

ARTICLE 22

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TEXT OF ARTICLE 22

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

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The present study of Article 22 treats the material for the period under review under the general headings established in the previous Repertory studies under this Article. Subheadings have been added or omitted as appropriate.
2. The questions dealt with in the Analytical Summary of Practice are closely related to one another. In particular, points arising in connexion with the establishment and operation of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the Advisory Committee for UNEF are relevant both to the powers of the General Assembly and to the powers of these subsidiary organs. These matters are treated primarily under the powers of the General Assembly, but they are also dealt with under other appropriate headings, though such division may appear somewhat arbitrary.
3. As before, study of this Article examines the common features of subsidiary organs and discusses certain questions bearing directly on Article 22.
4. A classified list of subsidiary organs established or renewed during the period under review is annexed to the present study.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

5. During the period under review the General Assembly established or renewed over forty subsidiary organs. In most cases it did so directly by resolution. In establishing the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), for example, the General Assembly, in one resolution, 1/ established a United Nations Command for an emergency international Force as a subsidiary organ; in another resolution 2/ it set up an Advisory Committee for some aspects of the planning and operation of the Force; and in a third 3/ confirmed that the United Nations Emergency Force had been established by virtue of the decisions in its two earlier resolutions. At its eleventh session, the General Assembly established a Special Committee on Hungary, "to investigate, and to establish and maintain direct observation in Hungary and elsewhere, taking testimony, collecting evidence and receiving information, as appropriate, in order to report its findings to the General Assembly...". 4/
6. The method of appointment and assignment of functions was sometimes direct, sometimes indirect (for example, by a mandate to the Secretary-General) and sometimes a combination of the two. Thus, in a number of instances the General Assembly specified the States which were to be members of a subsidiary organ in the resolution establishing the organ; 5/ in three instances 6/ it increased the membership of subsidiary organs

1/ G A resolution 1000 (ES-I).

2/ G A resolution 1001 (ES-I).

3/ G A resolution 1122 (XI).

4/ G A resolution 1132 (XI).

5/ G A resolutions 1000 (ES-I), 1001 (ES-I), 1132 (XI), 1143 (XII), 1177 (XII), 1203 (XII), 1314 (XIII), 1348 (XIII).

6/ G A resolutions 1031 (XI), 1061 (XI), 1103 (XI).

established previously. In one instance, 7/ the General Assembly appointed the President of its eleventh session as the General Assembly's special representative; in another, 8/ it appointed the President of its twelfth session to represent the United Nations. In another case, 9/ however, it named two States as members of a subsidiary organ consisting of three members and requested the President of the twelfth session to appoint the third member; in still another, 10/ it requested the Secretary-General to appoint an expert committee with members to be nominated by the Governments of States specified in the resolution.

7. As to the more indirect establishment of subsidiary bodies, in one case 11/ the General Assembly established a subsidiary organ whose inter-governmental policy-making body was to be elected by another principal organ of the United Nations. In another case 12/ the General Assembly requested that an existing subsidiary organ reconvene its sub-committee and invite it to establish a group or groups of technical experts consisting of one expert from each of the States that were members of the sub-committee and one from each of three other Members of the United Nations, to be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the sub-committee. In one resolution 13/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to investigate a situation caused by foreign intervention and to observe the situation directly through representatives named by him. In another 14/ it requested the Secretary-General to make such practical arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the Purposes and Principles of the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan.

8. There was somewhat more discussion of the problem of geographical representation in the membership of subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly than had been the case in earlier periods. 15/ This problem also affected views concerning the method of appointment to be employed, especially the relative merits of having the members of subsidiary organs elected by the General Assembly or appointed by its President. These problems arose in connexion with the following cases:

(a) During the discussion in plenary meetings of draft resolution A/3308, 16/ establishing an Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force, one representative questioned the adequacy of the representation of eastern European countries in the proposed committee. An amendment to include Czechoslovakia in the interest of balanced composition was rejected by 31 votes to 23, with 14 abstentions. 17/ At the same meeting, the representative of Iran withdrew his country's name in favour of Ceylon. 18/

7/ G A resolution 1133 (XI).

8/ G A resolution 1312 (XIII).

9/ G A resolution 1143 (XII).

10/ G A resolution 1177 (XII).

11/ G A resolution 1240 (XIII).

12/ G A resolution 1148 (XII).

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

14/ G A resolution 1237 (ES-III).

15/ See Repertory, vol. I, under Art. 22, para. 6 and Supplement No. 1, vol. I, under Art. 22, para. 8, foot-note 4.

16/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 28; later G A resolution 1001 (ES-I). For texts of relevant statements, see G A (ES-I), Plen., 566th mtg.: Uruguay, para. 76; 567th mtg.: Poland, paras. 50, 52, 61.

17/ G A (ES-I), Plen., 567th mtg., para. 263.

18/ G A (ES-I), Plen., 567th mtg., para. 267.

(b) In resolution 1348 (XIII), the General Assembly established an ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. During the discussions by the First Committee, 19/ and in plenary meetings, 20/ the question was raised of the composition of this Committee in relation to geographical representation; it was proposed, on the one hand, to grant equality of membership in the proposed Committee to two groups of Members, with another group of Members holding the balance, 21/ and, on the other hand, to make the proposed body reflect the composition of the General Assembly itself. 22/ In the absence of unanimous acceptance by the First Committee, the first draft resolution was withdrawn. 23/ Operative paragraph 1 of the second draft resolution, appointing eighteen designated Member States to the ad hoc body, was approved by the Committee by 51 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions. 24/

(c) In operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1046 (XI), the General Assembly resolved to dispatch to Togoland under French administration a Commission of six members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. Opinion in the discussions of the Fourth Committee was divided as to the merits of having the Commission appointed by the President or elected by the General Assembly, as reflected in the draft resolutions before it. 25/ The Committee approved a compromise suggestion which, whilst retaining (by a separate vote of 34 to 23, with 10 abstentions) the provision regarding appointment by the President, accepted inclusion of the words "on the basis of equitable geographical distribution" in operative paragraph 3 of the resolution as adopted. 26/ On the recommendation of the President in plenary meeting, the membership of the Commission was increased from five to six members. 27/

(d) G A resolution 1143 (XII), establishing the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, was based on a draft resolution, introduced by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, 28/ which provided that members of the proposed Good Offices Committee should consist of the United Kingdom, the United States and a third member to be nominated by the President of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. Acceptability of the proposed members as mediators was cited by the Chairman as reason for his proposal. 29/ Several Members indicated that they would have preferred the Committee to be elected by the General Assembly or, as an alternative, for the third member to be so elected. 30/ An amendment providing

19/ G A (XIII), 1st Com., 985th-995th mtgs.

20/ G A (XIII), Plen., 792nd mtg., paras. 102-185.

21/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 60, p. 5, A/C.1/L.219/Rev.1.

22/ Ibid., p. 6, A/4009, para. 8, A/C.1/L.220/Rev.1.

23/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 60, p. 6, A/4009, para. 10 (b).

24/ Ibid., para. 10 (c).

25/ For texts of relevant statements, see G A (XI), 4th Com., 592nd mtg.: India, para. 32; 595th mtg.: Canada, para. 43; 597th mtg.: Guatemala, para. 14; India, para. 25; 598th mtg.: Japan, para. 43; Yugoslavia, para. 54.

26/ G A resolution 1046 (XI); G A (XI), Annexes, vol. I, a.i. 39, p. 53, A/3449/Add.1.

27/ G A (XI), Plen., vol. II, 643rd mtg., para. 78.

28/ G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 38, p. 4, A/3701, para. 28, A/C.4/L.492.

29/ G A (XII), 4th Com., 666th mtg., para. 2.

30/ For texts of relevant statements, see G A (XII), 4th Com., 666th mtg.: Uruguay, para. 6; 667th mtg.: El Salvador, para. 53; Guatemala, para. 20; 668th mtg.: Yugoslavia, para. 53; 669th mtg.: Guatemala, para. 9.

that the third member of the Committee should be elected by the General Assembly was rejected by a roll-call vote of 35 to 28, with 16 abstentions. 31/ In plenary meeting, some representatives reaffirmed their previous stands. 32/

(e) The Committee of Experts on United Nations Information was appointed by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1177 (XII). 33/

(f) In resolution 1182 (XII), the General Assembly decided to elect a Commissioner to supervise elections to the Legislative Assembly of Togoland under French administration. During the discussions of the Fourth Committee, sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.508 34/ favoured appointment of a single Commissioner by the President of the General Assembly on the ground that his tasks would be technical rather than political. 35/ Against this, the view was expressed that there should be a Commission of three members elected by the General Assembly. 36/ An amendment to this effect was the occasion for a reaffirmation of the two points of view. 37/ A sub-amendment providing for a single Commissioner, who was, however, to be elected, was approved by a roll-call vote of 48 to 15, with 13 abstentions. 38/

9. The annex to the present study further indicates the types, functions, membership, method of appointment, duration, method of termination, place of meeting and method of reporting, of the subsidiary organs established during the period under review, which in general fell within the categories described in the General Survey of the study of Article 22 in the Repertory. 39/

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. The question of the scope of the powers of the General Assembly.

10. New questions concerning the scope of the power of the General Assembly to establish subsidiary organs arose during the period under review in connexion with the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The general question involved was whether the General Assembly, when acting under resolution 377 (V), "Uniting for peace", could establish an armed force in the form of a subsidiary organ as a collective measure for the maintenance of peace. Discussion of this question turned principally on two points: (a) The problem presented by the difference between the powers of the General Assembly when acting to maintain international peace and

31/ G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 38, p. 4, A/3701, paras. 33 (a) and 34.

32/ For texts of relevant statements, see G A (XII), Plen., 709th mtg.: Bolivia, para. 87; Ceylon, para. 75; Guatemala, para. 62; Yugoslavia, para. 84.

33/ See this Supplement, under Article 98, section II E 5, Functions of the Secretary-General in the field of Public Information. For a summary of the discussion concerning the membership of the Committee, see G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 41, p. 55, A/3741, paras. 5, 10-12, 20-28.

34/ G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 37, p. 12.

35/ G A (XII), 4th Com., 708th mtg.: Liberia, para. 16.

36/ Ibid.: Ceylon, para. 38; Ireland, para. 34.

37/ For texts of relevant statements, see G A (XII), 4th Com., 712th mtg.: Guatemala, paras. 14, 17; Liberia, para. 5; Syria, para. 23; Yugoslavia, para. 9; 713th mtg.: Burma, para. 6; Ceylon, para. 20; Denmark, para. 9; Egypt, para. 25; France, para. 33; Indonesia, para. 29; Yugoslavia, para. 18.

