, Pakistan,* Peru, USSR, United Kingdom.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1967: France, Ghana, Italy, Lebanon, Romania, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.

* The Economic and Social Council elected Pakistan on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia’s term of office.


On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, India, Japan, Turkey and the United States to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1965.

Members for 1966: Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

In 1965, the Special Committee consisted of 11 members of the Economic and Social Council or the Technical Assistance Committee, elected by the Council.

Members in 1965 (elected to serve until 31 December 1965): Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.


On 31 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Special Committee on Co-ordination, beginning with 1966, should be composed of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council’s Co-ordination Committee, and 10 members of the Council elected annually by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

On 28 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided that a group of highly qualified experts representing different planning systems should be appointed, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, to make their experience in development planning available to the United Nations for use in the formulation and execution of development plans. The Council further decided to provide for the appointment of the members of this group at its March 1966 session.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology for Development consists of 18 members appointed by the Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments, for a term of three years.

The Committee held its third session in Paris, France, from 31 March to 9 April 1965 and its fourth session, in Geneva, Switzerland, from 8 to 19 November 1965.

The members attending the sessions were: Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark), Pierre Victor Auger (France), Mamadou Aw (Mali),† Nicolae Cernescu (Romania), Carlos Chagas, First Vice-Chairman (Brazil), Josef Charvat (Czechoslovakia). Abba Eban (Israel).† Francisco Garcia Olano (Argentina). D. M. Gvishiani, Second Vice-Chairman (USSR). Salah El-Din Hedayat (United Arab Republic).* Kankuro Kaneshige (Japan). Oliverio Philips Michelsen (Colombia). Eni Njoku (Nigeria).* Abdus Salam (Pakistan). Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker, Chairman (India). Sir Ronald Walker (Australia). Carroll Louis Wilson (United States). Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom).

* Did not attend the third session.
† Did not attend the fourth session.
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Attending the meetings of ACC in 1965 were the executive heads (or their representatives) of the following organizations:

United Nations; International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also representing International Finance Corporation (IFC) and International Development Association (IDA)); International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); Universal Postal Union (UPU); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Representatives of the following bodies also attended ACC meetings in 1965: Technical Assistance Board; United Nations Special Fund; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and the World Food Programme.

OTHER RELATED BODIES

The following fall under the category of "Other Related Bodies":

United Nations Development Programme
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Special Fund
Governing Council of United Nations Special Fund
Consultative Board of United Nations Special Fund
Technical Assistance Board (TAB)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Executive Board of UNICEF
Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Permanent Central Narcotics Board
Drug Supervisory Body
United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.

4 See also details given below, under heading UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

On 22 November 1965, the General Assembly decided to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund into an operation to be known as the United Nations Development Programme. This consolidation was to go into effect on 1 January 1966.

A 37-member Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme was set up to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee and to submit reports and recommendations on matters within its competence to the Economic and Social Council. Also established as a consequence of the merger was an advisory body to be known as the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme, to replace the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Consultative Board of the United Nations Special Fund. On 1 January 1966, the Managing Director of the Special Fund became the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board became Co-Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consists of 37 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from among States which are Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Nineteen seats are allocated to developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and to Yugoslavia, to be filled as follows: 7 from Africa, 6 from Asia and 6 from Latin America, it being understood that agreement has been reached among the developing countries to accommodate Yugoslavia.

Seventeen seats are allocated to economically more developed countries to be filled as follows: 14 from Western European and other countries, and 3 from Eastern Europe.

The terms of office of these 36 members run for three years. However, the terms of 12 of the members elected at the first election were to expire at the end of one year and the terms of 12 others, also elected at the first election, were to expire at the end of two years.

The thirty-seventh seat on the Governing Council rotates among the groups of countries mentioned above in accordance with the following nine-year cycle:

First and second years: Western European and other countries
Third, fourth and fifth years: Eastern European countries
Sixth year: African countries
Seventh year: Asian countries
Eighth year: Latin American countries
Ninth year: Western European and other countries.
Members for 1966:

On 23 November 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in accordance with the procedures outlined above. (Lots were drawn to determine which member was to occupy the thirty-seventh seat and also to decide on the members whose terms of office were to expire at the end of one year and at the end of two years.)

Elected to serve until 31 December 1966: Brazil, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Norway, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1967: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, France, Kenya, Poland, Sweden, Turkey,* Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1968: Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Netherlands, Peru, Switzerland, Tunisia.

* Elected for two years as the thirty-seventh member.

INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, or their representatives meeting under the chairmanship of the Administrator of the Development Programme.

The organizations which are members of the Board carry out projects for the Development Programme which is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments. These organizations are: the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The Executive Directors of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme are invited to participate as appropriate.

OFFICERS


UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

When it existed as such, the United Nations Special Fund was administered under the general authority of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Its organs were: (1) a Governing Council elected by the Economic and Social Council; (2) a Consultative Board to advise the Managing Director; and (3) the Managing Director and his staff.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF SPECIAL FUND

On 1 January 1966, with the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme, the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee were taken over by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see above).

When it existed, the Governing Council of the Special Fund consisted of 24 members elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Sessions in 1965

The Governing Council held its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 18 January 1965, and from 1 to 8 June 1965, respectively.

Membership

On 14 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer, until March 1965, the elections to the Governing Council of the Special Fund and to prolong until that session the term of office of the eight members whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1964. On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-eighth session, elected eight States to serve for a term of office to begin immediately and end on 31 December 1967.

Members in 1965: Argentina,§ Brazil,† Canada,† Denmark,* France,* Federal Republic of Germany,* Ghana,* India,* Indonesia, Iraq,‡ Italy,§ Japan,‡ Mexico,** Nepal,* Netherlands,* Norway,* Philippines,* Poland,* Senegal,* Sweden,* Tunisia,* USSR,† United Kingdom,* United States,* Uruguay,* Venezuela,*

† Elected to serve until Economic and Social Council’s thirty-eighth session (March 1965) and re-elected on 24 March 1965 to serve until 31 December 1967.

‡ Elected to serve until 31 December 1965.

** Mexico, whose term of office was prolonged on 14 August 1964, served until 23 March 1965.

§ Originally elected to serve until 31 December 1966.

* Iraq and Venezuela were elected on 24 March 1965, originally to serve until 31 December 1967.

Officers in 1965

Thirteenth Session: Chairman: Daniel Cosio Villegas (Mexico); First Vice-Chairman: Mario Franz (Italy); Rapporteur: Charles Delgado (Senegal).

