

## 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 covers the period from the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, which opened on 15 September 1959, to the end of the twentieth session, which closed on 22 December 1965. It is presented under the main headings established in the studies of Article 22 in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1 and 2*. A new heading, however, dealing with questions concerning membership of subsidiary organs has been introduced.

2. As in the earlier studies, a classified list of subsidiary organs established or extended during the period under review, is given, in the present study as annex I. The title has been modified, however, and the divisions by session of the General Assembly have been eliminated. All General Assembly resolutions relevant to a given subsidiary organ are now grouped under the first entry for the organ. In addition, for the first time, an alphabetical list of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly established between 10 January 1946 and 31 August 1966 is given for reference purposes as annex II.

### I. GENERAL SURVEY

3. During the period under review, the General Assembly extended the mandates of some of its subsidiary organs and established fifty new ones.<sup>1</sup>

4. In most cases, the new subsidiary organs were established directly by a resolution of the General Assembly. In some instances, however, they were established at the request of the Assembly either by the Secretary-General<sup>2</sup> or by the Economic and Social Council.<sup>3</sup>

5. While the method of establishment of subsidiary organs in most cases was by General Assembly resolution, the method of appointing the members of the subsidiary organs was less uniform.

6. Appointment was often made directly by the General Assembly. In some instances, the Assembly specified in the resolution establishing or increasing the membership of the subsidiary organ which States<sup>4</sup> or individuals<sup>5</sup> were to be elected by the General Assembly<sup>6</sup> or by one of the Main Committees on behalf of the Assembly.<sup>7</sup> In other cases the

members were appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of one of the Main Committees<sup>8</sup> or of the President of the Assembly.<sup>9</sup> The Assembly did not always specify the number of members of subsidiary organs.<sup>10</sup>

7. Sometimes appointment was made indirectly, in which case the General Assembly requested its President<sup>11</sup> or the Secretary-General<sup>12</sup> to appoint the members of the subsidiary organ. Other indirect means were also employed. For example, the policy-making body of one subsidiary organ was to be elected by the Economic and Social Council.<sup>13</sup> In two other cases the Assembly also requested the Economic and Social Council to elect the members of subsidiary organs,<sup>14</sup> and in one case members were to be elected half by the Economic and Social Council and half by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.<sup>15</sup>

8. In five cases, significant discussion arose on questions concerning membership of subsidiary organs.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See annex I, table A, items 147–149, 152–154, 156–163, 166, 168, 170–174, 176–178, 180–189, 190 (UNIDO and the *Ad Hoc* Committee on UNIDO), 191 and 192; table B, items 14–23; table C, items 4 and 5.

<sup>2</sup> G A resolutions 1405 (XIV), 1423 (XIV), 1446 (XIV), 1516 (XV), 1708 (XVI), 1746 (XVI), 1752 (XVII) (see also annex I, table B, item 21), 1775 (XVII), 1934 (XVIII) and 2005 (XIX).

<sup>3</sup> G A resolutions 1431 (XIV), 1931 (XVIII) and 1940 (XVIII).

<sup>4</sup> G A resolutions 1472 (XIV), 1721 E (XVI), 1722 (XVI), section II, and 1968 A (XVIII).

<sup>5</sup> G A resolution 1601 (XV) and decision of 30 October 1962 relating to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly.

<sup>6</sup> G A resolutions 1605 (XV), 1699 (XVI) and 1743 (XVI).

<sup>7</sup> G A resolution 1467 (XIV).

<sup>8</sup> G A resolutions 1569 (XV), 1579 (XV) and 2099 (XX).

<sup>9</sup> G A resolution 1628 (XVI).

<sup>10</sup> See G A resolutions 1405 (XIV), 1516 (XV), 1708 (XVI), 1761 (XVII), 1775 (XVII), 1966 (XVIII) and 2006 (XIX).

<sup>11</sup> G A resolutions 1440 B (XIV), 1521 (XV), 1556 B (XV), 1600 (XV), 1603 (XV), 1620 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1702 (XVI), 1761 (XVII), 1810 (XVII), 1844 (XVII), 1854 B (XVII), 1907 (XVIII), 1948 (XVIII), 1966 (XVIII), 2049 (XX), 2054 (XX) and 2081 (XX).

<sup>12</sup> See foot-note 2 above.

<sup>13</sup> G A resolution 2029 (XX).

<sup>14</sup> G A resolutions 1945 (XVIII) and 1958 (XVIII).

<sup>15</sup> G A resolution 1714 (XVI).

<sup>16</sup> See paras. 58–88 below.

## II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

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

9. The power of the General Assembly to establish subsidiary organs was not questioned during the period under review.

### 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

##### |2. POWERS OF DECISION CONFERRED UPON SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

10. The earlier practice of the General Assembly in conferring powers of decision on subsidiary organs was continued during the period under review.

##### a. Executive powers

11. The question of giving a subsidiary organ executive powers was discussed in connexion with the establishment of the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi.

12. Under operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1743 (XVI), establishing a Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, the Assembly requested the Commission to proceed immediately to the Territory with a view to ensuring the achievement of a number of objectives, including:

“(a) The reconciliation of the various political factions in the Territory;

“(b) The return and resettlement of all refugees;

“(c) The guaranteeing of human rights and fundamental freedoms...;

“(d) The maintenance of law and order;

“(e) Arrangements for the training of indigenous forces... and the rapid withdrawal of Belgian military and paramilitary forces, to be completed before independence...”

13. During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, objections were raised<sup>17</sup> to that paragraph because it seemed to imply a division of responsibility between the Administering Authority and the Commission. The Commission's functions should not include administration in the Territory, but should rather be confined to the control and supervision of the activities of the Administering Authority. The Commission was being requested to achieve certain objectives, while the Administering Authority and the national authorities were merely asked to co-operate in ensuring the success of that work.

14. As long as the Trusteeship Agreement remained in effect, the Administering Authority

was responsible for the accomplishment of the objectives laid down by the United Nations. The true function of the Commission was to ensure that the Administering Authority carried out those tasks and to provide assistance as necessary.

15. The sponsors stated that they had no intention whatsoever of relieving the Administering Authority of its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the Territory. They merely requested the co-operation of the Commission in that task. The use of the phrase “with a view to ensuring” in operative paragraph 3 clearly showed that the Commission would not be expected to carry out the tasks enumerated in the draft resolution. They would be the sole responsibility of the Administering Authority. The Commission would have no executive functions.

##### b. The power to adopt rules of procedure

16. As noted in previous studies of Article 22 in the *Repertory* and its *Supplement No. 2*, rule 162 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provides that rules relating to the procedure of committees of the General Assembly apply to the procedure of any subsidiary organ “unless the General Assembly or the subsidiary organ decides otherwise”.<sup>18</sup> During the period under review the General Assembly, in the following instances, expressly authorized subsidiary organs to adopt their own rules of procedure.

17. Under General Assembly resolution 1438 (XIV), the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency were to constitute a Panel of External Auditors. Under paragraph 4 of the annex to the resolution, the Panel was authorized to adopt its rules of procedure.

18. Under its resolution 1995 (XIX), by which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established, the Assembly conferred on the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of the Conference, the power to adopt its own rules of procedure and to determine those of its subsidiary organs.

19. Article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is annexed to General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), provided for the establishment of a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination<sup>19</sup> which, under article 9 of the Convention, was to report annually through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly. Under article 10 of the Convention, the Committee was empowered to adopt its own rules of procedure.

