Considered that Article 101 (3) of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the employment of the staff of the United Nations states that, in addition to the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in employment of secretariat staff, due regard should be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Having regard to the objectives set forth in Chapters XI and XII of the Charter in respect of the advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories,

1. Recommends to the Secretary-General the desirability of substantially increasing the recruitment of suitably qualified inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories in the Secretariat of the United Nations as soon as possible;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the specialized agencies to this resolution with a view to a similar policy being followed as far as possible in the Secretariats of those agencies.
In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Greece, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Liberia, Pakistan, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela.

60. Similarly, at its 343rd meeting, the Committee considered the request for an oral hearing submitted by the delegate of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in the United States of America (A/C.4/239).

61. The Committee decided, by a roll-call vote of 29 to 17, with 8 abstentions, to reject this request. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iran, Liberia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

63. At the 350th meeting, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Peru submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.300), according to which the General Assembly would: (1) take note favourably of the conclusions set forth by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in its resolution; (2) recognize that the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, by expressing their will in a free and democratic way, had achieved a new constitutional status; (3) express the opinion that it stemmed from the documentation provided that the association of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the United States of America had been established as a mutually agreed association; (4) recognize that when choosing their constitutional and international status, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico had effectively exercised their right to self-determination; (5) recognize that in the framework of their Constitution and of the compact agreed upon with the United States of America, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico had been invested with attributes of political sovereignty which clearly identified the status of self-government attained by the Puerto Rican people as an autonomous political entity; (6) consider that, due to these circumstances, the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories and the provisions established under it in Chapter XI of the Charter could no longer be applied to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; (7) take note of the opinion of the Government of the United States of America as to the cessation of the transmission of information on Puerto Rico under Article 73 e of the Charter; (8) consider it appropriate that this information should cease; and (9) express its assurance that, in accordance with the spirit of this resolution, the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the traditions of the people of the United States of America and the political advancement attained by the people of Puerto Rico, due regard would be paid to the will of both the Puerto Rican and American peoples in the conduct of their relations under their
present legal statute, and also in the eventuality that either of the parties to the mutually agreed association might desire any change in the terms of this association.

63. India submitted the following amendments (A/C.4/L.301) to the above draft resolution:

“(1) In paragraph 1 of the operative part, delete the word ‘favourably’.

“(2) Delete paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the operative part and replace by the following:

‘4. Considers nevertheless that the view of the United States of America that information need no longer be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter requires further examination;’

‘5. Appoints an ad hoc committee consisting of six members to undertake this examination;

‘6. Invites this ad hoc committee to take into account all the information available on the question of Puerto Rico and examine by means of any oral hearing such persons as it may deem necessary;’

‘7. Invites the Secretary-General to convene the ad hoc committee so that it may be able to report to the General Assembly at its next session’.”

64. Burma, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico submitted the following amendments (A/C.4/L.302) to the draft resolution:

“(1) Add the following as the last paragraph of the preamble:

‘Bearing in mind the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter’.

“(2) Delete paragraphs 1, 5 and 6 of the operative part.

“(3) Replace paragraph 8 of the operative part by the following:

‘Expresses its confidence that the United States will find it possible to continue to transmit information in respect of Puerto Rico under Article 73 e of the Charter’.”

65. In view of the character of the proposed amendments (see paragraphs 63 and 64 above), the question was raised whether they should be considered as amendments or as new draft resolutions. The Committee decided, by 28 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions, to consider them as amendments.

66. At its 355th meeting, the Committee voted on the two acts of amendments (A/C.4/L.301 and A/C.4/L.302) and on the draft resolution (A/C.4/L.300), paragraph by paragraph.

67. The results of the voting on the amendments were as follows:

The amendment submitted by India (A/C.4/L.301, point 1) to delete the word “favourably” in operative paragraph 1 was rejected by 31 votes to 21, with 6 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by India (A/C.4/L.301, point 2) to delete operative paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and replace them by four paragraphs was rejected by 34 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by Burma, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia and Mexico (A/C.4/L.302, point 1), to add a new paragraph at the end of the preamble was adopted by a roll-call vote of 32 to 19, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Bermuda, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against : Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Iran, Nicaragua, Peru, Thailand.

The amendment submitted by those delegations (A/C.4/L.302, point 3) to replace operative paragraph 8 by a new text was rejected by 34 votes to 13, with 12 abstentions.