Fourteenth Session: Chairman: Mario Franz (Italy);
CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF SPECIAL FUND

With the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme on 1 January 1966, the Consultative Board of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Board were replaced by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme (see above).

When it existed, the Consultative Board of the Special Fund consisted of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.


TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The Technical Assistance Board (TAB), in existence until the end of 1965, consisted of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads, or their representatives, of the organizations sharing in the funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, which was financed from voluntary contributions by Governments.

As from 1 January 1966, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund were combined as the United Nations Development Programme (see above), and there also came into existence the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme in place of the Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund.

The organizations represented on the Technical Assistance Board in 1965 were: United Nations; the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Meetings of the Technical Assistance Board could also be attended by observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Special Fund, and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), all of which co-operated with the Technical Assistance Board.


UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE (UNITAR)

The United Nations Research and Training Institute (UNITAR) was established in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963 and came into existence in 1965 upon the Secretary-General’s promulgation of the Institute’s Statute. The Executive Director of the Institute reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. (See also above under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND
EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNICEF

The Board consists of 30 Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term.

Members during period 1 February 1965—31 January 1966

To serve until 31 January 1966: Dominican Republic, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 January 1967: Afghanistan, Brazil, China, France, Poland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

To serve until 31 January 1968: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.


On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Australia, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom to serve from 1 February 1966 to 31 January 1969, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were to expire on 31 January 1966.

Members for period 1 February 1966-31 January 1967:

 Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Executive Board has also established a Programme Committee and a Committee on Administrative Budget.

In addition, there is a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy and an FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee.

Executive Director UNICEF in 1965: Maurice Pate (until his death on 19 January 1965); Henry R. Labouisse (from 1 June 1965).

5 For a list of members serving until 31 January 1965, see Y.U.N., 1964, p. 619.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Committee reports through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD

The Permanent Central Narcotics Board* consists of eight persons appointed in an individual capacity for five years by the Economic and Social Council.

Members for five-year period beginning 2 March 1963: Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), President; Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic); George Joachimoglu (Greece); E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India); Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia); Decio Parreiras (Brazil); Paul Reuter (France), Vice-President; Leon Steinig (United States).

* In 1965, it was decided that, in view of the importance of synthetic narcotic drugs (i.e., drugs not derived from opium), the name of the Permanent Central Opium Board should be changed to Permanent Central Narcotics Board to indicate more clearly the nature of this body’s work.

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

The Drug Supervisory Body consists of four members, each appointed for five years.

Appointed by the World Health Organization (for term ending 31 May 1968): George Joachimoglu (Greece), President; Decio Parreiras (Brazil).

Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (for term ending 1 March 1968): E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India), Vice-President.

Appointed by the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (for term ending 1 March 1968): Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia).

UNITED NATIONS/FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Members in 1965

Elected by the Economic and Social Council: Australia, Colombia, Denmark, Jamaica, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected by Council of Food and Agriculture Organization: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Philippines, United Arab Republic, United States.

On 21 December 1965, the Council elected the following 12 members to serve on the Committee: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Ghana, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

On 9 December 1965, the Food and Agriculture Organization elected the following 12 members to serve on the Committee: Argentina, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Jamaica, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, United States.

Members for 1966: Argentina,* Australia,* Brazil,* Canada,† Ceylon,† Colombia,† Denmark,† France,† Federal Republic of Germany,† Ghana,* India,† Ireland,* Jamaica,† Mexico,† Netherlands,† New Zealand,† Nigeria,† Pakistan,* Peru,* Sweden,* Turkey,* United Arab Republic,* United Kingdom,* United States.†

* Elected by the Economic and Social Council.
† Elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Executive Director of United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme: A. H. Boerma.

AD HOC BODIES

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of Declaration on International Economic Co-operation

Ad Hoc Working Group on Social Welfare

COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. (See above under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Ad Hoc WORKING GROUP ON THE QUESTION OF DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Members: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Ad Hoc Working Group did not meet during 1965.

Ad Hoc WORKING GROUP ON SOCIAL WELFARE


* The Economic and Social Council elected Malaya on 24 March 1965 to fill the vacancy of Indonesia.
THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories
Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories
As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not

MEMBERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN 1965
Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.
Non-Administering Members
Permanent members of Security Council: China, France, USSR.
Elected by General Assembly to serve until 31 December 1965: Liberia.

(For list of representatives to the Council, see APPENDIX v.)

On 17 December 1965, the General Assembly re-elected Liberia, whose term of office was to expire on 31 December 1965, for a new three-year term beginning 1 January 1966.

MEMBERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL FOR 1966
Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SESSIONS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN 1965
The Council held two sessions in 1965, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York, as follows:
Twelfth Special Session: 2 March 1965.
Thirty-Second Session: 28 May to 30 June 1965.

OFFICERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN 1965
President, Twelfth Special Session: F. H. Corner (New Zealand).
President, Thirty-Second Session: Andre Naudy (France); Vice-President, Thirty-Second Session: C. P. Hope (United Kingdom).

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

JUDGES OF THE COURT
The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1965, with the year their terms of office were due to end, listed in order of precedence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir Percy Spender, President</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. K. Wellington Koo, Vice-President</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohdan Winiarski</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdel Hamid Badawi</td>
<td>United Arab Republic</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Spiropoulos</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. M. Koretsky</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotaro Tanaka</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip C. Jessup</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaetano Morelli</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Zafrulla Khan</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis Padilla Nervo</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Forster</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andre Gros</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fouad Ammoun (elected on 16 November 1965)*</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* On 16 November 1965, Fouad Ammoun was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Abdel Hamid Badawi.

Registrar: Jean Garnier-Coignet.
Deputy-Registrar: Stanislas Aquarone.

CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE
(As elected by the Court on 8 March 1965)
Members
President: Sir Percy Spender
Vice-President: V. K. Wellington Koo
Judges: Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Philip C. Jessup, Gaetano Morelli.
Substitutes: V. M. Koretsky, Kotaro Tanaka.

PARTIES TO THE COURT'S STATUTE
All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statue of the International Court of Justice. The following non-members have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

STATES ACCEPTING THE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT
Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court for the period for
which they still had to run) were in force at the end of 1965: Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

ORGANS AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY OPINIONS FROM THE COURT


Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of the General Assembly; International Atomic Energy Agency; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

(As at 31 December 1965)

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: U Thant.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet: C. V. Narasimhan.

OFFICE OF UNDER-SECRETARIES FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretaries: Ralph J. Bunche, Jose Rolz-Bennett.