20. In the event of a dispute between States Parties with respect to the implementation of the Convention, the Chairman of the Committee was to appoint an *ad hoc* Conciliation Committee which,

<sup>17</sup> G A (XVI), 4th Com., 1293rd mtg.: France, para. 27; 1295th mtg.: Sweden, para. 14; 1296th mtg.: USSR, para. 1; Belgium, para. 20; 1297th mtg.: Ireland, paras. 24 and 25; 1298th mtg.: Denmark, para. 2.

<sup>18</sup> See under Article 22, *Repertory*, vol. I, paras. 99–103; and *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, vol. II, paras. 64 and 65.

<sup>19</sup> See also this *Supplement* under Article 7.

under article 12, was also empowered to adopt its own rules of procedure.

*c. The power to establish subsidiary organs*

21. Under resolution 1995 (XIX), the General Assembly established the Trade and Development Board, which was authorized to set up such subsidiary organs as might be necessary for the effective discharge of its functions, and in particular the following committees:

- (a) A committee on commodities;
- (b) A committee on manufactures;
- (c) A committee on invisibles and financing related to trade.

*d. The power to enter into independent consultations*

*(i) With Governments*

22. Under resolution 1456 (XIV), the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested the Director of the Agency to arrange with the Governments of the host countries the best means of giving effect to the proposals contained in paragraph 47 of his report<sup>20</sup> on future relations between the Agency and the host Governments.

23. The General Assembly, under resolution 1654 (XVI), established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and authorized it to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters, whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions, in consultation with the appropriate authorities.

24. By resolution 1702 (XVI), the General Assembly established a United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa, whose task was to achieve a number of objectives in consultation with the Mandatory Power.

25. Under resolution 1743 (XVI), the General Assembly established the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi and requested it, *inter alia*, to arrange for the withdrawal of Belgian forces, with the exception of such personnel whose retention, in the view of the Commission in consultation with the authorities of Ruanda-Urundi and the Administering Authority, might be considered necessary as an interim measure.

26. Under resolution 1744 (XVI), the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi was requested by the General Assembly "to engage in talks with the Administering Authority, the Government of Ruanda, and the Mwami and his representatives with a view to reaching agreement, on a mutually acceptable basis, for the peaceful settlement of the question of the future of the Mwami".

<sup>20</sup> G A (XIV), Suppl. No. 14. The proposals in paragraph 47 of the report related specifically to the status and the privileges and immunities of the Agency, settlement of claims and close co-operation at all levels.

27. In resolution 1746 (XVI), the Assembly, noting that the efforts to maintain the unity of Ruanda-Urundi had not succeeded, decided to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement on the date on which Rwanda and Burundi emerged as two sovereign States. It requested the Secretary-General to send to Rwanda and Burundi a representative and a team of experts whose functions would include the study, in consultation with the Governments of both countries, of the need for technical and economic assistance.

*(ii) With specialized agencies*

28. The General Assembly established a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space under resolution 1472 A (XIV) and requested it, under resolution 1472 B (XIV), to work out, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, proposals with regard to the convening of an international scientific conference.

29. Under resolution 2130 (XX), the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to prepare and consider suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists in the peaceful uses of outer space to assist the developing countries.

30. By resolution 2049 (XX), the General Assembly established the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and invited it to examine, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and in liaison with the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the entire range of the budgetary problems of the United Nations and the organizations brought into relationship with it.

31. The General Assembly established the Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law under resolution 2099 (XX), which provided that a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should be invited, whenever necessary, to the Advisory Committee's meetings.

*(iii) With other organizations*

32. The General Assembly established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as one of its organs under resolution 1995 (XIX). Under the same resolution, it established as a permanent organ of the Conference the Trade and Development Board, which was authorized to make arrangements for representatives of certain inter-governmental bodies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the subsidiary bodies and working groups established by it. The same participation might also be offered to non-governmental organizations concerned with matters of trade and of trade as related to development. In addition, the Board was to make arrangements as required to obtain reports from and establish

links with intergovernmental bodies whose activities were relevant to its functions, and to establish close and continuous links with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations. The Board was also authorized to establish such links with other relevant regional intergovernmental bodies.

*e. The power to convene international conferences*

33. The Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, established by the General Assembly under resolution 1743 (XVI), was requested to convene as soon as possible, at Addis Ababa, a high-level conference presided over by the Chairman of the Commission and composed of five representatives of each of the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi headed by their respective Chiefs of Government.

**\*\*3. BINDING EFFECT OF DECISIONS OF  
SUBSIDIARY ORGANS**

**C. Relations of subsidiary organs to other  
organs<sup>21</sup>**

**1. ORGANS REPORTING TO OR RECEIVING DIRECTIONS  
FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

34. Under resolution 1742 (XVI), the General Assembly decided to continue the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola and requested it to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly.

35. The Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, established under General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII), was to report either to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, as might be appropriate, from time to time.

36. The United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa, established by General Assembly resolution 1702 (XVI), was requested to keep the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Special Committee on the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples informed of its activities and of any difficulties which it might encounter.

37. The General Assembly decided, under resolution 1810 (XVII), to enlarge the membership of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and invited the enlarged Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any development in the territories examined by it which might threaten international peace and security. A similar request was made by the Assembly in resolutions 1956 (XVIII) and 2105 (XX).

**2. ORGANS REPORTING TO OR RECEIVING DIRECTIONS  
FROM THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

38. By resolution 1521 (XV), the General Assembly resolved that a Committee on a United

Nations Capital Development Fund, consisting of twenty-five representatives of Member States, would consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary to the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund. The Committee was requested to submit its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session for transmission, together with its comments, to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session.

39. The General Assembly, by resolution 1714 (XVI), approved the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme to be undertaken jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The Assembly also approved the establishment of the United Nations FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme, consisting of twenty States Members of the United Nations and members of the Food and Agriculture Organization, to provide guidance on policy, administration and operations. The Committee was requested to report annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the progress made in the development of the Programme and on its administration and operation.<sup>22</sup>

40. By resolution 1995 (XIX), the General Assembly established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the Assembly and the Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ of the Conference. The Board was to report to the Conference and to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

41. Under resolution 2029 (XX), the General Assembly decided to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme. It also resolved to establish a single intergovernmental committee of thirty-seven members, to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and to be known as the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, which was to meet twice a year and to submit reports and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its summer session.

42. Under resolution 2044 (XX), the General Assembly requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to report annually to the Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council on the Institute's activities.

43. The General Assembly established the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development<sup>23</sup> under resolution 2089 (XX) and set up an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. The Committee was to report to the Committee for Industrial Development

<sup>22</sup> See also this *Supplement* under Article 7.

<sup>23</sup> The English title of the organization was changed to United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) at the twenty-first session of the Assembly (see G A (XXI), 2nd Com., 1045th mtg., para. 52).

<sup>21</sup> For relations between subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, see this *Supplement* under Article 98.

at its sixth session, to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

### 3. ORGANS REPORTING TO OR RECEIVING DIRECTIONS FROM THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

44. In resolution 1569 (XV), the General Assembly appointed a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Western Samoa, who was requested to submit to the Trusteeship Council a report on the organization, conduct and result of the plebiscite. The Council was requested to transmit to the Assembly, for consideration at its sixteenth session, the report of the Commissioner, together with any recommendations and observations it might consider necessary.

45. The United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, established by the General Assembly under resolution 1579 (XV), was requested to report to the Trusteeship Council or to the General Assembly, as necessary.

### 4. RELATIONS BETWEEN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

46. In resolution 1620 (XV), the General Assembly requested its President to appoint a Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, which was to work in consultation, as appropriate, with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions.