38/ G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 37, p. 13, A/3751, para. 16.

39/ Vol. I, under Article 22, paras. 10-30.

security under resolution 377 A (V) and the powers of the Security Council when acting for that purpose under Chapter VII of the Charter; 40/ and (b) the question whether the General Assembly must obtain consent from the States which contributed contingents to the use to be made of these contingents; and from the States on whose territory UNEF was to function, their consent to its stationing and operation on their territory. 41/ The General Assembly approved statements of the principles governing the determination of these questions, submitted to it by the Secretary-General. 42/

1. The establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force: Basic principles governing its organization and functioning

11. The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established by the General Assembly as one of the measures it took to bring about the cessation of military operations against Egyptian territory. 43/ In its resolution 998 (ES-I) of 3 November 1956, the Secretary-General was requested, as a matter of priority, to submit to the General Assembly within forty-eight hours a plan for setting up "with the consent of the nations concerned" an emergency international United Nations Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of resolution 997 (ES-I), adopted on 2 November 1956. Resolution 997 (ES-I) was directed primarily, and as a matter of priority, towards obtaining immediate cessation of hostilities, a halt in the movement of military forces and arms into the area and a full observance of the General Armistice Agreement 44/ between Egypt and Israel. In his first report on a plan for an emergency force, submitted to the General Assembly on 4 November 1956, the Secretary-General recommended the immediate establishment of a United Nations Command. On 5 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1000 (ES-I), which noted with satisfaction the first report of the Secretary-General, and established a United Nations Command for the emergency international Force envisaged in resolution 998 (ES-I). General Burns, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), was appointed Chief of the Command on the recommendation of the Secretary-General.

12. In his second report, 45/ submitting the requested plan for an emergency international United Nations Force, the Secretary-General set forth a number of guiding principles for its organization and functioning. By resolution 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956, the General Assembly approved these principles; concurred in the Secretary-General's definition of the functions of UNEF; established an Advisory Committee, with the Secretary-General as Chairman, to undertake the development of

40/ See, in this connexion, the studies under Articles 36 and 37 in this Supplement.

41/ The requirement of consent to the entrance of a General Assembly subsidiary organ into the territory of a Member State was also discussed in connexion with the General Assembly's consideration of the situation in Hungary. See below, paragraph 50; see also the study under Article 11 in this Supplement.

42/ The exercise by the Secretary-General of duties and powers entrusted to him by the General Assembly in connexion with the establishment and functioning of UNEF and other subsidiary organs is dealt with in the study under Article 98 in this Supplement (paras. 46-252).

43/ Since UNEF came into being and was in operation before the establishment of the United Arab Republic, the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the reports of the Secretary-General refer to "Egypt" and the "Government of Egypt". The present study follows the nomenclature of the documents in referring to "Egypt"; references to other countries have the same basis.

44/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 42, I, No. 654, p. 251.

45/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302.

aspects of planning for the Force and its operation not already dealt with by the General Assembly; and authorized the Secretary-General to issue all regulations and instructions essential to the effective functioning of the Force, following consultation with the Advisory Committee, and to take all other necessary administrative and executive actions.

13. Egypt consented to the stationing and operation of UNEF on Egyptian soil after obtaining replies to its questions regarding its functions from the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee established under resolution 1001 (ES-I), which had approved the interpretations involved in these replies, thereupon recommended that the Secretary-General begin the transfer of UNEF to Egypt. 46/

14. The first elements of UNEF landed in Egypt on 12 November 1956, and were initially stationed between the forces of France and the United Kingdom, and the Egyptian troops in the Suez Canal area, and they remained largely in that area during the gradual withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces, which was completed on 22 December 1956.

15. On 19 January 1957, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1123 (XI), wherein it noted with regret and concern the failure of Israel to comply with its earlier resolutions; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to secure the complete withdrawal of Israel in pursuance thereof; and to report within five days. On 23 January, during the discussions with the Secretary-General which followed the adoption of resolution 1123 (XI), Israel submitted an aide-mémoire 47/ outlining its views on the steps to be taken in respect of the Sharm el-Sheikh area and the Gaza Strip, and proposed that UNEF take over the positions evacuated by Israel in the two areas and remain there until other effective means were agreed upon for ensuring permanent freedom of navigation and the cessation of belligerent acts.

16. On 24 January the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that Israel had not complied fully with the General Assembly's requests for withdrawal. 48/ Concerning possible enlargement of the functions of UNEF, he stated that any function of UNEF in the Gaza area broader than that authorized in the previous General Assembly resolution would require a new decision by the General Assembly, and the consent of the two parties concerned. 49/ As to the Sharm el-Sheikh area, withdrawal of Israel troops would be followed by the entrance of UNEF in the same way as in other parts of Sinai. The duties of UNEF in respect of the cease-fire and withdrawal would determine its movements; however, it might be agreed that UNEF units would assist in maintaining quiet in the area beyond what followed from this general principle. This would be a new arrangement, not foreseen by the General Armistice Agreement, and therefore requiring the consent of the two parties and a new decision by the General Assembly.

17. In resolution 1125 (XI), adopted on 2 February 1957 by 56 votes to none with 22 abstentions, the General Assembly (a) noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's report of 24 January on the measures to be carried out upon Israel's complete withdrawal; (b) called upon Egypt and Israel scrupulously to observe the General Armistice Agreement; (c) considered that scrupulous maintenance of the General Armistice Agreement, after full withdrawal of Israel from the Sharm el-Sheikh and Gaza areas, required placing UNEF on the armistice demarcation line and implementing other measures proposed in the Secretary-General's report, with due regard to the

46/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 9, A/3375, para. 2. See also G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 22.

47/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 45, A/3511.

48/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 47, A/3512, para. 3.

49/ Ibid., para. 20.

considerations set out therein to assist in achieving situations conducive to the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the area; and (d) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to take steps to carry out these measures and to report as appropriate to the General Assembly.

18. On 8 March 1957 the Secretary-General reported 50/ full compliance by Israel with General Assembly resolution 1124 (XI) of 2 February 1957, requesting Israel to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation line. He further stated that on 7 March the population of Gaza had been notified that UNEF, with the consent of Egypt, was being deployed in the area to maintain quiet during and after the Israel withdrawal. The basic UNEF function of maintaining quiet through deployment along the demarcation line continued throughout the period covered by this Supplement.

a. FUNCTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

19. The functions and characteristics of UNEF were first authoritatively described in the guiding principles for its organization and functioning as formulated by the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly. 51/ These stated that the General Assembly "intends that the Force should be of a temporary nature, the length of its assignment being determined by the needs arising out of the present conflict".

20. In his second report, dated 6 November 1956, 52/ the Secretary-General explained that UNEF did not have the character of a military force established as an enforcement measure under Chapter VII of the Charter:

"... the setting up of the Force should not be guided by the needs which would have existed had the measure been considered as part of an enforcement action directed against a Member country. There is an obvious difference between establishing the Force in order to secure the cessation of hostilities, with a withdrawal of forces, and establishing such a Force with a view to enforcing a withdrawal of forces. It follows that while the Force is different in that, as in many other respects, from the observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, it is, although para-military in nature, not a Force with military objectives." 53/

21. The Secretary-General also emphasized that there was "no intent... to influence the military balance in the present conflict, and, thereby, the political balance affecting efforts to settle the conflict". 54/ In a later report, 55/ he declared that UNEF was not to be "used so as to prejudge the solution of the controversial questions involved". 56/ The deployment of UNEF along the Egyptian-Israel armistice demarcation line and the international frontier south of Gaza, and in the Sharm el-Sheikh area, was

50/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 72, A/3568.

51/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302, para. 8. Following the Secretary-General's report of 24 January 1957 (G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 47, A/3512), the General Assembly decided in resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February that "the scrupulous maintenance of the Armistice Agreement requires the placing of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israel armistice demarcation line and the implementation of other measures as proposed in the Secretary-General's report... to assist in achieving situations conducive to the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the area".

52/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302.

53/ Ibid., para. 10.

54/ Ibid., para. 8.

55/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 47, A/3512.

56/ Ibid., para. 29.

not meant to and could not affect any change in their prior status juris; its sole purpose was to maintain quiet and prevent the recurrence of incidents. 57/

22. Doubts were expressed by a minority of representatives concerning the General Assembly's powers to establish such a force on the basis of a decision reached under the terms of General Assembly resolution 377 (V). The argument underlying these objections was as follows. The Charter of the United Nations established two distinct procedures: one, the conciliation procedure provided in Chapter VI for the pacific settlement of disputes; the other, the procedure for collective action under Chapter VII, which was entrusted to the Security Council. If the procedure for collective action should fail to function because of a veto in the Security Council, then under resolution 377 (V), the matter passed to the General Assembly, but was there subject to the conciliation procedure provided for in Chapter VI. The General Assembly could not take any decision or order any collective measure because the Charter allocated the power to do so to the Security Council. The General Assembly could authorize the use of force only in cases of individual or collective self-defence. 58/ A member who favoured the establishment of UNEF admonished the General Assembly to take care that the Security Council retained its competence in all matters pertaining to measures provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter. 59/

23. Some members 60/ expressed the view that the establishment of United Nations armed forces was within the exclusive competence of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, and action taken by the General Assembly under resolution 377 (V) to establish UNEF was illegal. This view was reiterated in connexion with the discussion of the financing of UNEF. At the eleventh session of the General Assembly these Members declared "that they would not take part in the financing of armed forces created in violation of the Charter and considered that all the expenses incurred in connexion with measures taken to put an end to the military action against Egypt should be borne by France, Israel and the United Kingdom". 61/ These views were repeated during the twelfth 62/ and thirteenth 63/ sessions.

24. The distinction between operations of the character of UNEF and operations under Chapter VII was further emphasized by the Secretary-General in his summary study of the experience derived from the establishment of UNEF. 64/ Referring to the extent to which a right of self-defence could be exercised by United Nations forces, the Secretary-General stated:

"A problem arises in this context because of the fact that a wide interpretation of the right of self-defence might well blur the distinction

57/ Ibid., para. 5.

58/ G A (ES-I), Plen., 565th mtg.: Colombia, para. 87.

59/ Ibid., 567th mtg.: France, paras. 127-131.

60/ Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR and USSR (G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 62, A/3560 and Add.1, para. 25).