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary, Legal Counsel: Constantin A. Stavropoulos.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Under-Secretary, Controller: Bruce R. Turner.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

Under-Secretary, Director of Personnel: Sir Alexander MacFarquhar.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: Alexei Efremovitch Nesterenko.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: Philippe de Seynes.

Commissioner for Technical Assistance: Victor Hoo.

Commissioner for Industrial Development: Ibrahim H. Abdel-Rahman.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe: Vladimir Velebit.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: U Nyun.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America: Jose A. Mayobre.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa: Robert K. A. Gardiner.

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Under-Secretary: Godfrey K. J. Amachree.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Under-Secretary: Jose Rolz-Bennett, Officer-in-Charge.

OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

Under-Secretary: Jiri Nosek.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Under-Secretary, Director: David B. Vaughan.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

Under-Secretary, Director of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Pier P. Spinelli.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Executive Director: Henry R. Labouisse.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNMOGIP)


UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNRIP)

Representative: Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS TRuce SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General Odd Bull.

* As from January 1966, became Under-Secretary, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva.
APPENDIX III

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD (TAB)\(^7\)
Executive Chairman: David A. K. Owen.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
Commissioner-General: Laurence Michelmore.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
High Commissioner: Felix Schnyder.\(^8\)

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)
Commander: Major-General Syseno Sarmento.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN AMMAN, JORDAN
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Pier P. Spinelli.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND\(^7\)
Managing Director: Paul G. Hoffman.
Associate Managing Director: Roberto M. Heurtematte.

UNITED NATIONS TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS FROM NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES\(^9\)
Director: Dragoslav Protitch.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)
Executive Director: Gabriel Marie d’Arboussier.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)
Secretary-General: Raul Prebisch.

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS (UNFICYP)
Commander: General K. S. Thimayya (until his death on 18 December 1965).
Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Carlos Alfredo Bernardes.

UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR ON CYPRUS
Mediator: Galo Plaza Lasso (resigned as from 30 December 1965).

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (REPDOM)
Representative: Jose Antonio Mayobre.

UNITED NATIONS INDIA-PAKISTAN OBSERVATION MISSION (UNIPOM)
Chief Officer: Major-General B. F. MacDonald.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON INDIA-PAKISTAN WITHDRAWALS
Representative: Brigadier-General Tulio Marambio.

At 31 December 1965, the total number of staff employed by the United Nations under probationary, permanent and fixed-term appointments stood at 8,727. Of these, 4,044 were in the professional and higher categories; 1,943 of them were technical assistance experts. There were 4,683 staff members in the General Service, Manual Worker and Field Service categories.

\(^7\) On 1 January 1966, when the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund were combined into the United Nations Development Programme, the functions of the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund’s Governing Council were taken over by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme. Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, formerly Managing Director of the Special Fund, became Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. Mr. David A. K. Owen, formerly Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, became Co-Administrator of the Development Programme, and Mr. Roberto M. Heurtematte, formerly Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund, became Assistant Administrator of the Development Programme.

\(^8\) Succeeded by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, as from 1 January 1966.

\(^9\) This Programme was transferred to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research as from 1 January 1966.
APPENDIX IV

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS RESUMED
NINTEENTH AND TWENTIETH REGULAR SESSIONS

RESUMED NINTEENTH SESSION
(1 September 1965)

In accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly on 18 February 1965, the nineteenth session of the Assembly reconvened on 1 September 1965 and dealt with the following subjects as indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations</td>
<td>1331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in all their aspects: reports of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credentials of representatives to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly</td>
<td>1331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute of silent prayer or meditation.</td>
<td>1331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TWENTIETH REGULAR SESSION, 21 SEPTEMBER-22 DECEMBER 1965

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda Item</th>
<th>Consideration and Action Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Ghana.</td>
<td>Plenary meeting 1332.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.</td>
<td>Plenary meetings 1332, 1408.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Report of the Credentials Committee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Election of the President.</td>
<td>Plenary meeting 1332.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Election of Vice-Presidents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Adoption of the agenda.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agenda Item

12. Reports of the Economic and Social Council.

13. Reports of the Trusteeship Council.


16. Election of members of the Economic and Social Council.

17. Election of one member of the Trusteeship Council.


19. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission.

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.

21. United Nations Emergency Force:
   (a) Reports of the Force;
   (b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.

22. Reports of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year.


25. Installation of mechanical means of voting.


27. Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General.

28. Question of general and complete disarmament: reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

29. Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons: reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

Consideration and Action Taken

Second Committee meetings 955-970, 976, 990, 994, 1003, 1004, 1020. Plenary meetings 1404, 1407. Resolutions 2082-2084(XX).

Third Committee meetings 1289, 1290, 1336-1344. Plenary meeting 1397. Resolutions 2057-2060(XX).

Fifth Committee meeting 1110. Plenary meeting 1407.

Sixth Committee meetings 857-870, 879.


Plenary meetings 1392, 1393.

Plenary meetings 1396, 1400, 1403.

Plenary meeting 1400.

Plenary meeting 1388.

Plenary meeting 1407.

Plenary meeting 1332. Resolutions 2008-2010(XX).

Fifth Committee meetings 1112, 1113, 1116, 1117. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2115(XX).

Plenary meeting 1397.


Plenary meeting 1397. Resolution 2056(XX).

First Committee meetings 1392-1394. Plenary meeting 1388. Resolution 2031 (XX).

First Committee meeting 1390. Plenary meeting 1388.
MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

Agenda Item

30. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

31. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.


33. Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems.


36. The Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa:
   (a) Reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;
   (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.


38. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: reports of the Secretary-General.


40. Activities in the field of industrial development:
   (a) Reports of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fourth and fifth sessions;
   (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

41. The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries: report of the Economic and Social Council.

42. The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.

43. Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations: 
   (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
   (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

44. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament:
   (a) Reports of the Economic and Social Council;
   (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.

45. Population sovereignty over natural resources: report of the Secretary-General.


Consideration and Action Taken

First Committee meetings 1382-1387. Plenary meeting 1388. Resolution 2032(XX).

First Committee meetings 1421, 1422. Plenary meeting 1408. Resolution 2130(XX).

First Committee meetings 1423-1426. Plenary meeting 1408. Resolution 2132(XX).

First Committee meetings 1418-1420. Plenary meeting 1408. Resolution 2129(XX).

Special Political Committee meeting 493. Plenary meeting 1403. Resolution 2078(XX).


General Committee meeting 159. Special Political Committee meetings 459, 460, 469-481, 487. Plenary meetings 1395, 1396, 1408. Resolution 2054(XX).

Second Committee meetings 1001, 1002, 1005-1008, 1012, 1013. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2085, 2086 (XX).