47. Under resolution 1654 (XVI), the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and requested the Trusteeship Council, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the specialized agencies concerned to assist the Special Committee in its work. In resolution 1700 (XVI), the Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to transmit its reports to the Special Committee.

48. By resolution 1673 (XVI), the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to report to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme and to abide by directions which that Committee might give him in regard to situations concerning refugees.

49. The Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, established by the General Assembly under resolution 1699 (XVI), was to formulate its observations, conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the Assembly and any other body which the Assembly might appoint to assist it.

50. The General Assembly, by resolution 1700 (XVI), continued the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and instructed it to invite the co-operation of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration.

51. Under resolution 1702 (XVI), the General Assembly established the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa and requested it to keep the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Special Committee on the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples informed of its activities and of any difficulties which it might encounter.

52. Under resolution 1722 (XVI), the General Assembly established the eighteen-nation Disarmament Committee<sup>24</sup> and requested it to submit a report on the progress achieved to the Disarmament Commission.

53. Under resolution 1995 (XIX), the General Assembly established the Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Board was to report to the Conference and to report annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

54. The General Assembly, by resolution 2005 (XIX), authorized the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations representative to supervise the elections in the Cook Islands. He was to report to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to the General Assembly.

55. In resolution 2049 (XX), the General Assembly established an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and invited it to examine, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and in liaison with the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the entire range of the budgetary problems of the United Nations and the organizations brought into relationship with it. The Committee was to submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

56. In resolution 2089 (XX), by which the General Assembly established the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development<sup>23</sup> within the United Nations, the Assembly also set up an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development to prepare the necessary operating procedures and administrative arrangements of the new organization and to report thereon to the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session as well as to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

57. By resolution 2106 B (XX), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other bodies of the United Nations authorized to receive and examine petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries, to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination

<sup>24</sup> The Committee was subsequently referred to as the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

nation of Racial Discrimination,<sup>25</sup> periodically or, at the request of the latter Committee, copies of petitions from those peoples relevant to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, for the comments and recommendations of that Committee.

## D. Questions concerning membership

### 1. APPOINTMENT OF STATES OR INDIVIDUALS

58. By resolution 1405 (XIV), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Governments of Member States, a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographical areas and main cultures of the world, and to consult with members of that panel from time to time on United Nations information policies and programmes.<sup>26</sup>

59. Under a proposal before the Fifth Committee, the Assembly would have invited the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations advisory board on public information, composed of ten Member States representing the main cultural and geographical areas, to meet with him periodically at United Nations Headquarters.

60. An objection was raised<sup>27</sup> to the setting up of a board of Member States on the ground that it would tend to impair the Secretary-General's administrative responsibility. At the same time, an amendment was submitted under which the General Assembly would have invited the Secretary-General to appoint a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographical regions, which he would consult "from time to time". The sponsors of that amendment accepted<sup>28</sup> a sub-amendment which provided that the Secretary-General would appoint the panel of experts "in consultation with Governments of Member States".

61. In favour of the amendment, the view was expressed<sup>29</sup> that a panel of experts would be of a less formal character than an advisory board and would not detract, as the latter might, from the administrative responsibility of the Secretary-General. The amendment also offered the advantage of greater discretion and flexibility since it left to the Secretary-General the detailed arrangements concerning the number of panel members and the form and frequency of meetings.

62. In objecting to the amendment some delegations argued<sup>30</sup> that the establishment of an advisory board would in no way impair the Secretary-General's authority since he would consult it only when he wished to do so. The proposed body would be purely advisory and its membership would be left to the discretion of the Secretary-General. It was pointed

out, moreover,<sup>31</sup> that the amendment was too vague; it gave no indication of the size of the proposed panel or which authority should appraise the competence of its members; the panel's functions were not clearly defined, and the expression "from time to time" was not precise.

63. The amendment was adopted in the Fifth Committee by a vote of 32 to 15, with 19 abstentions. The draft resolution as amended was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1405 (XIV).

64. By resolution 1579 (XV), the General Assembly set up a commission of three members to supervise the elections to be held in Ruanda-Urundi.

65. During the discussion of the draft resolution<sup>32</sup> in the Fourth Committee, its sponsors had proposed the setting up of a commission of five Member States. In the view of the sponsors<sup>33</sup> it was essential that the Commission should be composed of several members so that it could study all aspects of the problem, including election propaganda. The task in the Territory was far too heavy a burden to be entrusted to a single plebiscite Commissioner.

66. Against that view it was argued<sup>34</sup> that, in view of the influences which would be brought to bear on such a Commission and the delays which would be involved each time a decision had to be taken, responsibility for the task should be entrusted to one person only, namely, a United Nations Commissioner for the elections to whom the observers and other staff would be answerable. In addition it was pointed out<sup>35</sup> that the proposal was a departure from United Nations practice. Previous elections and plebiscites had been held under the supervision of a United Nations Commissioner elected by the General Assembly. If a Commission were to be appointed, its members would inevitably act not only on behalf of the United Nations, but on behalf of their own Governments.

67. The sponsors agreed<sup>36</sup> to reduce the number of members of the Commission from five to three. Two of them would deal with the preparation for, and the actual holding of, the plebiscite in the Territory; the third would preside over the Commission and would be responsible for co-ordination between the two Commissioners and with the Administering Authority. That decision was incorporated in Assembly resolution 1579 (XV).

68. By resolution 1743 (XVI), the General Assembly established a Commission for Ruanda-Urundi composed of five Commissioners representing five Member States to be elected by the General Assembly.

69. In the original proposal before the Fourth Committee, the Commissioners were to be appointed in their personal capacity and to be responsible to the United Nations only.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>25</sup> See also this *Supplement* under Article 7.

<sup>26</sup> G A (XIV), Annexes, a.i. 52, A/4301, para. 54.

<sup>27</sup> G A (XIV), 5th Com., 728th mtg.: United States, para. 38.

<sup>28</sup> G A (XIV), Annexes, a.i. 52, A/4301, para. 56.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 729th mtg.: Ceylon, para. 7; Israel, para. 17; United States, para. 23. 730th mtg.: Sudan, para. 14.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 729th mtg.: Colombia, para. 13; 730th mtg.: Indonesia, para. 2.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, 730th mtg.: Colombia, para. 20; 731st mtg.: Ireland, paras. 9 and 10.

<sup>32</sup> See G A (XV), Annexes, a.i. 45, A/4672, para. 14.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, 4th Com., 1093th mtg.: Ecuador, para. 54; India, para. 72.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 1086th mtg.: Haiti, para. 44.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 1088th mtg.: France, para. 42.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 1093rd mtg.: India, para. 72.

<sup>37</sup> See G A (XVI), 4th Com., 1292nd mtg.: Ghana, para. 8.

70. One delegation, however, expressed the view<sup>38</sup> that the Commissioners should be representatives of States and that the work should be performed by representatives who would exercise great influence not only by virtue of their personal eminence, but because they had the backing of their Governments.

71. Subsequently, the sponsors amended their proposal to the effect that five Commissioners "representing Member States" would be elected by the General Assembly.<sup>39</sup> The proposal as amended was incorporated in Assembly resolution 1743 (XVI).

## 2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

72. The question of obtaining a generally acceptable geographic balance in membership has been an important issue in the establishment of many subsidiary organs, but it has seldom been the subject of discussion on the floor of the Assembly or in its Main Committees. The following paragraphs however, deal with one instance, during the period under review, when the issue was discussed.