61/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 62, A/3560 and Add.1, para. 25. For texts of relevant statements, see G A (XI), 5th Com., 538th mtg.: USSR, para. 49; 541st mtg.: USSR, para. 43; 544th mtg.: Czechoslovakia, para. 49; USSR, para. 54; 555th mtg.: Byelorussian SSR, para. 24; 560th mtg.: USSR, para. 38.

62/ G A (XII), 5th Com., 639th mtg.: Albania, para. 30; Byelorussian SSR, para. 23; Czechoslovakia, para. 21; Romania, para. 19; USSR, para. 15.

63/ G A (XIII), 5th Com., 697th mtg.: USSR, para. 29; 698th mtg.: Bulgaria, paras. 28 and 29; USSR, paras. 30-32. See also G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 37, A/4072, para. 10 (c).

64/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943.

between operations of the character discussed in this report and combat operations, which would require a decision under Chapter VII of the Charter and an explicit, more far-reaching delegation of authority to the Secretary-General than would be required for any of the operations discussed here. A reasonable definition seems to have been established in the case of UNEF, where the rule is applied that men engaged in the operation may never take the initiative in the use of armed force, but are entitled to respond with force to an attack with arms, including attempts to use force to make them withdraw from positions which they occupy under orders from the Commander, acting under the authority of the Assembly and within the scope of its resolutions. The basic element involved is clearly the prohibition against any initiative in the use of armed force. This definition of the limit between self-defence, as permissible for United Nations elements of the kind discussed, and offensive action, which is beyond the competence of such elements, should be approved for future guidance." 65/

b. THE REQUISITE OF CONSENT

25. One of the basic principles governing the functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force was recognition of the need to obtain the consent of the countries concerned. 66/ The need to obtain the consent of the Governments was acknowledged by the General Assembly early in the discussion when, in resolution 998 (ES-I), it requested the Secretary-General to submit a plan for setting up an emergency

65/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 179.

66/ The question of the consent of the Governments concerned also arose in connexion with the establishment of a United Nations presence in Jordan and Lebanon. In resolution 1237 (ES-III) of 21 August 1958, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make, in consultation with the Governments concerned, such practical arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the Purposes and Principles of the Charter in relation to the situation in Jordan and Lebanon. In his report of 29 September 1958 (A/3934/Rev.1; mimeographed) the Secretary-General pointed out that the resolution of 21 August set out two limits for the arrangements, namely, that they should be made in consultation with the Governments concerned, and that they should be in accordance with the Charter. This was a reminder that any arrangement within one of the countries concerned must be with the consent of its Government. It was likewise a reminder that no measures could be taken which went beyond the limits authorized by the Charter in the case of such a resolution as the one under which action would be taken; the most important consequence of this was that it excluded setting up a force with military tasks under Chapter VII of the Charter (ibid., paras. 5-7). During the emergency special session, the representative of Jordan had stated that his Government did not accept the stationing of a United Nations Force in Jordan, or the organization of a border observation group in the country for purposes similar to those served by the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL). This view was restated to the Secretary-General during his consultations in Amman, and it was agreed to consider another form of United Nations involvement. Jordan agreed to the presence of a United Nations representative who would serve "as a special representative of the Secretary-General, to assist in the implementation of the resolution, specifically with a view to help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Jordan in the present circumstances". The Secretary-General accordingly appointed a special representative who proceeded to Amman on 27 September 1958 (ibid., paras. 26-31).

international United Nations Force "with the consent of the nations concerned". During the debate before the adoption of this resolution, clarifying statements were made with regard to the meaning of the phrase "with the consent of the nations concerned". One Member stated that his delegation interpreted the words to mean "with the consent of the nations which will contribute to an emergency international United Nations Force". 67/ The representative of Canada, whose delegation had introduced the draft resolution, concurred with this interpretation, explaining that his delegation had intended that the Secretary-General should not include in his plan for an international force the name of any country without the consent of that particular country. 68/

26. In his report of 6 November 1956, 69/ the Secretary-General dealt with this question, stating:

"Functioning as it would, on the basis of a decision reached under the terms of the resolution 377 (V), 'Uniting for Peace', the Force, if established, would be limited in its operations to the extent that consent of the parties concerned is required under generally recognized international law. While the General Assembly is enabled to establish the Force with the consent of those parties which contribute units to the Force, it could not request the Force to be stationed or operate on the territory of a given country without the consent of the Government of that country. This does not exclude the possibility that the Security Council could use such a Force within the wider margins provided under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. I would not for the present consider it necessary to elaborate this point further, since no use of the Force under Chapter VII, with the rights in relation to Member States that this would entail, has been envisaged." 70/

27. Thus the Secretary-General qualified the requisite of consent as applying to (a) the countries engaged in hostilities (primarily to Egypt, on whose territory UNEF was to be stationed), and (b) the Member countries which were to contribute the contingents. With regard to the countries engaged in hostilities, UNEF could not be stationed or operate on the territory of a country without the consent of its Government. As for the countries contributing contingents, their consent was needed with regard to the use to be made of their units.

28. During the debate in the first emergency special session, doubts were expressed as to the advisability of referring in the Secretary-General's report to the "possibility that the Security Council could use such force within the wider margins provided under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter". It was contended that this might create the serious apprehension, in countries wishing to contribute units to an international police force, that their forces could eventually be used by another organ of the United Nations for collective action, without their prior knowledge and consent. 71/

29. The General Assembly approved the Secretary-General's statement on the requisite of consent for the functioning of UNEF, and invited him to continue discussions with Governments of Member States concerning offers of participation in UNEF. 72/ Within about a month following the adoption of this resolution, a total of twenty-four

67/ G A (ES-I), Plen., 563rd mtg.: India, para. 274.

68/ Ibid.: Canada, para. 281.

69/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302.

70/ Ibid., para. 9.

71/ G A (ES-I), Plen., 566th mtg.: Philippines, paras. 82-84.

72/ Resolution 1001 (ES-I).

Governments had offered contingents to UNEF, while three other Governments had offered assistance in other forms. 73/

30. Immediately following the adoption of resolutions 1000 (ES-I) and 1001 (ES-I) of 5 and 7 November 1956, the Secretary-General approached the Government of Egypt to prepare for their prompt implementation. 74/ The Government of Egypt, which had accepted the establishment of UNEF in principle by formally accepting resolution 1000 (ES-I) on the establishment of the United Nations Command, wished further clarification before consenting to the arrival of UNEF on Egyptian territory. Following clarifying interpretations by the Secretary-General in reply to questions from Egypt regarding the functions of UNEF, Egypt consented to its arrival.

31. After further discussions between the Secretary-General and the Egyptian Government, the basic points for the presence and functioning of UNEF in Egypt were embodied in an aide-mémoire, 75/ the full text of which read as follows:

"Noting that by telegram of 5 November 1956 addressed to the Secretary-General the Government of Egypt, in exercise of its sovereign rights, accepted General Assembly resolution 1000 (ES-I) of the same date establishing 'a United Nations Command for an emergency international Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of resolution 997 (ES-I) of the General Assembly of 2 November 1956';

"Noting that the General Assembly in its resolution 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956 approved the principle that it could not request the Force 'to be stationed or operate on the territory of a given country without the consent of the Government of that country' (A/3302, para. 9);

"Having agreed on the arrival in Egypt of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF);

"Noting that advance groups of UNEF have already been received in Egypt;

"The Government of Egypt and the Secretary-General of the United Nations have stated their understanding on the basic points for the presence and functioning of UNEF as follows:

"1. The Government of Egypt declares that, when exercising its sovereign rights on any matter concerning the presence and functioning of UNEF, it will be guided, in good faith, by its acceptance of General Assembly resolution 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November 1956.

"2. The United Nations takes note of this declaration of the Government of Egypt and declares that the activities of UNEF will be guided, in good faith, by the task established for the Force in the aforementioned resolutions; in particular, the United Nations, understanding this to correspond to the wishes of the Government of Egypt, reaffirms its willingness to maintain UNEF until its task is completed.

"3. The Government of Egypt and the Secretary-General declare that it is their intention to proceed forthwith, in the light of points 1 and 2 above, to explore jointly concrete aspects of the functioning of UNEF, including its stationing and

73/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302 and Add.1-30.

74/ G A (XI) Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 9, A/3375, para. 5.1-3.

75/ Ibid., annex.

the question of its lines of communication and supply; the Government of Egypt, confirming its intention to facilitate the functioning of UNEF, and the United Nations are agreed to expedite in co-operation the implementation of guiding principles arrived at as a result of that joint exploration on the basis of the resolutions of the General Assembly." 76/

32. The Secretary-General included the text of the aide-mémoire in a report which he presented to the General Assembly on 20 November; 77/ the General Assembly, in its resolution 1121 (XI) of 24 November, noted its contents with approval. In approving the contents of the aide-mémoire, the General Assembly determined the extent to which the functions of UNEF could, if necessary, be broadened in pursuit of its resolution 997 (ES-I) on the cease-fire. 78/

33. In a report dated 8 February 1957, 79/ the Secretary-General stated that, as authorized by resolution 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956 and in consultation with the Advisory Committee established under that resolution, he had negotiated an agreement with the Government of Egypt concerning the status of UNEF in Egypt. The agreement provided, among other things, for arrangements respecting criminal and civil jurisdiction, having regard to the special functions of UNEF and to the interests of the United Nations; for the enjoyment by UNEF, as a subsidiary organ, of the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization, and for dealing with all difficulties arising from interpretations or obligations under the arrangements. On 22 February, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1126 (XI), approving the report of the Secretary-General on arrangements concerning the status of UNEF in Egypt.

34. The question of the scope of the initial consent of Egypt was dealt with by the Secretary-General in his report of 24 January 1957, 80/ in which he discussed the possible broadening of the functions of UNEF. Commenting on the matter at the 649th meeting of the General Assembly, on 1 February 1957, 81/ the Secretary-General stated that movements of UNEF which followed from its duties in relation to the cease-fire and the withdrawal of foreign forces from the territory of Egypt, including territory covered by the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel, 82/ came within the general consent of Egypt; activities beyond this required additional consent. In

76/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 9, A/3375, annex.

77/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 9, A/3375.

78/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302, para. 9; G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 47, A/3512, para. 5; p. 57, A/3527, para. 19. The General Assembly's concurrence with this legal principle is seen in its resolutions 1001 (ES-I), 1121 (XI), 1125 (XI) and 1126 (XI). For texts of relevant statements, see G A (XI), Plen., vol. I, 592nd mtg.: Canada, paras. 65, 67; USSR, para. 29. G A (XI), Plen., vol. II, 649th mtg.: Indonesia, para. 154; Libya, para. 166; 650th mtg.: Ukrainian SSR, para. 30; 651st mtg.: Ceylon, para. 17; Egypt, para. 153; India, paras. 123, 128, 131, 141; 667th mtg.: Colombia, para. 91. G A (XII), Plen., 720th mtg.: USSR, para. 130.