Second Committee meetings 995-999, 1001, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2087, 2088(XX).

Second Committee meetings 985-988, 1007. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2042 (XX).


Second Committee meetings 999, 1000, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2091 (XX).

Second Committee meeting 1019. Plenary meeting 1404.

Second Committee meetings 1009, 1010, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2092(XX).

Second Committee meetings 1010, 1015, 1017-1019. Plenary meeting 1404.

General Committee meeting 159. Second Committee meetings 1010, 1014, 1016, 1017. Plenary meeting 1404.
Agenda Item

47. World campaign for universal literacy: report of the Secretary-General.

48. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: reports of the Secretary-General.

49. Progress and operations of the Special Fund.

50. United Nations programmes of technical cooperation:
   (a) Review of activities;
   (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.


52. World Food Programme.

53. Assistance in cases of natural disaster.

54. World social situation:
   (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
   (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

55. Housing, building and planning:
   (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
   (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

56. Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

57. Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.


59. Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.

60. Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

61. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.

62. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance:
   (a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance;
   (b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

63. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum.

64. Freedom of information:
   (a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;
   (b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.

Consideration and Action Taken

General Committee meeting 159. Second Committee meetings 980-983, 1007. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2043(XX).

Second Committee meetings 987, 992. 1007. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2044(XX).


Second Committee meetings 982-985, 1002, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2093, 2094(XX).

Second Committee meetings 971-980, 989, 990. Plenary meeting 1383. Resolution 2029(XX).

Second Committee meetings 1011-1014. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2095, 2096(XX).

Third Committee meetings 1291. Fifth Committee meetings 1065, 1066. Plenary meetings 1360, 1390. Resolution 2034(XX).

Third Committee meetings 1326-1331, 1334, 1335, 1338. Plenary meeting 1390. Resolution 2035(XX).

Third Committee meetings 1331-1334. Plenary meeting 1390. Resolution 2036(XX).

Third Committee meetings 159-1361. Plenary meeting 1390. Resolutions 2038-2041(XX).

Third Committee meetings 1291-1293. Plenary meeting 1366. Resolution 2017(XX).

Third Committee meetings 1299-1316, 1318, 1344-1358, 1361-1368, 1373, 1374. Fifth Committee meeting 1113. Plenary meetings 1406, 1408. Resolution 2106(XX).


Third Committee meeting 1298. Plenary meeting 1366. Resolution 2019(XX).

Third Committee meetings 1299, 1302-1304. Plenary meeting 1366. Resolution 2020(XX).

General Committee meeting 159. Sixth Committee meetings 872, 878, 882, 895. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2100(XX).

Third Committee meeting 1372. Plenary meeting 1397. Resolution 2061(XX).
MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

Agenda Item
66. Draft Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.
68. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations:
   (a) Reports of the Secretary-General,
   (b) Reports 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.
69. Question of South West Africa: reports 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.
   [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings
70. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: reports of the Secretary-General.
71. Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration: reports of the Secretary-General.
72. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: reports of the Secretary-General.
73. Question of Oman: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Oman.
   [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings
74. Financial reports and accounts for the financial years ended 31 December 1963 and 31 December 1964 and reports of the Board of Auditors:
   (a) United Nations;
   (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
   (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
   (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
75. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1964.
76. Budget estimates for the financial years 1965 and 1966.
77. Review of salary scales of the professional and higher categories of the international civil service:
   (a) Report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board;
   (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
78. Pattern of conferences: reports of the Secretary-General.
79. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:

Consideration and Action Taken
Third Committee meetings 1370, 1374. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2080(XX).
Third Committee meetings 1317-1325. Plenary meeting 1390. Resolution 2037 (XX).
Third Committee meetings 1369-1371. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2081 (XX).
Fourth Committee meetings 1589, 1593, 1594. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2109(XX).
Fourth Committee meetings 1564-1571, 1576, 1581, 1582, 1586. Plenary meetings 1399, 1400. Resolutions 2074, 2075 (XX).
Fourth Committee meetings 1584, 1585, 1587, 1589-1592, 1594. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2108 (XX).
Fourth Committee meetings 1589, 1593, 1594. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2110(XX).
General Committee meeting 159. Fourth Committee meetings 1571-1576, 1585-1587, 1589. Plenary meetings 1399, 1400. Resolution 2073(XX).
Fourth Committee meetings, 1517, 1518, 1570-1573, 1587.]
Fifth Committee meetings 1067, 1104. Plenary meeting 1393. Resolutions 2047, 2048(XX).
Fifth Committee meetings 1063, 1064, 1076. Plenary meeting 1365. Resolution 2016(XX).
Fifth Committee meetings 1063-1081, 1083-1089, 1095, 1097-1103, 1105-1110, 1112, 1113, 1115, 1118. Plenary meetings 1393, 1408. Resolutions 2049, 2124-2128(XX).
Fifth Committee meetings 1078, 1080, 1081, 1083-1085, 1104. Plenary meeting 1393. Resolution 2050 (XX).
Fifth Committee meetings 1111, 1112, 1117. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2116(XX).
APPENDIX IV

Agenda Item
(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
(b) Committee on Contributions;
(c) Board of Auditors;
(d) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
(e) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

80. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: reports of the Committee on Contributions.

81. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
(a) Earmarkings and contingency authorizations from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
(b) Allocations and allotments from the Special Fund.

82. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
(b) Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration: report of the Secretary-General.


84. Personnel questions:
(a) Composition of the Secretariat: reports of the Secretary-General;
(b) Other personnel questions: report of the Secretary-General.

85. Reports of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

86. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General.

87. Reports of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions.

88. General multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations: report of the Secretary-General.

89. Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

90. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations:
(a) Report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;

Consideration and Action Taken
Fifth Committee meetings 1066, 1068, 1096. Plenary meetings 1365, 1393. Resolution 2013(XX).
Fifth Committee meetings 1075, 1113. Plenary meetings 1365, 1407. Resolution 2014(XX).
Fifth Committee meeting 1075. Plenary meeting 1365. Resolution 2015(XX).
Fifth Committee meeting 1102. Plenary meeting 1393. Resolution 2051(XX).
Fifth Committee meetings 1114, 1115, 1118. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2117(XX).
Fifth Committee meetings 1093-1096, 1115. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2118(XX).

Fifth Committee meeting 1109, 1116. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2119(XX).

Fifth Committee meetings 1107, 1117. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2120(XX).

Plenary meeting 1408.

Fifth Committee meetings 1090-1093, 1104, 1117. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2121(XX).