The amendment also submitted by those delegations (A/C.4/L.302, point 2) to delete operative paragraphs 1, 5 and 6, was rejected by 31 votes to 15, with 13 abstentions.

68. The results of the voting on the preamble of the draft resolution (A/C.4/L.300) were as follows:

The first paragraph was adopted by 48 votes to 1, with 0 abstentions.

The second paragraph was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

The third paragraph was adopted by 48 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

The fourth paragraph was adopted by 40 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions.

The fifth paragraph was adopted by 34 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions.

69. The results of the voting on the operative part of the draft resolution were as follows:

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 29 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 38 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 37 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 32 votes to 5, with 18 abstentions.

Paragraph 5 was adopted by 26 votes to 14, with 18 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by 30 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions.

Paragraph 7 was adopted by 37 votes to 11, with 10 abstentions.

Paragraph 8 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 24 to 17, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Haiti, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Venezuela.

Paragraph 9 was adopted by 31 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions.
70. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 22 to 18, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

71. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted, is annexed to the present report as draft resolution VII.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

72. The Fourth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DECIDING WHETHER A TERRITORY IS OR IS NOT A TERRITORY Whose PEOPLE HAVE NOT YET ATTAINED A FULL MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories and the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter,

Recalling the provisions of resolutions 567 (VI) and 646 (VII), adopted by the General Assembly on 18 January and 10 December 1952 respectively, indicating the value of establishing a list of factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government,

Having regard to the competence of the General Assembly to consider the principles that should guide the United Nations and the Member States in the implementation of obligations arising from Chapter XI of the Charter and to make recommendations in connexion with them,

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) set up by resolution 646 (VII) (A/2428),

1. Takes note of the conclusions of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories);

2. Approves the list of factors as adopted by the Fourth Committee;

3. Recommends that the annexed list of factors should be used by the General Assembly and the Administering Members as a guide in determining whether any Territory, due to changes in its constitutional status, is or is no longer within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter. In order that, in view of the documentation provided under resolution 222 (III) of 3 November 1951, a decision may be taken by the General Assembly on the continuation or cessation of the transmission of information required by Chapter XI of the Charter;

4. Reasserts that each concrete case should be considered and decided upon in the light of the particular circumstances of that case and taking into account the right of self-determination of peoples;

5. Considers that the validity of any form of association between a Non-Self-Governing Territory and a metropolitan or any other country essentially depends on the freely expressed will of the people at the time of the taking of the decision;

6. Considers that the manner in which Territories referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter can become fully self-governing is primarily through the attainment of independence, although it is recognized that self-government can also be achieved by association with another State or group of States if this is done freely and on the basis of absolute equality;

7. Reaffirms that the factors, while serving as a guide in determining whether the obligations as set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter shall exist, should in no way be interpreted as a hindrance to the attainment of a full measure of self-government by a Non-Self-Governing Territory;

8. Further reaffirms that for a Territory to be deemed self-governing in economic, social or educational affairs it is essential that its people shall have attained a full measure of self-government;

9. Instructs the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study any documentation transmitted hereafter under resolution 222 (III) in the light of the list of factors approved by the present resolution, among other relevant considerations which may arise from each concrete case of cessation of information;

10. Recommends that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories take the initiative of proposing modifications at any time to improve the list of factors, as may seem necessary in the light of circumstances.

ANNEX

List of factors

FACTORS INDICATIVE OF THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE OR OF OTHER SEPARATE SYSTEMS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

First part

FACTORS INDICATIVE OF THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

A. International status

1. International responsibility. Full international responsibility of the territory for the acts inherent in the exercise of its external sovereignty and for the corresponding acts in the administration of its internal affairs.

2. Eligibility for membership in the United Nations.

3. General international relations. Power to enter into direct relations of every kind with other governments and with international institutions and to negotiate, sign and ratify international instruments.

4. National defence. Sovereign right to provide for its national defence.

B. Internal self-government

1. Form of government. Complete freedom of the people of the territory to choose the form of government which they desire.

2. Territorial government. Freedom from control or interference by the government of another State in respect of the internal government (legislature, executive, judiciary, and administration of the territory).

3. Economic, social and cultural jurisdiction. Complete autonomy in respect of economic, social and cultural affairs.