73. By resolution 2029 (XX), the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to elect the thirty-seven members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme from among the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, providing for equitable and balanced representation of the economically more developed countries, on the one hand, having due regard to their contribution to the United Nations Development Programme, and of the developing countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for suitable regional representation among the latter members and in accordance with the provisions set forth in the annex to the resolution.

74. The question of the membership of, and the distribution of seats within, the Governing Council gave rise to long discussions in the Second Committee. Two proposals were made in that respect.

75. The first proposal sought to ensure equal representation of the economically more developed countries and the developing countries which would place donors and beneficiaries on an equal footing. Such an approach, it was contended, was the best form of balance in that it would symbolize the partnership between the donors, who wanted to see their contributions used in the best possible way, and the recipients, whose basic needs would be satisfied by those contributions.<sup>40</sup>

76. Against the proposal it was argued that the granting of equal representation to the developed countries, on the basis of the value of their contributions, would create an undesirable precedent which might be used to the detriment of the developing countries.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 1296th mtg.: India, para. 13.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 1297th mtg.: Nigeria, para. 16.

<sup>40</sup> For text of relevant statements, see G A (XX), 2nd Com., 971st mtg.: Canada, para. 21; Netherlands, para. 2; 972nd mtg.: United Kingdom, para. 18; United States, para. 9.

<sup>41</sup> G A (XX), 2nd Com., 972nd mtg.: Ukrainian SSR, para. 12.

77. The second proposal was that the Governing Council should be composed of seventeen economically developed countries and nineteen developing countries. In support of that proposal it was stated that the United Nations Development Programme should be placed fully at the service of the developing countries, and, in order that those countries might be in a position to take decisions on their programmes, they should have a majority in the Governing Council.<sup>42</sup>

78. An opposing viewpoint was that the "nineteen-seventeen" formula would hardly benefit the developing countries if the funds available for the new Programme were decreased.<sup>43</sup>

79. Following informal consultations, the sponsors of the first proposal accepted<sup>44</sup> the "nineteen-seventeen" formula put forward by the developing countries and agreed that, of the seventeen seats for the developed countries, three should be allocated to the Eastern European countries. They agreed to withdraw their proposal if that arrangement were accepted by the Second Committee.

80. After further consultations, the representatives of the main regional groups agreed to increase the membership of the new Governing Council to thirty-seven. The additional seat would be assigned, during the first two years, to a developed country with a market economy; during the following three years, to a socialist country; during the sixth, seventh and eighth years, to an African, Asian and Latin American country respectively.<sup>45</sup>

81. In opposing the increase in membership, some delegations stated<sup>46</sup> that they could not accept a solution which would depart even further from the principle of equal distribution of seats between donor and recipient countries. Moreover, a solution based on bargaining between regional groups, involved serious danger for the future because of the disputes to which it might give rise.

82. The proposal put forward by the developing countries as amended was adopted by the Second Committee<sup>47</sup> and subsequently by the General Assembly<sup>48</sup> in its resolution 2029 (XX).

## 3. METHOD OF APPOINTMENT

83. At the twentieth session of the Assembly, differing views were expressed in connexion with the appointment of the members of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights.

84. A proposal<sup>49</sup> was considered in the Third Committee under which the General Assembly would have established a Preparatory Committee

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 971st mtg.: Jordan, para. 4; Nigeria, para. 16.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, 972nd mtg.: France, para. 3; Belgium, para. 6.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 974th mtg.: United Kingdom, paras. 1 and 2.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 978th mtg.: Jordan, para. 3.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, France, para. 7; Greece, para. 13. Netherlands, para. 11. See also G A (XX), Plen. 1383rd mtg.: Netherlands, paras. 78 and 79; France, para. 125.

<sup>47</sup> G A (XX), 2nd Com., 980th mtg., para. 57.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, Plen., 1383rd mtg., para. 163.

<sup>49</sup> See G A (XX), Annexes, a.i. 67, A/6184, para. 15.



consisting of fifteen States, five appointed by the President of the Assembly and ten by the Commission on Human Rights.

85. It was argued that such a procedure for determining the membership of a committee — only five members to be nominated by the President of the Assembly and ten by the Commission on Human Rights — was unprecedented.

86. It was also argued, on the one hand, that such a committee was unnecessary, and, on the other, that its projected membership was too small, particularly in view of the increase in the number of Member States.<sup>50</sup>

87. A further question was raised concerning the manner in which the Commission on the Status of Women should participate in the work of the Com-

mittee. It was first suggested<sup>51</sup> that one or more members of the Commission on the Status of Women should be appointed to the Committee.

88. In amendments<sup>52</sup> to the original proposal, it was suggested that the Committee should consist of sixteen members, fifteen of which would be appointed by the President of the Assembly. The sixteenth member would be a member of the Commission on the Status of Women, designated by the Chairman of that Commission. In a further revision, which was adopted by the Third Committee, it was specified that the Committee should consist of seventeen members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, eight of whom would represent States members of the Commission on Human Rights and two States members of the Commission on the Status of Women. The revised text was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2081 (XX) by which the Preparatory Committee was established.

<sup>50</sup> For text of relevant statements, see G A (XX), 3rd Com., 1369th mtg.: France, para. 32; Mauritania, para. 43; Nigeria, para. 45; USSR, paras. 39–41; 1370th mtg.: Israel, para. 41; Ukrainian SSR, paras. 13 and 14; Uruguay, para. 49; 1371st mtg.: Australia, para. 30; Belgium, paras. 22 and 28; Byelorussian SSR, para. 21; USSR, paras. 1 and 10.

<sup>51</sup> See E S C resolution 1074 E (XXXIX), para. 7; G A (XX), Annexes, a.i. 67, A/C.3/L.1320, para. 4; G A (XX), 3rd Com., 1369th mtg.: Iran, para. 12; Jamaica, para. 55; 1370th mtg.: United States, para. 26.

<sup>52</sup> See G A (XX), Annexes, a.i. 67, A/6184, paras. 18 and 19.

## ANNEX I

### Chronological tabulation of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly established, renewed or terminated between 1 September 1959 and 31 August 1966

#### Explanatory remarks

1. The present annex continues the list of subsidiary organs appended to the studies of Article 22 in the *Repertory* and its *Supplement Nos. 1 and 2*. The numbering of the entries follows on from the last entries in *Supplement No. 2*. The numbering used in the *Repertory*, and its *Supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3* is tabulated in paragraph 3 of annex II.

2. The present annex, as previously, consists of three sections, each in chronological order, but now identified for the first time as tables, thus:

*Table A.* Bodies established, continued or re-established directly by the General Assembly;

*Table B.* Bodies to be established by the Secretary-General;

*Table C.* Bodies to be established by other organs. The entries have been numbered here for the first time. Numbering the entries in earlier volumes retroactively, the first entry under this heading is thus item 4.

All General Assembly resolutions relating to the establishment, continuation or re-establishment of a given subsidiary organ are grouped together in chronological order under the first column entitled "Relevant G A resolution(s)".

3. In view of the wide variations existing among subsidiary organs, their classification, even under broad categories, must be qualified. A column entitled "Remarks" has, again, been included, therefore, which qualifies, as necessary, the categories assigned to individual organs. A dash in any column indicates that the pertinent information is not contained in the resolution.