Fifth Committee meetings 1104, 1115. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2122(XX).

Fifth Committee meetings 1104, 1115. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2123(XX).
Sixth Committee meetings 839-853. Fifth Committee meeting 1106. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2045(XX).

Fifth Committee meeting 1110. Sixth Committee meetings 857-870, 879. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2099(XX).

Sixth Committee meetings 870-872, 874-893, 898. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2103, 2104(XX).
(b) Study of the principles enumerated in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1966(XVIII);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding.

91. Question of Tibet.

92. Consideration of steps to be taken for progressive development in the field of private international law with a particular view to promoting international trade.

93. Question of Cyprus:
(a) Letter dated 13 July 1965 from the representative of Cyprus;
(b) Letter dated 21 July 1965 from the representative of Turkey.

94. Observance by Member States of the principles relating to the sovereignty of States, their territorial integrity, non-interference in their domestic affairs, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the condemnation of subversive activities.

95. Question of convening a World Disarmament Conference.

96. Review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council.

97. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi.


100. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children’s Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system.

101. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects:
(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations;
(b) The authorization and financing of future peace-keeping operations.


103. Amendments to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly consequent upon the entry into force of the amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations.

104. Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations.

105. Declaration of the denuclearization of Africa.

General Committee meeting 159. Plenary meetings 1336, 1394, 1401, 1403. Resolution 2079(XX).
Sixth Committee meetings 872, 878, 894-896. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2102(XX).

General Committee meeting 159. First Committee meetings 1407-1418. Plenary meetings 1336, 1402. Resolution 2077(XX).

General Committee meeting 159. Sixth Committee meetings 870-872, 874-893, 898. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2103(XX).

First Committee meetings 1374-1381. Plenary meeting 1384. Resolution 2030(XX).
General Committee meeting 159. Second Committee meeting 1019. Fifth Committee meeting 1110. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2097(XX).
Plenary meeting 1378.

Third Committee meeting 1372. Plenary meeting 1397. Resolution 2062(XX).
General Committee meeting 159. First Committee meetings 1392, 1397. Special Political Committee meetings 478, 489-492. Plenary meetings 1336, 1388, 1403.
Second Committee meeting 1019. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2098(XX).

General Committee meeting 159. Special Political Committee meetings 438, 460-468, 482-488. Plenary meetings 1336, 1395. Resolution 2053(XX).

Credentials Committee meeting 45. General Committee meeting 159. Plenary meetings 1369-1380. Resolution 2025(XX).
General Committee meeting 159. Sixth Committee meetings 872, 873, 878, 879. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2046(XX).

General Committee meeting 159. Sixth Committee meeting 897. Plenary meetings 1336, 1404. Resolution 2101 (XX).
General Committee meeting 160. First Committee meetings 1387-1392. Plenary meetings 1336, 1388. Resolution 2033(XX).
APPENDIX IV

Agenda Item
106. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
107. The inadmissibility of intervention in the domestic affairs of States and the protection of their independence and sovereignty.

Consideration and Action Taken
General Committee meeting 161. Plenary meetings 1340, 1356, 1407. Resolution 2011 (XX).

General Debate

The General Debate at the opening of the Assembly's twentieth session began at the 1334th plenary meeting on 23 September 1965 and finished at the 1364th plenary meeting on 15 October 1965. Representatives of the following countries took part, speaking at the plenary meeting listed:

<table>
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MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGS 865

Country Country Meeting Date Country Country Meeting Date
Turke 1343 30 Sep
Turke 1353 8 Oct.
Ukrai 1352 7 Oct.
Ukrai 1335 24 Sep
Unin 1351 7 Oct.
Unin 1351 7 Oct.
Unin 1360 13 Oct.
Unin 1334 23 Sep.
Uruqu 1335 24 Sep.
Venenzia 1350 6 Oct.
Yugoslavia 1341 29 Sep.
Zamb 1339 28 Sep.

The representatives of the following countries spoke in reply to certain statements made during the General Debate at the plenary meetings indicated in parentheses: Albania (1348); Bolivia (1357); Cambodia (1349, 1351, 1359, 1364); Chile (1357); Cuba (1364); Cyprus (1344, 1358, 1364); Greece (1364); India (1339, 1342, 1349, 1352, 1364); Japan (1349); Pakistan (1342, 1352, 1362, 1364); Spain (1346); Thailand (1345, 1350, 1364); Turkey (1344, 1358, 1364); United Arab Republic (1351 7 Oct.); United Kingdom (1340, 1344); United States (1346, 1352, 1364); Zambia (1342).

The representatives of the following countries were addressed by His Holiness Pope Paul VI:
Austria: Dr. Joseph Klaus, Federal Chancellor.
Pakistan: Mohammad Ayub Khan, President.
United Kingdom: Harold Wilson, Prime Minister.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING 1965

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS MEETINGS

Admission of New Members
Letter dated 18 February 1965 from the Prime Minister of The Gambia addressed to the Secretary-General. 1190

Letter dated 26 August 1965 from the Prime Minister of the Government of the Maldives Islands addressed to the Secretary-General;
Cable dated 2 September 1965 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore addressed to the Secretary-General. 1243

Questions relating to Cyprus
Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council:
Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus; 1191-1193, 1224
Letter dated 30 July 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council; and
Letter dated 31 July 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council;
Letter dated 4 November 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council;
Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Cyprus; Reports of the Secretary-General. 1252, 1269-1270

The Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letters dated 2 and 30 August 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the representatives of thirty-two Member States:
Letter dated 21 April 1965 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, and Zambia;
(a) Letter dated 11 November 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council; 1257-1265
(b) Letter dated 10 November 1965 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the Security Council;
(c) Letter dated 11 November 1965 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of thirty-five Member States;
(d) Letter dated 11 November 1965 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of twenty-two Member States;
(e) Letter dated 11 November 1965 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the Security Council.

The Situation in the Dominican Republic
Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the USSR addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Complaint by Senegal
Complaints by Senegal of violations of its air space and territory:
  Letter dated 7 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Vacancy in the International Court of Justice
Date of the election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.
Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi.

The India-Pakistan Question
Telegrams dated 1 September 1965 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan; and Report by the Secretary-General on current situation in Kashmir with particular reference to the Cease-Fire Agreement, the Cease-Fire Line and the functioning of UNMOGIP.

Preliminary report by the Secretary-General on his visits to the Governments of India and Pakistan.
Report by the Secretary-General on the Observance of the Cease-Fire under Security Council resolution 211 of 20 September 1965.
Letter dated 22 October 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council; and Reports of the Secretary-General on withdrawals and on the observance of the cease-fire.