79/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 52, A/3526.

80/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 47, A/3512.

81/ G A (XI), Plen., vol. II, 649th mtg.: Secretary-General, paras. 109-114. For other relevant statements, see *ibid.*: Australia, paras. 76-90, 93, 94, 98; Indonesia, paras. 153 and 154; 650th mtg.: Albania, para. 135; Czechoslovakia, paras. 38-40; Ukrainian SSR, para. 30; 651st mtg.: Ceylon, para. 17. For discussion of the requirement of consent regarding UNEF composition and functions generally, see G A (XI), Plen., vol. I, 588th mtg.: Australia, para. 8; 592nd mtg.: Canada, paras. 64-67; USSR, para. 30; 595th mtg.: Australia, para. 111.

82/ G A (XI), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 57, A/3527, paras. 14 and 15.

order to contribute towards peaceful conditions in the area, the Secretary-General stated that positive and effective United Nations measures had to be developed within the following limits:

"(a) The United Nations cannot condone a change of the status juris resulting from military action contrary to the provisions of the Charter. The Organization must, therefore, maintain that the status juris existing prior to such military action be re-established by a withdrawal of troops, and by the relinquishment or nullification of rights asserted in territories covered by the military action and depending upon it.

"(b) The use of military force by the United Nations other than that under Chapter VII of the Charter requires the consent of the States in which the force is to operate. Moreover, such use must be undertaken and developed in a manner consistent with the principles mentioned under (a) above. It must, furthermore, be impartial, in the sense that it does not serve as a means to force settlement, in the interest of one party, of political conflicts or legal issues recognized as controversial.

"(c) United Nations actions must respect fully the rights of Member States recognized in the Charter, and international agreements not contrary to the aims of the Charter, which are concluded in exercise of those rights." 83/

35. The Secretary-General accordingly stated that deployment of UNEF in Gaza, under the resolutions of the General Assembly, would have to be on the same basis as its deployment along the armistice line in the Sinai peninsula. Any broader function for it in that area, in view of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement and recognized principle in international law, would require the consent of Egypt. A widening of United Nations administrative responsibilities in the area, beyond its responsibilities for the refugees, would likewise have to be based on agreement with Egypt. It followed, therefore, that although the General Assembly would be entitled to recommend the establishment of a United Nations administration and to request negotiations to implement such an arrangement, it would lack authority in that recommendation, unilaterally, to require compliance. 84/ In resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957, the General Assembly, having noted the Secretary-General's report with appreciation, considered that the situation required the implementation of the measures proposed "with due regard to the considerations set out therein".

36. In subsequent discussions concerning the possibility of a stand-by peace force, similar considerations were advanced regarding limitations in the scope of such a force, and the necessity of operating with the consent of the Governments concerned. For example, in the Introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, 16 June 1957 - 15 June 1958, 85/ he stated:

"... It should, of course, be clear that any such Force, unless it were to be called into being by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, must constitutionally be a non-fighting force, operating on the territories of the countries concerned only with their consent and utilized only after a decision of the Security Council or the General Assembly, regarding a specific case, for those clearly international purposes relating to the pacific settlement of disputes which are authorized by the Charter. UNEF has shown that such a Force can, in

83/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 47, A/3512, para. 5.

84/ Ibid., A/3512, para. 14.

85/ G A (XIII), Suppl. No. 1 A (A/3844/Add.1), p. 2.

certain circumstances, make an important contribution to the preservation of international peace".

37. These questions were also reviewed at some length in the Secretary-General's summary study of the experience derived from the establishment and operation of UNEF. ^{86/} Referring to the question of consent to the entrance of a General Assembly subsidiary organ into the territory of a Member State, the Secretary-General stated:

"As the arrangements discussed in this report do not cover the type of force envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter, it follows from international law and the Charter that the United Nations cannot undertake to implement them by stationing units on the territory of a Member State without the consent of the Government concerned. It similarly follows from the Charter that the consent of a Member nation is necessary for the United Nations to use its military personnel or matériel. These basic rules have been observed in the recent United Nations operations in the Middle East. They naturally hold valid for all similar operations in the future.

"The fact that a United Nations operation of the type envisaged requires the consent of the Government on whose territory it takes place creates a problem, as it is normally difficult for the United Nations to engage in such an operation without guarantees against unilateral actions by the host Government which might put the United Nations in a questionable position, either administratively or in relation to contributing Governments.

"The formula employed in relation to the Government of Egypt for UNEF seems, in the light of experience, to provide an adequate solution to this problem. The Government of Egypt declared that, when exercising its sovereign right with regard to the presence of the Force, it would be guided by good faith in the interpretation of the purposes of the Force. This declaration was balanced by a declaration by the United Nations to the effect that the maintenance of the Force by the United Nations would be determined by similar good faith in the interpretation of the purposes.

"The consequence of such a bilateral declaration is that, were either side to act unilaterally in refusing continued presence or deciding on withdrawal, and were the other side to find that such action was contrary to a good-faith interpretation of the purposes of the operation, an exchange of views would be called for towards harmonizing the positions. This does not imply any infringement of the sovereign right of the host Government, nor any restriction of the right of the United Nations to decide on the termination of its own operation whenever it might see fit to do so. But it does mean a mutual recognition of the fact that the operation, being based on collaboration between the host Government and the United Nations, should be carried on in forms natural to such collaboration, and especially so with regard to the questions of presence and maintenance". ^{87/}

c. COMPOSITION

38. The United Nations Emergency Force was composed of national contingents accepted for service by the Secretary-General from among those voluntarily offered by Member States. The policy was established of excluding military personnel belonging to any

^{86/} G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943.

^{87/} G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, paras. 155-158.

permanent member of the Security Council or to any country which for geographical or other reasons might have a special reason in the conflict. In his second and final report, 88/ dated 6 November 1956, the Secretary-General stated:

"In its resolution 1000 (ES-I) on the United Nations Command, the General Assembly authorized the Chief of Command, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to recruit officers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, or directly from various Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council. ... The first of these elements in the new approach has an important bearing on the interpretation of the status of the Chief of Command. The second point has an equally important bearing on the character of the whole Command...". 89/

39. In his summary study referred to above, the Secretary-General stated:

"... While the United Nations must reserve for itself the authority to decide on the composition of such elements, it is obvious that the host country, in giving its consent, cannot be indifferent to the composition of those elements. In order to limit the scope of possible difference of opinion, the United Nations in recent operations has followed two principles: not to include units from any of the permanent members of the Security Council; and not to include units from any country which, because of its geographical position or for other reasons, might be considered as possibly having a special interest in the situation which has called for the operation. I believe that these two principles also should be considered as essential to any stand-by arrangements". 90/

40. Another point of principle involved the weight to be attributed to the views of the host country concerning the composition of United Nations military elements to be stationed on its territory. On this the Secretary-General wrote in the summary study: 91/

"Given the two principles mentioned in paragraph 160 [quoted in paragraph 39 above/, in actual practice the area within which conflicting views may be expressed will in all probability be so reduced normally as to facilitate the harmonizing of the rights of the United Nations with the interests of the host country. It would seem desirable to accept the formula applied in the case of UNEF, which is to the effect that while it is for the United Nations alone to decide on the composition of military elements sent to a country, the United Nations should, in deciding on composition, take fully into account the view of the host Government as one of the most serious factors which should guide the recruitment of the personnel. Usually, this is likely to mean that serious objections by the host country against participation by a specific contributing country in the United Nations operation will determine the action of the Organization. However, were the United Nations for good reasons to find that course inadvisable, it would remain free to pursue its own line, and any resulting conflict would have to be resolved on a political rather than on a legal basis. I would recommend that the basis thus laid in the case of UNEF be considered as the formula on composition applicable to similar operations in the future." 92/

88/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302.

89/ Ibid., para. 6.

90/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 160.

91/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943.

92/ Ibid., para. 161.

d. INDEPENDENCE

41. In his summary study, 93/ the Secretary-General stated that UNEF must act independently of the host Government:

"Apart from the principles thus established in negotiated agreements or formal decisions, a series of basic rules has been developed in practice. Some of these rules would appear to merit general application. This is true especially of the precept that authority granted to the United Nations group cannot be exercised within a given territory either in competition with representatives of the host Government or in co-operation with them on the basis of any joint operation. Thus, a United Nations operation must be separate and distinct from activities by national authorities. UNEF experience indicates how this rule may apply in practice. A right of detention which normally would be exercised only by local authorities is extended to UNEF units. However, this is so only within a limited area where the local authorities voluntarily abstain from exercising similar rights, whether alone or in collaboration with the United Nations. Were the underlying principle of this example not to be applied, United Nations units might run the risk of getting involved in differences with the local authorities or public or in internal conflicts which would be highly detrimental to the effectiveness of the operation and to the relations between the United Nations and the host Government". 94/

e. STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS

42. During the general debate at the eleventh session, one Member expressed the view that the General Assembly could envisage certain practical measures to ensure the implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 377 (V), "Uniting for peace". 95/ Similar statements were made by other Members. 96/ In the Introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, 1956-1957, 97/ he drew attention to the fact that UNEF was a temporary force with a limited mandate, designed to meet a special situation. The value of such a force in situations like that in the Middle East had been fully demonstrated; this value should be preserved for the future.

43. There was need, in his opinion, for careful analysis and study of the UNEF experience in all its aspects in order to give the United Nations a sound foundation "should the Organization wish to build an agreed stand-by plan for a United Nations peace force that could be activated on short notice in future emergencies to serve in similar ways". The Secretary-General indicated that steps had been taken for the Secretariat to undertake such a study. 98/

93/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943.

94/ *Ibid.*, para. 165.

95/ G A (XI), Plen., vol. I, 581st mtg.: Brazil, para. 13.

96/ For texts of relevant statements, see G A (XI), Plen., vol. I, 581st mtg.: United States, para. 96; 602nd mtg.: Iran, para. 139; 603rd mtg.: Ireland, paras. 127 and 128; 609th mtg.: Canada, paras. 92-96; 610th mtg.: Guatemala, para. 87. For relevant statements during discussion of a.i. 66, see *ibid.*, 592nd mtg.: Canada, para. 63; 611th mtg.: India, para. 163; G A (XI), Plen., vol. II, 649th mtg.: Egypt, para. 9.

97/ G A (XII), Suppl. No. 1 A (A/3594/Add.1), p. 1.