4. The following abbreviations have been used in the tables:

Column heading	Abbreviation
<i>Functions:</i>	A — Administrative assistance organs
	J — Judicial bodies
	O — Operational agencies
	P — Political commissions
	S — Study committees

Column heading	Abbreviation
<i>Membership:</i>	E — Individual experts I — Single individual S — States
<i>Method of appointment:</i>	D — Decision of the General Assembly E — Election by the General Assembly or a Committee on behalf of the Assembly I — Indirect means P — Appointment by the President of the General Assembly SG — Appointment by the Secretary-General
<i>Duration:</i>	I — Organs established for an indefinite period L — Organs established for a limited period S — Standing or "permanent" bodies
<i>Method of termination:</i>	C — Considered to have lapsed with the completion of their mandate R — Either replaced by another subsidiary organ or functions taken over by another subsidiary organ — The resolution number is given where bodies were specifically terminated by General Assembly resolution
<i>Place of meeting:</i>	F — In the field G — Geneva H — Headquarters
<i>Method of reporting:</i>	D — Directly to the General Assembly ESC — To or through the Economic and Social Council SC — To the Security Council SG — To or through the Secretary-General TC — To or through the Trusteeship Council

Table A. Bodies established, continued or re-established directly by the General Assembly

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G.A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
145. Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter	1381 (XIV) 1670 (XVI) 1756 (XVII) 1993 (XVIII) 2114 (XX)	S	S	D	L	—	—	D	At its fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and twentieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to keep the Committee in being, and on each occasion requested it to report with recommendations to the Assembly at a subsequent session.
146. Disarmament Commission	1403 (XIV)	S	S	D	I	—	—	D/SC	The General Assembly decided that the Disarmament Commission should continue to be composed of all Members of the United Nations. By resolution 1252 D (XIII) the General Assembly had extended the composition of the Commission to include, for 1959 and on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis, all the Members of the United Nations.
147. Panel of External Auditors	1438 (XIV)	A	E	I	I	—	—	—	The General Assembly decided that the provisions set out in the annex to resolution 1438 (XIV) were to replace those of annex B of resolution 347 (IV). The members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency were to constitute a Panel of External Auditors, the purpose of which was to further the co-ordination of the audits for which its members were responsible and to exchange information on methods and findings.
148. <i>Ad hoc</i> Committee of the whole Assembly for contributions to the two refugee programmes	1440 A (XIV) 1556 A (XV) 1729 (XVI)	—	S	D	L	C	—	—	At its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, the Assembly decided that the Committee should be convened as soon as practicable after the opening of the succeeding session, under the chairmanship of the President of the session concerned. At its sixteenth session the Assembly decided that an <i>ad hoc</i> Committee, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, should be convened as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly. States not Members of the United Nations, but members of one or more of the specialized agencies, were to be invited to attend the meetings of the Committee for the purpose of announcing their pledges to the refugee programmes. The two programmes concerned were the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
149. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds	1440 B (XIV) 1556 B (XV)	A	S	P	L	C	—	D	<p>At its fourteenth session, the Assembly requested its President to appoint a Committee consisting of not more than ten members to serve from the close of the fourteenth to the close of the fifteenth session.</p> <p>After the adoption of the resolution, the President announced the membership of the Committee (G A (XIV), Plen., 846th mtg., para. 128).</p> <p>At its fifteenth session, the Assembly requested its President to appoint a Committee consisting of not more than fourteen members, to serve from the close of the fifteenth to the close of the sixteenth session.</p> <p>At the resumed fifteenth session, on 21 April 1961, the President of the General Assembly announced the membership of the Committee (G A (XV/2), Plen., 995th mtg., para. 480).</p> <p>In both cases the Committee's terms of reference were the same as those laid down in Assembly resolution 693 (VII).</p>
150. United Nations Representative on Hungary (Sir Leslie Munro)	1454 (XIV)	P	I	D	L	1857 (XVII)	—	—	<p>At the fourteenth session of the Assembly, the Representative was requested to continue his efforts.</p> <p>Under resolution 1857 (XVII), the Assembly considered that in the circumstances the position of the United Nations Representative on Hungary appointed under resolution 1312 (XIII) need no longer be continued.</p>
151. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East — Director/Commissioner-General	1456 (XIV) 1856 (XVII) 2002 (XIX) 2052 (XX)	O	I	SG	L	—	—	D/SG	<p>At its fourteenth, seventeenth and twentieth sessions, the Assembly extended the Agency's mandate for three-year periods. At the nineteenth session of the Assembly the Agency's mandate was extended for one year.</p> <p>The Agency, originally established under resolution 302 (IV), had had its mandate extended for three years under resolution 818 (IX).</p> <p>At the fourteenth session of the Assembly, the Agency was directed to continue its programme of relief for the refugees and, in so far as financially possible, expand its programme of self-support and vocational training.</p> <p>At the twentieth session, the mandate of the Agency was extended until 30 June 1969, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 (concerning the repatriation or compensation of refugees) of Assembly resolution 194 (III).</p> <p>As from the seventeenth session of the Assembly the Director of the Agency was known as Commissioner-General.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution(s)	Function	Membership	Method of termination	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
152. Special Committee on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter	1467 (XIV)	S	S	E	L	—	—	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee consisting of six members, to be elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly, three of whom were to be Members who transmitted information under Article 73 e of the Charter and three non-administering Members. The Special Committee was to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation existed to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter. The Special Committee was to report on the results of its study to the Assembly at its fifteenth session.</p> <p>The members of the Special Committee were elected by the Fourth Committee, acting in the name of the General Assembly, at its 994th meeting. The General Assembly confirmed the election on 12 December 1959 (G A (XIV), Plen., 857th mtg., para. 1).</p> <p>See also table A, item 169.</p>
153. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	1472 A (XIV) 1721 E (XVI)	S	S	D	I	—	—	D	<p>At its fourteenth session in 1959, the Assembly established a Committee, which was to consist of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, whose members were to serve for the years 1960 and 1961.</p> <p>The functions of the Committee were:</p> <p>(a) To review, as appropriate, the area of international co-operation, and to study practical and feasible means for giving effect to programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices, including, <i>inter alia</i>,</p> <p>(i) Assistance for the continuation on a permanent basis of the research on outer space carried on within the framework of the International Geophysical Year;</p> <p>(ii) Organization of the mutual exchange and dissemination of information on outer space research;</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
153. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (continued)									<p>(iii) Encouragement of national research programmes for the study of outer space, and the rendering of all possible assistance and help towards their realization;</p> <p>(b) To study the nature of legal problems which might arise from the exploration of outer space.</p> <p>By resolution 1348 (XIII), the General Assembly had established an <i>ad hoc</i> Committee e.c. on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which reported to the Assembly at its fourteenth session.</p> <p>At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the membership of the Committee and to add to it Chad, Mongolia, Morocco and Sierra Leone in recognition of the increased membership of the United Nations since the establishment of the Committee.</p>
154. Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund	1521 (XV) 1706 (XVI) 1826 (XVII) 1936 (XVIII) 2042 (XX)	S	S	P	L	—	—	ESC	<p>At its fifteenth session, the Assembly decided in principle that a United Nations Capital Development Fund would be established and resolved that a Committee of twenty-five representatives of Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, would consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation necessary to that end. The Committee was requested to submit its recommendations, including the draft legislation, to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session for transmission, with the Council's comments to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session.</p> <p>At the resumed fifteenth session on 27 March 1961, the President of the General Assembly announced the membership of the Committee (G A (XV/2), Plen., 968th mtg., para. 1).</p> <p>At its sixteenth session, the Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the Committee. The Committee was now instructed to prepare the necessary draft legislation (statute) for a United Nations capital development fund in the light of the general principles prepared by the Committee and annexed to Assembly resolution 1706 (XVI), the comments of the Economic and Social Council, the discussions at the sixteenth session of the Assembly and the Secretary-General's report on the financial needs of less developed countries and on the impact of existing financial institutions, as proposed by the Committee.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
154. Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund (continued)									<p>The Committee was also requested to submit the draft legislation (statute) to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session for transmission, together with the Council's comments, to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.</p> <p>The Committee was in addition, requested to take into account the desirability of devising an arrangement for intergovernmental control and for voting such as to inspire the confidence of all members of the United Nations capital development fund, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p>At its seventeenth session, the Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the Committee and in paragraph 5 instructed it:</p> <p>(a) To study the comments and observations of the Governments of Members States on the draft legislation (statute) of the Fund;</p> <p>(b) To continue to study the need for international financing with a view to ensuring the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the study prepared by the United Nations Secretariat;</p> <p>(c) To propose practical measures designed to ensure the beginning of the operation of the United Nations capital development fund, with special emphasis on, <i>inter alia</i>, the possibility envisaged in section III of resolution 1219 (XII) and in resolution 1240 C (XIII) of action being taken on the Special Fund;</p> <p>(d) To co-operate with the Secretary-General in preparing the report provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 921 (XXXIV), on a capital development fund.</p> <p>The Committee was requested to report to the Economic and Social Council at the thirty-sixth session and to transmit the report, together with its comments, to the Assembly at the eighteenth session, for action.</p> <p>At its eighteenth session, the Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the Committee to enable it to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the Assembly in paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 1826 (XVII) mentioned above.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Secretary-General:</p> <p>(a) To prepare, in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and such other</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Referent G. A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
154. Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund (continued)									<p>institutions as might be necessary, a study of the practical steps needed to transform the Special Fund into a capital development fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities;</p> <p>(b) To complete and circulate this study as part of the documentation prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development jointly with the other documents required by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference on the financing of development.</p> <p>The Committee was instructed to consider the study of the Secretary-General in the light of the views which might be expressed at the Conference as well as by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session, and to formulate appropriate recommendations for submission to the Assembly at its nineteenth session for action.</p> <p>At its twentieth session, the Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the Committee so as to enable it to carry out the tasks envisaged in Assembly resolutions 1826 (XVII) and 1936 (XVIII), taking into account the results of the work of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the results of the Secretary-General's consultations with Member States.</p>
155. Committee on South West Africa	1568 (XV)	S/P	S	D	I	1704 (XVI) R	—	D	<p>The General Assembly invited the Committee, in addition to its normal tasks (see items 85 and 119) to go to South West Africa immediately to investigate the situation prevailing in the Territory and to ascertain and make proposals to the General Assembly on:</p> <p>(a) The conditions for restoring a climate of peace and security;</p> <p>(b) The steps which would enable the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa to achieve a wide measure of internal self-government designed to lead them to complete independence as soon as possible.</p> <p>The Committee was also requested to make a preliminary report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session.</p> <p>On 18 December 1960, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, reappointed the three members of the Committee for a period of three years as from 1 January 1961 (G A (XV/1), Plen., 954th mtg., paras. 94 and 104).</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
155. Committee on South West Africa ( <i>continued</i> )									The Committee was dissolved by General Assembly resolution 1704 (XVI) and the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa was requested to discharge its functions (see also table A, item 170). See also items 58 and 125.
156. United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Western Samoa	1569 (XV)	P	I	D	L	—	F	TC	<p>The General Assembly decided to appoint a Commissioner who would exercise, on behalf of the Assembly, all the necessary powers and functions of supervision for the holding of a plebiscite in Western Samoa and who would be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him.</p> <p>The Commissioner was to submit a report to the Trusteeship Council, which was to transmit it, together with any recommendations and observations it considered necessary, to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixteenth session.</p> <p>On 18 December 1960, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, appointed the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Western Samoa (G A (XV/1) Plen., 954th mtg., para. 155).</p>
157. United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi	1579 (XV)	P	I	D	I	—	F	D/TC	<p>The General Assembly decided to set up a commission composed of three members, who were to be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Commission.</p> <p>The Commission was requested to proceed immediately to Ruanda-Urundi to perform the following tasks on behalf of the United Nations:</p> <p>(a) To supervise the elections to be held in Ruanda-Urundi in 1961 on the basis of direct, universal adult suffrage, and the preparatory measures preceding them, such as the compilation of the electoral rolls, the conduct of the election campaign and the organization of a system of balloting which would ensure complete secrecy;</p> <p>(b) To attend, as United Nations observes, the political conference, to be held before the elections, and the round-table conference, to be convened after the elections, to determine the future evolution of the Territory towards independence;</p> <p>(c) To follow the progress of events in the Territory before and after the elections, to lend its advice and assistance, as appropriate, with a view to advancing peace and harmony in</p>



Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
157. United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi ( <i>continued</i> )									<p>Ruanda-Urundi, and to report to the Trusteeship Council or the General Assembly, as necessary.</p> <p>On 20 December 1960, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, appointed the members of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi (G A (XV/1), Plen., 960th mtg., paras. 50 and 51).</p> <p>See also table A, items 161 and 173 and table B, item 19.</p>
158. Commission of Conciliation	1600 (XV)	P	—	P	L	—	F	—	<p>The General Assembly decided to appoint a Commission of seven members to be designated by the President of the Assembly to assist the Congolese leaders to achieve reconciliation and to end the political crisis.</p>
159. Commission of Investigation [into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues]	1601 (XV)	P/S	E	D	L	—	F	—	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish a Commission consisting of the following members:</p> <p>Justice U Aung Khine (Burma), Mr. Teschome Haillemariam (Ethiopia), Mr. Salvador Martínez de Alva (Mexico), Mr. Ayité d'Almeida (Togo).</p> <p>The Commission was requested to proceed as early as possible to carry out the task which, in accordance with Security Council resolution 161 (1961), was to hold "an immediate and impartial investigation... in order to ascertain the circumstances of the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues and that the perpetrators of these crimes be punished".</p> <p>At the resumed fifteenth session, on 22 April 1961, the President of the General Assembly announced the revised membership of the Committee (G A (XV/2), Plen., 995th mtg., paras. 560—562).</p>
160. Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola	1603 (XV) 1742 (XVI)	S	S	P	L	—	—	D SC/D	<p>At its fifteenth session, the Assembly decided to appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of five members to be appointed by the President, and instructed it to examine the statements made before the Assembly concerning Angola, to receive further statements and documents, to conduct such inquiries as it might deem necessary and to report to the Assembly as soon as possible.</p> <p>At its sixteenth session, the Assembly decided to continue the Sub-Committee and instructed it to report to the Security Council and the General Assembly.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
161. Special Commission for Ruanda-Urundi	1605 (XV)	S/P	S	D	L	—	—	—	<p>The General Assembly recommended that the few remaining cases which, in the Administering Authority's view, were guilty of "very grave crimes" be examined by a Special Commission composed of the representatives of three Member States to be elected by the General Assembly, with a view to securing their release from prison or return from abroad in the full implementation of the Assembly's recommendation concerning amnesty not later than two months before the national elections.</p> <p>On 21 April 1961, the General Assembly appointed the members of the Special Commission (G A (XV/2), Plen., 994th mtg., para. 72).</p> <p>See also table A, items 157 and 173 and table B, item 19.</p>
162. Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations	1620 (XV) 1854 B (XVII) 1880 (S-IV)	S	S	P	L	—	—	D	<p>At its fifteenth session in 1960, the Assembly requested its President to appoint a Working Group composed of fifteen Members States — the permanent members of the Security Council, two States from Africa, two from Asia, two from Latin America, two from Western Europe, one from Eastern Europe and one from the Commonwealth — to consider the question of the administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations, including the following points:</p> <p>(a) Methods for covering the cost of peace-keeping operations;</p> <p>(b) The relationship between such methods and the existing administrative and budgetary procedures of the Organization.</p> <p>The Working Group was to consult, as appropriate, with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions, and to report in good time for the sixteenth session of the Assembly.</p> <p>At its seventeenth session in 1962, the Assembly decided to re-establish the Working Group with the same membership as mentioned above with the addition of six Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly with due regard to geographical distribution, as provided in resolution 1620 (XV). The Committee was to study, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions, special methods for financing peace-keeping operations of the United Nations</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution (s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
162. Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations (continued)									<p>involving heavy expenditures, such as those for the Congo and the Middle East, including a possible special scale of assessments.</p> <p>At its fourth special session in 1963, the Assembly decided to continue the Working Group and requested it:</p> <p>(a) To recommend a special method for the equitable sharing of the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures to the extent not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements;</p> <p>(b) To consider suggestions regarding other sources of financing future peace-keeping operations;</p> <p>(c) To explore ways and means for bringing about the widest possible measure of agreement among all Member States on the question of the financing of future peace-keeping operations.</p> <p>The Working Group was again invited to consult with the Committee on Contributions and was requested to report to the Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than at its nineteenth session.</p> <p>The Working Group did not report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session because of the special circumstances obtaining at that session, and its work, therefore, remained in abeyance.</p> <p>See also table A, items 185 and 187.</p>
163. Commission of investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of members of the party accompanying him	1628 (XVI)	S	E	D	L	—	F	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to appoint a Commission of five eminent persons to carry out immediately an investigation of an international character, into all the conditions and circumstances surrounding the tragic death of Mr. Hammarskjöld and his entire party.</p> <p>The Commission was requested to report its findings to the President of the Assembly within three months of its appointment.</p> <p>On 8 December 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its President, approved the membership of the Commission (G. A. (XVI/1), Plen., 1074th mtg., paras. 115 and 116).</p>
164. Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire [relating to Trust Territories]	—	S	S	D	L	1645 (XVI)	—	TC	<p>Under its resolution 1645 (XVI), the Assembly decided that the Sub-Committee established by resolution 751 (VIII), having completed its work, should be discontinued.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
165. International Law Commission	1647 (XVI)	S	E	E	S	—	G	D	The General Assembly decided to enlarge the Commission to twenty-five members and amended its Statute to that effect.
166. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1654 (XVI) 1805 (XVII) 1810 (XVII) 1970 (XVIII)	P/S	S	P	I	—	H/F	D	<p>At its sixteenth session, the Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee of seventeen members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly during its sixteenth session.</p> <p>The Special Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session.</p> <p>The Assembly authorized the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters, whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions, in consultation with the appropriate authorities.</p> <p>On 23 January 1962, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by the President of the members of the Special Committee (G A (XVI/2) Plen., 1094th mtg., para. 4).</p> <p>At its seventeenth session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) (see table A, item 170), and to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its seventeenth or eighteenth session.</p> <p>At the same session the Assembly decided to enlarge the membership of the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly.</p> <p>At its eighteenth session, the Assembly considered that the Special Committee, in view of the experience it had gained, was in a position to take over the functions of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (see table A, item 169).</p> <p>The Assembly therefore invited Member States which had responsibilities or assumed responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples had not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit or to continue to transmit to the</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
166. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples (continued)									<p>Secretary-General information as prescribed under Article 73 c of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Special Committee to study that information and take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary in addition to its activities under Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) and 1810 (XVII).</p>
167. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1659 (XVI)	A	E	E	S	—	—	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to increase from nine to twelve the membership of the Advisory Committee and accordingly amended rules 156 and 157 of its rules of procedure (see also this <i>Supplement</i> under Article 21, para. II).</p> <p>The Advisory Committee was established by resolution 14 (I).</p>
168. Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration	1699 (XVI)	S	S	D/E	L	1809 (XVII)	—	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee of seven members to be elected by the Assembly to examine as a matter of urgency, within the context of Chapter XI of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the Assembly, such information as was available concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, and to formulate its observations, conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the Assembly and any other body which the Assembly might appoint to assist it in the implementation of its resolution 1514 (XV).</p> <p>The Fourth Committee, acting on behalf of the General Assembly, elected the members of the Special Committee. On 20 December 1961, the Assembly confirmed the election (G A (XVI/2), Plen., 1087th mtg., para. 7).</p>
169. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	1700 (XVI) 1847 (XVII)	S	S	D/E	I	1970 (XVIII) R	—	D	<p>At its sixteenth session, the Assembly decided that the Committee should be continued and that it should examine the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members as well as information relating to functional fields, and to submit its reports to the General Assembly with its observations and conclusions.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G.A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
169. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (continued)									<p>The Committee was instructed to undertake intensive studies of political, educational, economic and social conditions and problems of Territories located in the same area or region.</p> <p>At its seventeenth session, the Assembly decided to continue the Committee on the same basis and to review the situation at its eighteenth session with a view to taking a decision on the further continuation of the Committee.</p> <p>At its eighteenth session, the Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee considering that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was in a position to take over its functions (see item 166).</p> <p>The Committee was originally established for a three-year period under resolution 332 (IV) as the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 42) — the name which had also been given to the bodies established under Assembly resolutions 146 (II) and 219 (III) (see items 23 and 31). Under 569 (VI), the Special Committee was renamed Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.</p> <p>See also item 12 and table A, item 152.</p>
170. United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa	1702 (XVI)	P/S	S	P	I	1806 (XVII) R	F	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee consisting of representatives of seven Member States, nominated by the President of the Assembly, whose task would be to achieve, in consultation with the Mandatory Power, a number of objectives including:</p> <p>(a) A visit to the Territory of South West Africa before 1 May 1962;</p> <p>(b) The evacuation from the Territory of all military forces of the Republic of South Africa;</p> <p>(c) The release of all political prisoners without distinction as to party or race;</p> <p>(d) The repeal of all laws or regulations confining the indigenous inhabitants in reserves and denying them all freedom of movement, expression and association, and of all other laws and regulations which establish and maintain the intolerable system of <i>apartheid</i>;</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution (s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
170. United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa (continued)									<p>(e) Preparations for general elections to the Legislative Assembly, based on universal adult suffrage, to be held as soon as possible under the supervision and control of the United Nations;</p> <p>(f) Advice and assistance to the Government resulting from the general elections, with a view to preparing the Territory for full independence;</p> <p>(g) Co-ordination of the economic and social assistance with which the specialized agencies will provide the people in order to promote their moral and material welfare;</p> <p>(h) The return to the Territory of indigenous inhabitants without risk of imprisonment, detention or punishment of any kind because of their political activities in or outside the Territory.</p> <p>The Special Committee was requested to discharge the tasks which had been assigned to the Committee on South West Africa (see items 85 and 119, and table A, item 155), whose functions were terminated under resolution 1704 (XVI).</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Special Committee to keep the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples informed of its activities and of any difficulties which it might encounter.</p> <p>The Special Committee was also requested to study any measures likely to facilitate the execution of the other recommendations of the Committee on South West Africa, and to report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session.</p> <p>The General Assembly under its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, decided to request the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to discharge the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) (see also table A, item 166).</p>
171. World Food Programme — United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Programme	1714 (XVI) 1914 (XVIII) 2095 (XX)	O	S	I	S	—	—	ESC	At its sixteenth session, the Assembly approved the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme to be undertaken jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G.A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
171. World Food Programme — United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Programme (continued)									<p>United Nations (FAO), in co-operation with other interested United Nations agencies and appropriate intergovernmental bodies.</p> <p>The Assembly also approved the establishment of a Committee of twenty States Members of the United Nations and members of FAO to provide guidance on policy, administration and operations, and of a joint United Nations/FAO administrative unit reporting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-second session, to elect ten States Members of the United Nations and members of the FAO to the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee.</p> <p>The Committee was requested to report annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of FAO on the progress made in the development of the programme and on its administration and operation.</p> <p>The Assembly decided to undertake, not later than at its nineteenth session, a general review of the Programme.</p> <p>At its eighteenth session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Intergovernmental Committee from twenty to twenty-four States Members of the United Nations and members of FAO, each appointing body electing two new members.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, to undertake, in co-operation with the Council of FAO the review of the membership of the Committee as specified in Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI), section I, paragraphs 3 and 9.</p> <p>At its twentieth session, the Assembly decided to extend the World Food Programme on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable, on the understanding that the Programme would be regularly reviewed before each pledging conference and that, if circumstances so required, it might be enlarged, curtailed or terminated at the end of any period for which resources had been pledged.</p> <p>The Assembly reaffirmed its previous decision to the effect that the Committee should comprise twenty-four</p>



Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Function	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
171. World Food Programme — United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Com- mittee on the World Food Programme (continued)									<p>States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, it being understood that outgoing members should be eligible for re-election.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO when electing members of the Committee, to take into account the need for balanced representation of economically developed and developing countries and other relevant factors such as the representation of potential participating countries, both contributing and recipient, equitable geographical distribution and the representation of both developed and developing countries having commercial interests in international trade in food-stuffs, especially those highly dependent on such trade.</p>
172. Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Com- mittee on Disarmament	1722 (XVI)	P/S	S	D	L	—	—	D	<p>The General Assembly endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of a Disarmament Committee, whose membership was to be: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.</p> <p>The Assembly recommended that the Committee, as a matter of the utmost urgency, should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles submitted by the USSR and the United States (G A (XVI), Annexes, a.i. 19, A/4879), agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control.</p> <p>The Committee was requested to submit a report to the Assembly on such agreement as soon as it had been reached and in any case to submit to the Disarmament Commission not later than 1 June 1962, a report on the progress achieved.</p> <p>The Committee was subsequently referred to as the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee.</p>
173. Commission for Ruanda-Urundi	1743 (XVI)	P	S	E	L	—	F	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish a Commission for Ruanda-Urundi composed of five Commissioners representing five Member States to be elected by the Assembly.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Commission to proceed immediately to the Territory with a view to ensuring</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
173. Commission for Ruanda-Urundi (continued)									<p>the achievement, with the full co-operation of the Administering Authority and national authorities, of the following objectives:</p> <p>(a) The reconciliation of the various political factions in the Territory;</p> <p>(b) The return and resettlement of all refugees;</p> <p>(c) The guaranteeing of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and association and political activity in peaceful conditions;</p> <p>(d) The maintenance of law and order.</p> <p>The Commission was requested to convene as soon as possible, at Addis Ababa, a high-level conference presided over by the Chairman of the Commission and composed of five representatives each of the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi headed by their respective Chiefs of Government.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Commission to see that all powers of internal autonomy were transferred to the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi at a date not later than 30 April 1962.</p> <p>The Commission was requested to submit a report, before 1 June 1962, to the Assembly at its resumed sixteenth session.</p> <p>On 23 February 1962, the General Assembly elected the members of the Commission (G A (XVI/2), Plen. 1106th mtg., para. 91).</p> <p>See also table A, items 157 and 161 and table 61 B, item 19.</p>
174. Special Committee on the Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa	1761 (XVII) 2054 A (XX)	P/S	S	P	I			D/SC	<p>At its seventeenth session, the Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee consisting of representatives of Member States nominated by the President of the Assembly, with the following terms of reference:</p> <p>(a) To keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session;</p> <p>(b) To report either to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, as might be appropriate, from time to time.</p> <p>The Security Council was requested to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on this subject and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the Charter.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G.A. resolution (s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
174. Special Committee on the Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa ( <i>continued</i> )									At its twentieth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Special Committee by the addition of six members, to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of the following criteria: (a) Primary responsibility with regard to world trade; (b) Primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security; (c) Equitable geographical distribution.
175. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees — United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1783 (XVII)	O	I	E	L	—	G	ESC	The General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner for a further period of five years from 1 January 1964. See also table C, item 6.
176. Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year	1844 (XVII)	S	S	P	L	—	H	D	The General Assembly requested the President to nominate a Preparatory Committee of up to twelve Member States to meet at United Nations Headquarters. The Committee was requested to consider the desirability of designating 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year, and to report to the Assembly at its eighteenth session on the feasibility and financial implications of this proposal, and on measures and activities that might be undertaken by Member States and by and through specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in pursuance of resolution 1844 (XVII) and in furtherance of its objectives. See also table A, item 178.
177. <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly	1845 (XVII)	S	S	D	L	—	—	SG	On 30 October 1962, the General Assembly had established the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee, which consisted of the President of the Assembly, the thirteen Vice-Presidents, the three past Presidents who were members of their delegations to the current session, and the Chairman of the delegation which proposed the item (G A (XVII), Plen., 1162nd mtg., paras. 114 and 115). By resolution 1845 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, the Assembly decided to continue the Committee and requested it to submit a report by 31 May 1963 to the Secretary-General for circulation to Member States.