Report of the Security Council

The Situation in Territories under Portuguese Administration
Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration:
  Letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Representatives of thirty-two Member States;
  Letter dated 28 July 1965 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of thirty-two Member States;
  Letter dated 15 October 1965 from the representatives of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Other Matters
The representation of Malaysia on the Security Council.
MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
AT ITS THIRTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTY-NINTH SESSIONS

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION—22-26 MARCH 1965

Agenda Item  Consideration and Action Taken

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1965. Plenary meeting 1355.
2. Adoption of the agenda. Plenary meeting 1355.
5. Water desalination in developing countries. Plenary meeting 1355.
12. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items. Plenary meetings 1358, 1363.

Other Matters

Election of Chairman of Co-ordination Committee. Co-ordination Committee meeting 269. Plenary meeting 1355.
Meetings between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council’s Committee on Co-ordination. Plenary meeting 1363.
Date for receipt of applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status. Plenary meeting 1363.

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 30 JUNE-31 JULY 1965

Agenda Item  Consideration and Action Taken

1. Adoption of the agenda. Plenary meeting 1364.
APPENDIX IV

Agenda Item

7. Economic planning and projections.
9. Inflation and economic development. ¹
10. Report of the Trade and Development Board. ²
12. Questions relating to science and technology.
13. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
15. Programmes of technical co-operation:
   (a) United Nations programmes of technical assistance;
   (b) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
   (c) Evaluation of programmes.
16. World Food Programme.
18. Social development:
   (a) Report of the Social Commission;
   (b) Report on social programmes and targets for the second half of the United Nations Development Decade;
   (c) Report on methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning.
21. Water desalination in developing countries.
22. International co-operation in cartography.
23. Travel, transport and communications:
   (a) Transport development;
   (b) Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.
28. Advisory services in the field of human rights.

¹ Item postponed to fortieth session.
² Item postponed to resumed thirty-ninth session.

Consideration and Action Taken

Economic Committee meetings 371-373. Plenary meeting 1395. Resolution 1088(XXXIX).
Economic Committee meeting 367. Plenary meeting 1392.
Plenary meeting 1390.
Co-ordination Committee meetings 270-274, 276-278, 283, 284. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1083 (XXXIX).
Plenary meetings 1380-1385. Resolutions 1063-1066 (XXXIX).
Plenary meetings 1378, 1379. Resolution 1055 (XXXIX).
Economic Committee meetings 367-370. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1080 (XXXIX).
Economic Committee meetings 359, 360. Plenary meeting 1385. Resolutions 1054, 1055(XXXIX).
Social Committee meetings 525-529. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1086(XXXIX).
Social Committee meetings 529, 530. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1084(XXXIX).
Economic Committee meeting 362. Plenary meeting 1385. Resolution 1069(XXXIX).
Economic Committee meetings 362, 363. Plenary meeting 1385. Resolution 1070(XXXII).

Plenary meetings 1389-1391. Resolution 1072 (XXXIX).
MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

Agenda Item

29. Slavery.


32. Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

33. Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

34. Calendar of conferences for 1966.


38. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session.

39. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

Other Matters

Question of the representation of China.

Statement by the Secretary of the Council on the preparation, translation and distribution of Council documents.

Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on applications for hearings.

Credentials of representatives.

RESUMED THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 22-23 NOVEMBER AND 20-21 DECEMBER 1965

Agenda Item


2. Composition of the Committee for Industrial Development.

3. Continuation of the World Food Programme.


5. Question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.


7. Elections:
   (a) Election of members of the Committee for Industrial Development;
   (b) Election of the members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;
   (c) Election of the members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme;

Item postponed to resumed thirty-ninth session.

Item postponed to fortieth session.
APPENDIX IV

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AT ITS
TWELFTH SPECIAL AND THIRTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSIONS

TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION, 2 MARCH 1965

Agenda Item

(d) Election of the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session.
Report of the Technical Assistance Committee.

Consideration and Action Taken

Plenary meeting 1401.
Plenary meeting 1401.
Technical Assistance Committee meetings 350-352.
Plenary meeting 1400.

Other Matters

Adoption of the agenda of the resumed thirty-ninth session.
Participation of the Organization of African Unity as an observer in the sessions of the Council.
Proposal concerning the organization of a seminar on apartheid in 1966.

Consideration and Action Taken

Plenary meeting 1397.
Plenary meeting 1397.
Plenary meeting 1397.

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 28 MAY-30 JUNE 1965

Agenda Item

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3. Election of the President and the Vice-President.
4. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1964:
   (a) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
   (b) Nauru;
   (c) New Guinea.
5. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.
   (a) Nauru;
   (b) New Guinea.
7. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories.
8. Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Consideration and Action Taken

Plenary meeting 1244.
Plenary meeting 1244.
Plenary meetings 1245, 1249.
Plenary meeting 1245.
Plenary meetings 1245-1253, 1256, 1261-1263.
Plenary meetings 1250, 1252-1259, 1264-1267.
Plenary meetings 1245-1253, 1256, 1261-1263.
Resolution 2143(XXXII).
Plenary meetings 1256, 1257, 1259-1262, 1267-1269.
Plenary meetings 1245-1253, 1256.
Plenary meeting 1257.
Plenary meeting 1257.
MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

Agenda Item

9. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.


11. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

12. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.

Other Matters


Consideration and Action Taken

Plenary meetings 1248, 1249.

Plenary meeting 1249.

Plenary meeting 1267.

Plenary meeting 1270.

Plenary meeting 1249.

MATTERS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE DURING 1965

CASES BEFORE THE COURT


Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and

OTHER MATTERS

Various administrative questions.
DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS

DELEGATIONS TO THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*


Cambodia. Representative: Huot Sambath.


Colombia. Representatives: Alvaro Herran Medina.

*B Listings are based on information available at the time this section of the Yearbook went to press.
Alfonso Patino, Alberto Galindo, Joaquín Osparna, Dario Marin Vanegas. Alternates: Jose Umama, Pedro Olarte, Gustavo Medina, Roberto Delgado.


Costa Rica. Representatives: Mario Gomez Calvo, Rafael Castro Silva, Jose Luis Redondo Gomez, Rafael Benavides, Raul Hess, Reverend Francisco Herrera Mora, Mrs. Emilia Castro de Barish. Alternates: Miss Mercedes Valverde Koper, Jose Maria Aguirre, Roman Ortega-Castro, Julio Corvetti, Juan Jose Sobrado.