98/ G A (XII), Suppl. No. 1 A (A/3594/Add.1), p. 1.

44. There was general support for a plan for a United Nations peace force during the general debate at the twelfth session of the General Assembly. 99/ During the third emergency special session, Members in favour of the suggestion for a "stand-by United Nations peace force" repeated their stand. 100/

45. The Secretary-General presented his summary study 101/ of the experience derived from UNEF to the Special Political Committee during the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, explaining that it was intended to indicate possible precedents for future action, to furnish guidance for public discussion and to supply information regarding the nature of the assistance expected from Member States. 102/ The Secretary-General pointed out that the rights of the General Assembly and the Security Council and the functions of the Secretary-General remained unaltered; study and consideration of the experience gained in no way implied any intention to alter them.

46. Under Article 22 of the Charter, he stated, the General Assembly was entitled to create subsidiary organs; Chapter VI of the Charter empowered the Security Council, at any stage of a dispute, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. In other words, the question considered in the report fell entirely within the wide framework of action which the General Assembly and the Security Council were entitled, and frequently required, to take under the Charter.

47. The Secretary-General hoped that the report would give some guidance to public discussion regarding the limits which the Charter and international law put upon actions by the United Nations of the type envisaged in the report. He also hoped that the report would clarify the situation and facilitate discussion which would take fully into account the legal restrictions imposed on the United Nations by national sovereignty as recognized in the Charter. Most important in that respect was the need for the consent of the host country, as well as of contributing countries, to any such operation.

48. The Secretary-General noted that another element which had not always received sufficient attention was that United Nations field operations on the indicated legal basis could not have purposes which required initiative in the use of armed force. He hoped that as a result of the current discussion it would become more widely recognized that UNEF, as well as all similar operations in the future, were to be clearly distinguished from arrangements and operations that would require the organization of a force of a military nature, entitled to initiative in the use of armed force.

49. He emphasized that his approach to the problem had been guided by the strictest respect for the rules of the Charter. It was entirely pragmatic; it did not involve, even by implication, the creation of any new obligations for Member States. It did not affect, or seek in any way to affect, the competence of United Nations organs or their

99/ For texts of relevant statements, see G A (XII), Plen., 683rd mtg.: Canada, para. 70; 687th mtg.: Iran, paras. 66 and 67; 689th mtg.: Greece, paras. 165-167; 692nd mtg.: Costa Rica, para. 11; 694th mtg.: Pakistan, paras. 15 and 16; 698th mtg.: Nepal, para. 52. For relevant statements under a.i. 65, see G A (XII), Plen., 720th mtg.: Denmark, paras. 50 and 51; Mexico, para. 81.

100/ G A (ES-III), Plen., 734th mtg.: United Kingdom, paras. 17 and 18; 735th mtg.: Australia, para. 78; 736th mtg.: Turkey, para. 42; 737th mtg.: New Zealand, para. 16; 740th mtg.: Pakistan, paras. 70 and 71; 741st mtg.: Canada, paras. 51 and 54.

101/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943.

102/ G A (XIII), Spec. Pol. Com., 100th mtg., para. 1 et seqq.

interrelations under the Charter. It did not presume to lay down legal rules binding in all circumstances. It did, however, create preparedness for such action as might later be found necessary, in so far as previous experience of more general application could be utilized. The political issues involved had to be resolved if and when the United Nations faced a concrete situation in which Members wished to decide on a field operation by the United Nations of the kind considered in the report; that would also be the best time for considering the principles that should apply in a particular case. In the circumstances, he felt that there was no need for the General Assembly to take any action at that time. In view of the Secretary-General's statement, the Special Political Committee agreed that the item was disposed of. 103/

*2. Subsidiary organs established in connexion
with the situation in Hungary*

50. During consideration of the situation in Hungary at the second emergency session in connexion with a proposal, eventually adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 1004 (ES-II), to send observers into Hungary, there was discussion of the question whether the consent of the Hungarian Government to their entrance into its territory was required. The question of consent arose again in connexion with the problem of access to Hungarian territory of the Special Committee on Hungary, established at the eleventh session by General Assembly resolution 1132 (XI). In both cases the debate was concerned primarily with questions arising under Article 11 related to obligations of compliance with recommendations of the General Assembly and the limits on its powers of investigation. 104/

B. The question of the scope of the powers of subsidiary organs

*1. Relation of the powers of subsidiary organs to the
functions and powers of the General Assembly*

*The United Nations Emergency Force and the Advisory
Committee for the United Nations Emergency Force*

51. In his second and final report on the plan for UNEF, dated 6 November 1956, 105/ the Secretary-General pointed out that the General Assembly, in deciding in resolution 1000 (ES-I) to establish a United Nations Command on an emergency basis, had chosen to set up the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) on the basis of principles reflected in the Charter of the United Nations itself. Its chief responsible officer was appointed by the United Nations, and in his functions he was responsible ultimately to the General Assembly or the Security Council.

52. In a later summary study, 106/ the Secretary-General stated that the appointment of a Commander by the General Assembly had determined the legal status of UNEF. In limiting the functions of UNEF to non-military objectives, the General Assembly had affirmed that UNEF had an international status shared by other organs in the United Nations family, in addition to such rights and responsibilities as were vested in it because of the special nature of its functions.

103/ G A (XIII), Spec. Pol. Com., 100th mtg., para. 9.

104/ Both questions are treated at length in the study of Article 11 in this Supplement (sections D and E of the Analytical Summary).

105/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302.

106/ G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 171.

53. Thus, in his letter of 8 February 1957 to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt on arrangements concerning the status of UNEF, 107/ the Secretary-General referred to UNEF as "an organ of the General Assembly of the United Nations established in accordance with Article 22 of the Charter. 108/

54. The General Assembly delegated certain functions to the Commander of UNEF and to the Secretary-General 109/ in association with an Advisory Committee for UNEF, consisting of representatives of seven Member countries, established in resolution 1001 (ES-I). In this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Chief of the Command, in consultation with the Secretary-General regarding matters of size and composition, to proceed with the full organization of UNEF; it established the Advisory Committee for UNEF, with the Secretary-General as Chairman, to undertake the development of aspects of planning for UNEF and its operations which had not already been dealt with by the General Assembly and which did not fall within the area of the direct responsibility of the Chief of the Command. It also authorized the Secretary-General, following consultation with the Advisory Committee, to issue all regulations and instructions essential to the effective functioning of UNEF, and to take all other necessary administrative and executive action. The Advisory Committee, in the performance of its duties, was further empowered to request the convening of the General Assembly through the usual procedures, and to report to the General Assembly whenever matters arose which, in its opinion, were of such urgency and importance as to require consideration by the General Assembly itself.

55. Thus, though the Advisory Committee functioned under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, it represented the General Assembly as an advisory body to the Secretary-General; this aspect of its functions was stressed 110/ by one Member. In his opinion, the Advisory Committee would be able to take necessary steps and would call for a meeting of the General Assembly only if there were questions of sufficient importance to warrant doing so, instead of having the General Assembly convened frequently.

2. Powers of decision conferred upon subsidiary organs

56. The earlier practice of the General Assembly in this regard was continued during the period under review. In addition to the establishment of UNEF, this practice is illustrated below by instances in which the General Assembly conferred power to adopt rules of procedure, to establish subsidiary organs and to enter into independent consultation with Governments.

a. EXECUTIVE POWERS

57. In establishing UNEF, the General Assembly delegated to its Commander, to the Secretary-General and to the Advisory Committee certain executive powers regarding the composition of UNEF and the arrangements for its functioning. It provided that UNEF was to have the necessary functions for achieving its objectives, which were laid down in general terms.

107/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 52, A/3526.

108/ This was also affirmed in regulation 6 of the Regulations for the United Nations Emergency Force (ST/SGB/UNEF/1), which were approved by the General Assembly. See also this Supplement, under Articles 104 and 105.

109/ See also this Supplement, vol. III, under Article 98.

110/ G A (ES-I), Plen., 566th mtg., para. 31.

58. The limitations on the powers of UNEF, arising from its emergency character and from the requirement of the consent of the Governments concerned, are reviewed above, in section II A 1, on the establishment of UNEF, in relation to the powers of the General Assembly. As stated by the Secretary-General in his second and final report, 111/ and approved by the General Assembly in resolution 1001 (ES-I), the determination of the functions of UNEF indicated that it was more than an observers' corps, but in no way a military force temporarily controlling the territory in which it was stationed; nor was UNEF to have military functions exceeding those necessary to secure peaceful conditions on the assumption that the parties to the conflict would take all necessary steps for compliance with the recommendations of the General Assembly.

59. In the same report, the Secretary-General pointed out 112/ that the recruitment procedure provided in General Assembly resolution 1000 (ES-I) recognized the independence of the Chief of the Command in recruiting officers and also established the principle that UNEF was to be recruited from Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council. As the Secretary-General pointed out in his subsequent summary study of experience derived from UNEF, 113/ however, the requirement of consent meant that the host country could not be indifferent to the composition of the United Nations military force stationed on its soil. Though the United Nations alone would decide on the composition of military elements sent to a country, the United Nations should, in deciding on the composition of UNEF, take fully into account the viewpoint of the host Government as one of the most serious factors which should guide the recruitment of personnel.

60. The arrangements for the functioning of UNEF reflected its special character as a para-military force made up of national contingents. Thus they provided that members of UNEF should "be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective national States in respect of any criminal offences which may be committed by them in Egypt". 114/

61. In the discharge of its functions, UNEF and its members, as well as its service vehicles, vessels, aircraft and equipment, were to have freedom of movement between UNEF headquarters, camps and other premises within the area of operations, and to and from points of access to Egyptian territory. 115/

62. Apart from the principles thus established in negotiated agreements or formal decisions, a series of basic rules was developed in practice. One of these was the precept that authority granted to the United Nations group could not be exercised within a given territory either in competition with representatives of the host Government or in co-operation with them on the basis of any joint operation. 116/ Thus "a United Nations operation must be separate and distinct from activities by national authorities". 117/ A right of detention which normally would be exercised only by local authorities was extended to UNEF units. This was so, however, within only a limited

111/ G A (ES-I), Annexes, a.i. 5, p. 19, A/3302, para. 12.

112/ Ibid., para. 6.

113/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943.

114/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 52, A/3526, para. 11; G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, paras. 160 and 161.

115/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 52, A/3526, para. 32; G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 164.

116/ See para. 41 above.

117/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 165.

area where the local authorities voluntarily abstained from exercising similar rights, whether alone or in collaboration with the United Nations.

63. A further rule, closely related to the last mentioned and declared by the Secretary-General to reflect a basic Charter principle, precluded the employment of United Nations elements in situations of an essentially internal nature. 118/ In connexion with the recruitment of UNEF it was explicitly stated that it was not to be used to enforce any specific political solution of pending problems or to influence the political balance between the parties.

b. THE POWER TO ADOPT RULES OF PROCEDURE

64. In resolution 1252 D (XIII), the General Assembly, having increased the composition of the Disarmament Commission for 1959, on an ad hoc basis, to include all the Members of the United Nations, decided that the Disarmament Commission, having begun its activities at its first meeting under rule 162 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, 119/ and taking that rule into account, should adopt its own rules of procedure.

65. The Governing Council of the Special Fund, established in resolution 1240 (XIII), was directed, in part B, paragraph 17 of the resolution, to "adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its officers".

c. THE POWER TO ESTABLISH SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

66. In resolution 1148 (XII), the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to invite its Sub-Committee, as one of its first tasks, to establish a group or groups of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee might reach agreement.

d. THE POWER TO ENTER INTO INDEPENDENT CONSULTATIONS

67. The power to enter into independent consultation with Governments was conferred by the General Assembly in the following instances:

(a) In resolution 1030 (XI), the General Assembly authorized the Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development to append to its final report any related suggestions or proposals for the provision of economic assistance to under-developed countries under the auspices of the United Nations which Governments might wish to put forward;

(b) In resolution 1143 (XII), the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa was established "to discuss with the Government of the Union of South Africa a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the Territory of South West Africa an international status";

(c) The Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund established under resolution 1219 (XII) was to ascertain the extent to which Governments would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund;

118/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, paras. 166 and 167.

119/ A/4700 (United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 61.I.4).

(d) In resolution 1133 (XI), the General Assembly's special representative on the Hungarian problem was requested "to take such steps as he deems appropriate" to achieve the objectives of the General Assembly resolutions on Hungary, and to consult as appropriate with the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary.

***3. Binding effect of decisions of subsidiary organs*

C. Relations of subsidiary organs to other organs 120/

1. *Organs reporting to or receiving directions from the Security Council*

68. Except for the enlarged Disarmament Commission -- a United Nations committee of the whole -- which was requested by the General Assembly under resolution 1252 D (XIII) to convene as appropriate and to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, at a special session if necessary, the General Assembly did not establish any subsidiary organ during the period under review to report to, or to receive directions from, the Security Council.

2. *Organs reporting to or receiving directions from the Economic and Social Council*

69. Under resolution 1030 (XI), the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, which had been set up at its tenth session under resolution 923 (X), to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fourth session, a supplementary report (a) setting forth different forms of legal framework on which a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development could be established and statutes drafted; and (b) indicating the type of project which might be provided for in operational programmes of a United Nations economic development fund. The Economic and Social Council was requested to forward to the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, the final and supplementary reports of the Ad Hoc Committee, together with its recommendations.

70. The Preparatory Committee for a Special Fund, established by the General Assembly in resolution 1219 (XII), was requested "to submit the results of its work in the form of a report and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-sixth session". The Economic and Social Council, likewise, was requested "to transmit the Preparatory Committee's report, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, for final action".

71. Part B, section IV, of resolution 1240 (XIII), establishing the Special Fund, provided that:

"8. ... The Special Fund shall be an organ of the United Nations administered under the authority of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly, which will exercise in respect of the Fund their powers under the Charter.

"9. The Economic and Social Council shall be responsible for the formulation of the general rules and principles which will govern the administration and operations of the Special Fund; the review of the operations of the Fund on the basis of the annual reports to be submitted by the Governing Council; and the consideration of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the Special Fund in relation to each other.

120/ For instances in which subsidiary organs were established by the General Assembly to co-operate with the Secretary-General, see this Supplement under Article 98.

"10. The Economic and Social Council shall transmit the report of the Governing Council, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly. The Assembly will review the progress and operations of the Special Fund as a separate subject of its agenda and make any appropriate recommendations.

".....

"13. The States members of the Governing Council shall be elected by the Economic and Social Council from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

".....

"20. The Governing Council shall make appropriate arrangements in its rules of procedure for the representation of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. To this end, it shall take due account of the practice followed by the Economic and Social Council".

72. The United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Wealth and Resources established in resolution 1314 (XIII), was requested to report to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth session.

3. *Organs reporting to or receiving directions from the Trusteeship Council*

73. Three subsidiary organs reporting to the Trusteeship Council were established during the period. In resolution 1046 (XI), the General Assembly decided to dispatch a commission to Togoland under French administration to examine

"... the entire situation in the Territory resulting from the practical application of the new Statute and the conditions under which the Statute is being applied, and to submit a report thereon, with its observations and suggestions, to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration".

74. The Trusteeship Council was requested "... to study the question, taking into account the report of the Commission, and to transmit the results of its study to the General Assembly at its twelfth session".

75. In resolution 1182 (XII) the General Assembly decided as follows with respect to the future of Togoland under French administration:

"4. Decides to elect a Commissioner who shall supervise the elections to the Legislative Assembly and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him;

".....

"6. Requests the Commissioner to submit to the Trusteeship Council, for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, a report on the organization, conduct and results of the elections;

".....

"8. Requests the Trusteeship Council to consider these matters and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, so as to enable it, if

so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations".

76. By resolution 1350 (XIII), on the future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, the General Assembly:

"7. Requests the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner to submit to the Trusteeship Council a report in two parts on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscites, the first part of the report, which shall deal with the northern part of the Territory, to be submitted in time for transmission to the General Assembly for consideration before the end of its fourteenth session;

"8. Requests the Trusteeship Council to transmit to it the reports of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, together with any recommendations and observations it considers necessary".

4. Relations between subsidiary organs

77. In resolution 1000 (ES-I), the General Assembly established a United Nations Command and invited the Secretary-General to take "such administrative measures as may be necessary for the prompt execution of the actions envisaged in the present resolution". Resolution 1001 (ES-I) likewise authorized the Secretary-General "to take all other necessary administrative and executive action" for the effective functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).

78. Practical arrangements for the establishment of UNEF were facilitated by the presence in the area of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). 121/ On the withdrawal of Israel troops and in the absence of any organized or responsible local administration in the Gaza Strip, UNEF took up positions in all centres of population and camps in the area, controlled all entry into, and exit from, the Gaza Strip and, with the assistance of officials of UNRWA, temporarily assumed responsibility for some essential services in the Gaza Strip, including internal security functions mainly relating to guard and check-post duty and patrols to prevent mob disorders, violence and looting. 122/ To maintain essential electric service, UNEF arranged for a loan of diesel oil from UNRWA supplies. 123/

79. The services of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO were made available at the outset, and he assumed the position of the Commander of UNEF. 124/ A corps of experienced military officers who had been serving as military observers for UNTSO were available immediately for temporary transfer to UNEF. 125/ Later, arrangements were made through which functions of UNTSO in the Gaza area were to be placed under the operational control of UNEF without any change in the legal structure or status of UNTSO. Close co-operation was to be maintained between UNTSO and UNEF. 126/

121/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 25.

122/ G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 65, A/3694 and Add.1, para. 34 (c) (i).

123/ Ibid., para. 34 (c) (vi). See also G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 72, A/3568, paras. 5, 11 and 12; G A (XI), Plen, vol. II, 659th mtg., paras. 27-29.

124/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 25.

125/ G A (XIII), Annexes, a.i. 65, p. 8, A/3943, para. 25. See also G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 42, A/3500 and Add.1, para. 11; p. 47, A/3512, para. 22.

126/ G A (XI), Annexes, vol. II, a.i. 66, p. 72, A/3568, para. 14.

ANNEX

Classified tabulation of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly established or renewed between 1 September 1956 and 31 August 1959 (in the order of their establishment)

Explanatory remarks

1. The present annex continues the list of subsidiary organs appended to the study under Article 22 in the previous Repertory studies. The numbering of the entries follows that in the previous list. In view of the wide variations existing among these organs, their classification, even under broad categories, must be qualified. A column entitled "Remarks" has, therefore, been included in the annex; this indicates necessary qualifications in the categories assigned to individual organs in the classification.
2. The organs are listed according to the resolutions under which they were first established; if an organ was continued or re-established, a note to that effect is provided in the column "Remarks", but if a new organ was established to take the place of a former one, it is listed separately. Bodies which the General Assembly recommended or authorized the Secretary-General to establish (as distinct from subsidiary organs which it itself established, with members to be appointed by the Secretary-General) are listed separately, as is the group or groups of technical experts which the Subcommittee of the Disarmament Commission was requested to establish.
3. The first column following the name of the organ gives the resolution or resolutions establishing the organ and defining its terms of reference. If subsequent resolutions continued an organ or changed its terms of reference, this is indicated in the column, "Remarks".
4. The second column classifies the bodies according to the following principal functions: study committees (S); political commissions (P); administrative assistance organs (A); operational agencies (O); and judicial bodies (J). Some of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly do not fall properly within any of these categories; a brief description of the principal discrepancies is given in the column, "Remarks".
5. The third column, relating to membership, divides the bodies into three categories: those composed of States (S); those composed of individual experts (E); and those composed of a single individual (I). If particular considerations or particular qualifications were taken into account in electing the members of these bodies or appointing the representatives to serve on them, this is indicated in the column, "Remarks".
6. The fourth column, relating to the method of appointment, covers the following categories: election by the General Assembly (E); decision of the General Assembly (D), which may relate either to a category of States or to the naming of certain States without a formal election; appointment by the President of the General Assembly (P); appointment by a committee of the General Assembly (C); appointment by the Secretary-General (SG); or appointment by other indirect means (I). Note of such other indirect means is taken in the column, "Remarks", as is appointment by more than one method.
7. The fifth column, relating to duration, divides the organs into three categories: standing or "permanent" bodies (S); those established for an indefinite period (I); and those established for a specific period or for a particular purpose of limited duration (L).

8. The sixth column, relating to method of termination, contains three categories: bodies specifically terminated by resolution of the General Assembly (GA and the resolution number); those replaced by a new subsidiary organ with broadly similar functions (R); and those which are considered to have lapsed with the completion of their mandate (C).
9. The seventh column, relating to seat or place of meeting, lists three categories: Headquarters (H); Geneva (G); or the field (F). The column contains only instances in which specific provision is made for the meeting place of the organ and not if this may be inferred from the tenor of the resolution. Variations in this respect are noted in the column, "Remarks".
10. The eighth column, relating to method of reporting, lists the following categories: directly to the General Assembly (D); to the Security Council (SC); to or through the Economic and Social Council (ESC); to the Trusteeship Council (TC); and to or through the Secretary-General (SG). Indication of particular qualifications of these categories is given in the column, "Remarks".
11. A dash in any column indicates that the pertinent information is not contained in the resolution.