Cuba. Representatives: Raul Roa Garcia, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, Enrique Camejo Argudin, Mrs. Marta Jimenez Martinez, Miguel J. Alfonso Martinez. Alternates: Juan Juarbe y Juarbe, Mrs. Laura Menesses de Albizu Campos, Miss Maria Celia Girona Sanchez, Antonio de Souza, Carlos Morales Quevedo.


Dominican Republic. Representatives: Jose Ramon Rodriguez, Pedro Padilla Tones, Alfredo Lebron Pumoral, Jose Maria Gonzalez Machado. Alternates: Rafael A. Pinedo, Luis Jose Heredia Bonetti.


El Salvador. Representatives: Roberto Eugenio QUIROS, HECTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO, CARLOS ALBERTO SIRI, JOSE MIXCO FISCHNALER, FELIPE VEGA GOMEZ. Alternates: Jose Arcadio Chavez, Roberto Trigueros Larrando, Jose Martinio Sigui, Manuel Arturo Calderon, Ricardo Dutriz.


Iran. Representatives: Abbas Aram, Mehdi Vakil, Mohammad Ali Ansari, Majid Rahnama, Fereydoun


Malaysia. Representatives: Dato' Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman, R. Ramani, Kam Woon Wah, Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, S. Murugesu. Alternates: Rafael Ancheta, Raja Aznam bin Raja Haji Ahmad, Peter S. Lai, Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin, Sum Wai.


Nepal. Representatives: Kirti Nidhi Bista, Major-


Peru. Representatives: Victor Andres Belaunde, Javier Correa-EHAs, Fernando Schwabl, Carlos Macken- henie, Captain Miguel Rotalde de Romana. Alternates: Jose V. Larrabure, Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Jaime Caceres.


Rwanda. Representatives: Caniusis Mudenge, Joseph Nsengiyumva, Caniesius Cyicarano, Claver Ryabon- yende.


Senegal. Representatives: Doudou Thiam, Ousmane Soce Diop, Thomas Diop, Sheikh Selle Gueye, Malick Fall. Alternates: Sheikh Ibrahima Fall, Falilou Kane, Seydina Oumar Sy, Abdou Ciss, Charles Delgado.


Syria. Representatives: Ibrahim Makhos, Georges Tomeh, Bashir Sadek, Ihsan Marrache, Sabah Kab-
APPENDIX V


Togo. Representatives: Georges Apeodo-Amah, Robert Ajavon, Cosme Dotsey, Emanuel Bruce, Victor Tigue. Alternates: Victor de Medeiros, Augustin Lare, Miss Colette Randolph, Raphael Klu, Salomon Koffi.


Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the twentieth session of the General Assembly: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE COURSE OF 1965

Bolivia: Fernando Ortiz Sanz, Alberto Alipaz, Carlos Casap, Guillermo Scott Murga.


France: Roger Seydoux, Jacques Tine, Claude Arnaud.

Ivory Coast: Arsene Assouan Usher.
Jordan: Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Muhammad H. El-Farra, Walid Saadi.
Malaysia: Radhakrishna Ramani, Raja Aznam.
Netherlands: J. G. de Beus, J. Polderman, Leopold Quares van Ufford.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION
(22-26 March 1965)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
Chile. Representative: Jose de Gregorio. Alternates: Javier Illanes, Hugo Cubillos.
Ecuador. Representative: Leopoldo Benites.
Uruguay. Representative: Carlos Maria Velazquez, Luis Vidal Zaglio, Hector Paysse Reyes, Mateo Marques-Sere.

OBSEVER FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES
Australia: J. C. Ingram, A. C. Wilson.
Byelorussian SSR: S. A. Bronnikov, A. E. Sitnikov.
China: P. Y. Tsao, David T. Fu.
Colombia: Alfonso Patino, Alfonso Venegas.
Costa Rica: Jose Maria Aguirre.
Cuba: Miguel J. Alfonso, Pedro Alvarez Tabio.
Finland: Richard Muller.
Greece: C. P. Caranicas.
Haiti: Raoul Siclait.
Ireland: T. F. O'Sullivan.
Israel: Uzi Nedivi.
Nepal: Devendra Raj Upadhya.
Norway: Magne Reed.
Philippines: Francisco M. Rodriguez.
Poland: Wlodzimierz Natorf.
Sweden: Per Olof V. Forshell, Miss Irene Larsson.
Thailand: Nissai Vejjajiva.
Ukraine: Y. M. Matseiko, Y. N. Kochubei.

OBSEVER FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS
Switzerland: Anton Hegner, Miss Francesca Pometta.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS
Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the thirty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World
Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation (IFC); International Development Association (IDA); International Monetary Fund; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
(30 June-31 July 1965 and 22-23 November and 20-21 December 1965)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
Canada. Representatives: S. F. Rae, Miss Margaret Meagher. Alternates: Marvin Gelber, Jean Cote, Gordon E. Cox.
Chile. Representative: Rafael Agustin Gumucio. Alternates: Ramon Huidobro, Eduardo Bravo, Roland Stein.

MEMBERS OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES
Madagascar. Representative: Mr. Razafindrabe. Alternates: Mrs. Ramarosaona, Mr. Ramaholimihaso, Mr. Debart.

OBSEVER FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES
Madagascar. Representative: Mr. Razafindrabe. Alternates: Mrs. Ramarosaona, Mr. Ramaholimihaso, Mr. Debart.

Canada. Representatives: S. F. Rae, Miss Margaret Meagher. Alternates: Marvin Gelber, Jean Cote, Gordon E. Cox.
Chile. Representative: Rafael Agustin Gumucio. Alternates: Ramon Huidobro, Eduardo Bravo, Roland Stein.
DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS

Gonzalez, Jose Maria Campa-Blanes.
Sweden: A. Ragnar Dromberg, Miss Irene Larsson.
Tunisia: Mohamed El Memmi.
Turkey: Nazif Cuhruk, Ayhan Kamel, Selcuk Tarlan.
Ukrainian SSR: Y. N. Kochubei.
Uruguay: Mateo J. Magarinos de Mello.
Venezuela: Andres Aguilar Mawdsley, Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, Raul Sosa Rodriguez, Dusan Sijdanski, Augusto Hernandez.
Yugoslavia: Djordje Kosanovic, Kazimir Vidas.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS
Germany, Federal Republic of: Rupprecht von Keller, Hans-Heinrich Kruse, Peter Schönfeld, Mrs. Charlotte Ortmann, Mr. Streit, Mr. Kurth.
Holy See: Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti, Reverend Father Henri de Riedmatten.
Switzerland: Umberto Andina, Heinz Langenbacher.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS
Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation (IFC); International Development Association (IDA); International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); Universal Postal Union (UPU); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITCO); Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Other inter-governmental organizations represented by observers included representatives of the Organization of American States.