ANNEX (continued)

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the first emergency special session</u>									
110. United Nations Command for an emergency international Force - Chief of the Command	1000 (ES-I)	O	I	D	L	-	F	-	<p>Established to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of resolution 997 (ES-I).</p> <p>The Chief of the Command, Major-General E.L.M. Burns, was authorized immediately to recruit, from the observer corps of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), a limited number of officers who were not nationals of countries having permanent membership in the Security Council. He was further authorized, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to undertake recruitment directly, from various Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council, of the additional number of officers needed.</p> <p>The Secretary-General was invited to take required administrative measures for the prompt execution of actions envisaged in the resolution.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the first emergency special session</u>									
111. Advisory Committee for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) Secretary-General, Chairman	1001 (ES-I)	S/P S	D	I	-	-	-	<p>Does not fall within the classification of functions. It was established, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, to "undertake the development of those aspects of the planning for the Force and its operation not already dealt with by the General Assembly and which do not fall within the area of direct responsibility of the Chief of the Command".</p> <p>The Secretary-General was authorized to issue all regulations and instructions necessary for the effective functioning of UNEF, following consultation with the Advisory Committee, and to take all other necessary administrative and executive action.</p> <p>In addition, the Advisory Committee was to continue to assist the Secretary-General in the responsibilities falling to him under this and other relevant resolutions.</p> <p>Membership of the Advisory Committee, as provided in the resolution, was to consist of one representative each from Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway and Pakistan.</p>	

ANNEX (continued)

Annex

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the first emergency special session</u>									
									<p>The Advisory Committee was empowered to request, "through the usual procedures", the convening of the General Assembly and to report to the latter, "whenever matters arise which, in its opinion, are of such urgency and importance as to require consideration by the General Assembly itself".</p>
<p>112. United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)</p>	<p>1000 (ES-I) 1001 (ES-I)</p>	<p>O</p>	<p>I/S D</p>	<p>I</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>SG</p>	<p>In resolution 1000 (ES-I), the General Assembly established a United Nations Command for UNEF. In resolution 1001 (ES-I), it established an Advisory Committee in connexion with the organization and functioning of UNEF. Members of UNEF were to be recruited from Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council. The functions of UNEF were to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of resolution 997 (ES-I).</p> <p>During its eleventh session, the General Assembly, in resolution 1122 (XI), confirmed the existence of UNEF as a subsidiary organ, following from the establishment of its two control organs in the two earlier resolutions.</p>	

Article 22

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the eleventh session</u>									
113. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) - Agent General	1020 (XI)	O	I	SG	I	-	F	SG	<p>Under resolution 410 (V), the Agent General, in submitting reports to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, had been directed to transmit copies "simultaneously to the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and to the Economic and Social Council" (ESC).</p> <p>By resolution 1020 (XI), the Agent General was no longer to send copies of his reports to ESC, and the provision in resolution 410 (V) assigning functions to ESC with respect to these reports was deleted.</p>
114. <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	1030 (XI) 1031 (XI)	S	S	P	L	-	-	ESC	<p>In resolution 1030 (XI), the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee (which had been established during the tenth session) was asked "to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fourth session, together with the final report requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 923 (X), a supplementary report", setting forth "the different forms of legal framework on which a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development may be established and statutes drafted", and indicating "the types of projects which might be provided for in programmes of operations of a United Nations economic development fund".</p>

ANNEX (continued)

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the eleventh session</u>									
									By resolution 1031 (XI), the General Assembly decided to increase the composition of the <u>Ad Hoc Committee</u> from sixteen to nineteen members.
115. Special Committee on Hungary	1132 (XI)	P	S	D	I	-	-	D	Established, with representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay as members, "to investigate, and to establish and maintain direct observation in Hungary and elsewhere, taking testimony, collecting evidence and receiving information, as appropriate, in order to report its findings to the General Assembly at its eleventh session, and thereafter from time to time to prepare additional reports for the information of Member States and of the General Assembly if it is in session".

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the eleventh session</u>									
116. General Assembly's special representative on the Hungarian problem	1133 (XI)	P	I	D	L	-	-	D	The President of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, was requested, as the General Assembly's special representative on the Hungarian problem, "to take such steps as he may deem appropriate in view of the findings of the Committee, to achieve the objectives of the United Nations" in accordance with resolutions 1004 (ES-II), 1005 (ES-II), 1127 (XI), 1131 (XI) and 1132 (XI); to consult as appropriate with the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary "during the course of his endeavours, and to report and make recommendations as he may deem advisable to the General Assembly."
117. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1038 (XI)	O	S	I	I/S	-	-	ESC	The Executive Board of UNICEF was reconstituted as from 1 January 1957, to consist of thirty States, Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, to be designated by the Economic and Social Council for appropriate periods, without prejudice to the terms of the States already elected and with due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of major contributing and recipient countries.

ANNEX (continued)

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the eleventh session</u>									
118. United Nations Commission on Togoland under French Administration	1046 (XI)	P	S	P	L	C	F	TC	<p>The General Assembly resolved to dispatch to Togoland under French administration a Commission consisting of six members, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to examine the entire situation in the Territory resulting from the practical application of the new Statute and the conditions under which it was being applied.</p> <p>The President of the General Assembly appointed Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, Liberia, Philippines and Yugoslavia as members of the Commission (G A (XI), Plen., Vol. II, 657th mtg., para. 243).</p>
119. Committee on South West Africa	1047 (XI) 1061 (XI)	S/P	S	D	I	-	-	D	<p>As originally constituted in resolution 749 A (VIII), the Committee on South West Africa had been authorized to examine available information and documentation on the Territory of South West Africa within the scope of the Questionnaire adopted by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in 1926.</p> <p>In resolution 1047 (XI), the General Assembly, having accepted and endorsed the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the eleventh session</u>									
									<p>of 1 June 1956 on the question of the admissibility of hearings by the Committee, authorized it to grant hearings to petitioners.</p> <p>By resolution 1061 (XI) the composition of the Committee was increased to nine members.</p>
120. Committee on apportionment of expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in excess of \$10 million	1089 (XI)	S	S	D	L	-	-	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish a Committee composed of Canada, Ceylon, Chile, El Salvador, India, Liberia, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States to examine the question of the apportionment of the expenses of UNEF in excess of \$10 million. The Committee was to take into consideration, among other things, discussions on this matter by the General Assembly and was to study the question in all its aspects, including the possibility of voluntary contributions, the fixing of maximum amounts for the expenses of UNEF that, with prior approval by the General Assembly, could be established on each occasion, and the principle of the formulation of scales of contributions different from the scale of contributions by Member States to the ordinary budget for 1957. The Committee was to present its report as soon as possible.</p>

ANNEX (continued)

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the eleventh session</u>									
121. <u>Ad hoc</u> Committee of the whole Assembly for contributions to the two refugee programmes	1091 A (XI)	-	S	D	L	C	-	-	The Committee was to convene during the twelfth session of the General Assembly under the chairmanship of the President of the session and pledges of voluntary contributions for the two refugee programmes for the following financial year were to be announced; separate meetings were to be dedicated to each programme.
122. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds	1091 B (XI)	A	S	P	L	-	-	D	
123. International Law Commission	1103 (XI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The statute of the Commission was amended to increase its composition to twenty-one members.

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the twelfth session</u>									
124. Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter	1136 (XII)	S	S	D	L	-	-	D	First established in resolution 992 (X), the Committee was kept in being by resolution 1136 (XII); it was requested to report, with recommendations, to the General Assembly not later than its fourteenth session.
125. Good Offices Committee on South West Africa	1143 (XII)	P	S	D/P	L	-	-	D	<p>The General Assembly designated the United Kingdom and the United States as members of the Committee and provided that a third member was to be nominated by the President of the twelfth session.</p> <p>The Committee was to discuss with the Government of the Union of South Africa a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord an international status to the Territory of South West Africa.</p> <p>The President of the General Assembly appointed Brazil as the third member (G A (XI), Plen., Vol. II, 714th mtg., para. 25).</p>

ANNEX (continued)

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Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the twelfth session</u>									
126. Disarmament Commission	1150 (XII)	S	S	D	I	-	-	D/SC	Established originally in resolution 502 (VI) "under the Security Council", the Commission was enlarged for the year 1958 by the addition of fourteen Member States. See also item 136 below.
127. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) - Agent General	1159 (XII)	O	I	SG	I	C	F	SG	Originally established by resolution 410 (V); in resolution 1159 (XII), the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Agent General that UNKRA cease as an operational organization on 30 June 1958. The General Assembly also approved arrangements and procedures proposed by the Agent General in his memorandum of 13 November 1957 (G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 27, p. 4, A/C.2/L.350, para. 6) for the completion, after 30 June 1958, of the residual responsibilities of UNKRA and the subsequent liquidation of accounts. The General Assembly confirmed this action at its thirteenth session in resolution 1304 (XIII).
128. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - United Nations High Commissioner	1165 (XII)	O	I	E	L	-	-	-	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was continued for a period of five years from 1 January 1959.

Annex

Article 22

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the twelfth session</u>									
129. Committee of experts on United Nations public information	1177 (XII)	S	S/E	SG	L	-	H/F	SG	Operative paragraph 1 of the resolution requested the Secretary-General to appoint "an expert committee of six individuals with practical, administrative and financial experience in the various fields of information - press, broadcasting, etc.", to be nominated by the Governments of Egypt, India, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay, "with instructions to undertake, in the light of the opinions expressed by delegations during the twelfth session of the General Assembly, a review and appraisal of the work, the methods used and the effectiveness of the results achieved by the public information services of the United Nations (including the information centres), with a view to recommending possible modifications to ensure a maximum of effectiveness at the lowest possible cost, and to report before the opening of the thirteenth session of the Assembly".