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION
(2 March 1965)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
Australia: Representative: Dudley McCarthy. Alternate: Shu Mei-sheng.
France: Representative: Jacques Tine.
USSR: Representative: P. F. Shakhozov.

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION
(28 May-30 June 1965)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

USSR. Representative: P. D. Morozov.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES
Australia: John Thompson Gunther, Reginald Marsh (for questions concerning Nauru and New Guinea). United States: M. W. Godding (for questions concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Trusteeship Council's thirty-second session: International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO).
APPENDIX VI

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES
(As at 1 March 1966)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Liberia and Maxwell Roads
(Post Box 2339)
Accra, Ghana

ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
(P.O. Box 3001)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre
19 Avenue Claude Debussy
(P.O. Box 803)
Algiers, Algeria

ASUNCION. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Calle Coronel Bogado 871
(Casilla de Correo 1107)
Asuncion, Paraguay.

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
36 Amalia Avenue
Athens 119, Greece

BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Centre
27J2/1 Abu Nouwas Street Bataween
(P.O. Box 2048 Alwiyah)
Baghdad, Iraq

BANGKOK. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

BEIRUT. United Nations Information Centre
Hajje Thunayan al Ghanem Building
Bien-fonds 211
Mme. Curie St.
(P.O. Box 4656)
Beirut, Lebanon

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre
Svetozara Markovica 58
(P.O. Box 157)
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

BOGOTA. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Calle 19, Numero 7-30 (7º piso)
(P.O. Box 6567)
Bogota, Colombia

BUENOS AIRES. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Charcas 684 (3º piso)
Buenos Aires, Argentina

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre
Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers
(Boite Postale 1490)
Bujumbura, Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Sharia El Shams
Imm. Tagher, Garden City
(Boite Postale 262)
Cairo, United Arab Republic

COLOMBO. United Nations Information Service
204 Buller's Road
(P.O. Box 1505)
Colombo 7, Ceylon

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard
Copenhagen V, Denmark

DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre
2 Avenue Roume
(P.O. Box 154)
Dakar, Senegal

DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre
P.O. Box 9224
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

GENEVA. Information Service, United Nations European Office
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES

KABUL. United Nations Information Centre
Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Square
(P.O. Box 5)
Kabul, Afghanistan

KARACHI. United Nations Information Centre
Havelock Road
(P.O. Box 349, G.P.O.)
Karachi 1, Pakistan

KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre
(P.O. Box 107)
Kathmandu, Nepal

KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre
House No. 7, Block 5 R.F.E.
Khartoum, Sudan

LA PAZ. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Edificio "Conavi" (10° piso)
Avenida 20 de Octubre y Calle Fernando Guadalla
(Casilla 686)
La Paz, Bolivia

LEOPOLDVILLE. United Nations Information Centre
Royal Hotel
Boulevard Albert
Leopoldville, Democratic Republic of the Congo

LIMA. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Edificio Pacifico Washington (2° piso)
(Apartado 4480)
Lima, Peru

LOMÉ. United Nations Information Centre
18, Ancien Boulevard Circulaire
(Boite Postale 911)
Lome, Togo

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London W.1, England

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre
WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific
Taft Avenue/United Nations Avenue
(P.O. Box 2149)
Manila, Philippines

MEXICO CITY. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Hamburgo 63 (3° piso)
Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre
24 Broad Street
(P.O. Box 274)
Monrovia, Liberia

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo
Moscow, USSR

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Service
21 Curzon Road
New Delhi, India

PARIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies
26, Avenue de Segur
Paris 7e, France

PORT MORESBY. United Nations Information Centre
Hunter Street
Port Moresby, Papua and New Guinea

PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre
19 Keate Street
(P.O. Box 812)
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre
Panska 5
Praha 1, Czechoslovakia

RABAT. United Nations Information Centre
2, rue Lieutenant Revel
(Boite Postale 524)
Rabat, Morocco

RANGOON. United Nations Information Service
24 B Manawhari Road
Rangoon, Burma

RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Rua Mexico 11 Sala 1502
(Caixa Postal 1750)
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

ROME. United Nations Information Centre
Palazzetto Venezia
Piazza San Marco 50
Rome, Italy

SAN SALVADOR. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Avenida Roosevelt 2818
(Apartado Postal 1114)
San Salvador, El Salvador

SANTIAGO. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America
Avenida Providencia 871
Santiago, Chile

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Service
44 Martin Place
(Box 4030, General Post Office)
Sydney, Australia
APPENDIX VI

TANANARIVE. United Nations Information Centre
26, rue de Liege
(Boite Postale 1348)
Tananarive, Madagascar

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Service
Kh. Takhte-Jamshid
12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi
(P.O. Box 1555)
Teheran, Iran

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre
Room 411/412
New Otemachi Building
4, 2-Chome, Otemachi
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan

TUNIS. United Nations Information Centre
61 Boulevard Bab-Benat
(Boite Postale 863)
Tunis, Tunisia

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre
Suite 714
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

YAOUNDE. United Nations Information Centre
(Boite Postale 836)
Yaounde, Cameroon
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NOTES
Memberships shown are as at 1 January 1966. The complete names of the agencies included in the table are:

UN  United Nations  
IAEA  International Atomic Energy Agency  
ILO  International Labour Organisation  
FAO  Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
UNESCO  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
WHO  World Health Organization  
FUND  International Monetary Fund  
BANK  International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
IFC  International Finance Corporation  
IDA  International Development Association  
ICAO  International Civil Aviation Organization  
UPU  Universal Postal Union  
ITU  International Telecommunication Union  
WMO  World Meteorological Organization  
IMCO  Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

1 FAO had four associate members: Basutoland; Bechuanaland; British Guiana; Mauritius.
2 UNESCO had three associate members: British Eastern Caribbean Group; Mauritius; Qatar.
3 WHO had three associate members: Mauritius; Qatar; Southern Rhodesia.
4 UPU’s 127 members included the following not listed as such in the table: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Provinces in West Africa; Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish Territories in Africa; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible; Whole of the Territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; Whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
5 ITU’s 129 members included the following not listed as such in the table: Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Rhodesia; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Territories of the United States.
6 WMO’s 126 members included the following not listed as such in the table: British Caribbean Territories and British Guiana; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Southern Rhodesia; Spanish Territories of Guinea; Surinam.