ANNEX (continued)

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the twelfth session</u>									
130. United Nations Commissioner for the Supervision of the Elections in the Trust Territory of Togoland under French Administration	1182 (XII)	P	I	E	L	-	F	TC	<p>In this resolution on the future of Togoland under French Administration, the General Assembly, noting the statement of the Administering Authority that the Legislative Assembly to be elected by universal adult suffrage in 1958 and the Togoland Government would be asked to formulate, in consultation with the Administering Authority, proposals for the early attainment of the final objective of the Trusteeship System, and in response to their request, decided to elect a Commissioner "who shall supervise the elections to the Legislative Assembly and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him".</p> <p>It further requested the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland "to make, in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner, the arrangements for the organization and conduct of the elections to the Legislative Assembly", and asked the Commissioner "to submit to the Trusteeship Council, for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, a report on the organization, conduct and results of the elections". (continued)</p>

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Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the twelfth session</u>									
									<p>The Administering Authority was invited "to inform the Trusteeship Council concerning the carrying out of the above-mentioned transfer of powers, the results of the elections, the convening of the new Togoland Legislative Assembly, and regarding any wishes which may have been expressed by the Legislative Assembly concerning the new Statute and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Togoland under French Administration".</p> <p>The Trusteeship Council was requested "to consider these matters and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, so as to enable it, if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations".</p>
131. <u>Ad hoc</u> Committee of the whole Assembly for contributions to the two refugee programmes	1197A (XII)	-	S	D	L	C	-	-	The Committee was to convene during the thirteenth session for pledges of voluntary contributions to the two refugee programmes.

ANNEX (continued)

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the twelfth session</u>									
132. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds	1197B (XII)	A	S	P	L	-	-	D	
133. Committee on control and limitation of documentation	1203 (XII)	A	S	D	L	-	H	D	<p>The Committee was to consult with and advise the Secretary-General concerning methods of achieving reductions in the over-all output of documentation.</p> <p>It was to be composed of representatives - serving at Headquarters, New York - of Argentina, Canada, China, France, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan, USSR and United Kingdom.</p>
134. Preparatory Committee on the Special Fund	1219 (XII)	S	S	P	L	-	-	ESC	<p>The Committee was established (a) to define the basic fields of assistance which the Special Fund should encompass and, within these fields, the types of project which should be eligible for assistance; (b) to define the administrative and operational machinery to be recommended for the Special Fund, including such changes as might be required in current legislation and procedures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; (c) to ascertain the extent to which Governments would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund.</p> <p>The Preparatory Committee was to be composed of representatives of sixteen Member States; the President of the General Assembly was invited to appoint them.</p>

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Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the thirteenth session</u>									
135. Special Fund - Governing Council, Managing Director and Consultative Board	1240 (XIII)	O	S	I	S	-	-	ESC	<p>The Special Fund was to be "an organ of the United Nations administered under the authority of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly, which will exercise in respect of the Fund their powers under the Charter". A Governing Council, a Managing Director and his staff, and a Consultative Board were established as the "organs of the Special Fund".</p> <p>ESC was to be responsible for formulation of general rules and principles governing the administration and operation of the Special Fund; the review of its operations on the basis of the annual reports to be submitted by the Governing Council; and consideration of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the Special Fund in relation to each other.</p> <p>ESC was to transmit the report of the Governing Council, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly, which would review the progress and operations of the Special Fund as a separate subject of its agenda and make appropriate recommendations.</p> <p>Immediate inter-governmental control of the policies and operations of the Special Fund was to be exercised by a Governing Council, to</p>

ANNEX (continued)

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the thirteenth session</u>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"></div> <div style="width: 35%; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>consist of representatives of eighteen States, elected by ESC from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency.</p> <p>The Governing Council was to provide general policy guidance on the administration and operations of the Special Fund, with final authority for approval of the projects and programmes recommended by the Managing Director. It was to review the administration and execution of the Special Fund's approved projects and submit reports and recommendations to ESC, including such recommendations as the Governing Council deemed appropriate in the light of the relevant provisions of resolution 1219 (XII); see item 134 above.</p> <p>There was to be equal representation on the Governing Council of economically more developed countries, on the one hand, having due regard to their contributions to the Special Fund, and of less developed countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution among the latter members.</p> </div> </div>									

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Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the thirteenth session</u>									
									<p>The Managing Director was to be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.</p> <p>The Consultative Board - to advise the Managing Director - was to consist of the Secretary-General, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or their designated representatives.</p>
136. Disarmament Commission	1252 D (XIII)	S	S	D	I	-	-	D/SC	The composition of the Disarmament Commission was extended to include all the Members of the United Nations, for 1959, on an <u>ad hoc</u> basis. See item 126 above.
137. <u>Ad hoc</u> Committee of the whole Assembly for contributions to the two refugee programmes	1296 A (XIII)	-	S	D	L	-	-	C	The Committee was to convene during the fourteenth session for pledges of voluntary contributions to the two refugee programmes.

ANNEX (continued)

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the thirteenth session</u>									
138. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds	1296 B (XIII)	A	S	P	L	-	-	D	
139. Sir Leslie Munro	1312 (XIII)	P	I	D	L	-	-	-	The General Assembly decided to appoint Sir Leslie Munro to represent the United Nations for the purpose of reporting to Member States or to the General Assembly on significant developments relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on Hungary.
140. Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources	1314 (XIII)	S	S	D	L	-	-	ESC	The General Assembly noted that the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, as affirmed in the two draft Covenants completed by the Commission on Human Rights, included "permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources"; believing it necessary to have full information at its disposal regarding the actual extent and character of this sovereignty, the General Assembly decided to establish a Commission, composed of Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic and United States, to conduct a full survey of the status

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the thirteenth session</u>									
									of this basic constituent of the right to self-determination, with recommendations, where necessary, for its strengthening. The General Assembly also decided that, in the conduct of the full survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources, due regard should be paid to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries.
141. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	1332 (XIII)	S	S	D/E L	-	-	-	D	Originally established under resolution 332 (IV), the Committee was continued for further three-year periods under resolutions 646 (VII), 933 (X) and 1332 (XIII).

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Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the thirteenth session</u>									
142. United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee	1344 (XIII)	-	S	D	I	-	-	-	The General Assembly decided that the Advisory Committee established in resolution 810 (IX) and continued under resolution 912 (X) "as now constituted" should be extended as the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee and that "henceforth it shall advise and assist the Secretary-General, at his request, on all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy with which the United Nations may be concerned".
143. <u>Ad hoc</u> Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	1348 (XIII)	S	S	D	L	-	-	D	The General Assembly established this Committee, with the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States as its members, requesting it to report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session on (a) the activities and resources of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space; (b) the area of international co-operation and programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could

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Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the thirteenth session</u>									
									<p>appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices to the benefit of States, irrespective of the state of their economic or scientific development, taking into account the following proposals, among others:</p> <p>(i) Continuation on a permanent basis of the outer space research being carried on within the framework of the International Geophysical Year; (ii) Organization of the mutual exchange and dissemination of information on outer space research; (iii) Co-ordination of national research programmes for the study of outer space, and the rendering of all possible assistance and help towards their realization; (c) Future organizational arrangements to facilitate international co-operation in this field within the framework of the United Nations; (d) Nature of the legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space.</p> <p>The Secretary-General was requested to render appropriate assistance to the Committee and to recommend any other steps that might be taken within the existing United Nations framework to encourage the fullest international co-operation for the peaceful uses of outer space.</p>

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Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Established at the thirteenth session</u>									
144. United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner	1350 (XIII)	P	I	D	L	-	-	TC	<p>The General Assembly recommended separate plebiscites for the northern and southern parts of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and decided to appoint a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner "who shall exercise, on behalf of the General Assembly, all the necessary powers and functions of supervision, and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him".</p> <p>The United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner was requested "to submit to the Trusteeship Council a report in two parts on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscites, the first part of the report, which shall deal with the northern part of the Territory, to be submitted in time for transmission to the General Assembly for consideration before the end of its fourteenth session".</p> <p>The Trusteeship Council was further requested to transmit to the General Assembly "the reports of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, together with any recommendations and observations it considers necessary".</p>

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Title of body	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Bodies to be established by the Secretary-General</u>									
10. Representatives/ observers	1004 (ES-II)	P	E	SG	L	-	-	SG	The Secretary-General was requested "to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary" and "to observe the situation directly through representatives named by him".
11. Appropriate experts	1105 (XI)	S	E	SG	L	-	-	-	The Secretary-General was requested to invite appropriate experts to advise and assist the Secretariat in preparing for an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the law of the sea in accordance with the recommendation in the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its eighth session.

Title of body	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Bodies to be established by the Secretary-General</u>									
12. Administrator for Residual Affairs of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)	1159 (XII) 1304 (XIII)	A	I	SG	L	-	-	D	<p>In his memorandum of 13 November 1957 (G A (XII), Annexes, a.i. 27, p. 4, A/C.2/L.350) regarding arrangements for terminating the operational activities of UNKRA and for its liquidation, the Agent General suggested that (a) an Administrator for the Residual Affairs of UNKRA be appointed by the Secretary-General upon the recommendation of the Agent General, from among existing UNKRA staff; (b) the Administrator be assisted by a small staff; (c) the Advisory Committee of UNKRA continue to guide the Administrator in his work; (d) the United Nations Board of Auditors be responsible for auditing UNKRA liquidation accounts as well as final UNKRA accounts; and (e) the Administrator make a report of the progress of the liquidation of UNKRA to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.</p> <p>In resolution 1159 (XII) the General Assembly approved the arrangements and procedures proposed by the Agent General in his memorandum of 13 November 1957.</p>

Title of body	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Bodies to be established by the Secretary-General</u>									
									In resolution 1304 (XIII) the General Assembly reaffirmed the action taken at its twelfth session regarding the arrangements and procedures for completing the residual responsibilities of UNKRA and the liquidation of its accounts.
13. Special representative of the Secretary-General in Jordan	1237 (ES-III)	P	I	SG	I/L	-	F	SG	<p>The Secretary-General was requested "to make forthwith, in consultation with the Governments concerned and in accordance with the Charter, and having in mind section I of this resolution, such practical arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan" and thereby facilitate the early withdrawal of foreign troops from the two countries.</p> <p>In his report (G A (XIII), A/3934/Rev.1; mimeographed), the Secretary-General indicated the practical arrangements made by him in response to the request of the General Assembly. These arrangements included the appointment of a special representative of the Secretary-General to be stationed in Amman, Jordan.</p>

ANNEX (continued)

Title of body	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
<u>Bodies to be established by other organs</u>									
Group or groups of technical experts	1148 (XII)	S	S/E	I	-	-	-	Sub-Committee of Disarmament Commission	<p>The General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee and to invite the Sub-Committee, as one of its first tasks, to establish a group or groups of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee might reach agreement in principle and to report to it within a fixed period.</p> <p>The General Assembly further recommended that any such technical group or groups be composed of one expert from each of the States members of the Sub-Committee and one from each of three other States Members of the United Nations which should be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Sub-Committee.</p>

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