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
178. Committee for the International Co-operation Year	1907 (XVIII)	S	S	P	L	—	—	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish a Committee for the International Co-operation Year, which would be composed of not more than twelve members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Committee:</p> <p>(a) To draw up and co-ordinate plans for the International Co-operation Year, taking into account the views and intentions of the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned;</p> <p>(b) To organize and prepare for suitable activities for the International Co-operation Year to be undertaken by the United Nations, bearing in mind the report of the Preparatory Committee.</p> <p>The Committee was requested to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.</p> <p>On 11 December 1963, the President of the General Assembly announced the membership of the Committee (G A (XVIII), Plen., 1277th meeting, para. 168).</p> <p>See also table A, item 176.</p>
179. Special Fund -- Governing Council	1945 (XVIII)	O	S	I	S	—	—	ESC	<p>The General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Governing Council from eighteen to twenty-four States.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, to elect six additional members from among States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on the understanding that, at this first election, the countries initially called upon to serve for one, two or three years, respectively, would be drawn by lot.</p> <p>Under resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965, the Assembly decided to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme (see table A, item 186).]</p> <p>See also item 134.</p>
180. <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Oman	1948 (XVIII)	S	S	P	L	—	—	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish an <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee composed of five Member States appointed by the President of the Assembly to examine the question of Oman.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
180. <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Oman ( <i>continued</i> )									The Committee was requested to report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.
181. Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States	1966 (XVIII) 2103 (XX)	S	S	P	I	—	—	D	<p>At its eighteenth session, the Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee composed of Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, taking into consideration the principle of equitable geographical representation and the necessity that the principal legal systems of the world should be represented.</p> <p>The Special Committee was to draw up a report containing, for the purpose of the progressive development and codification of the four principles set out in paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII) so as to secure their more effective application, the conclusions of its study of and recommendations on the subject.</p> <p>At its twentieth session, the Assembly decided to reconstitute the Special Committee, which would be composed of the members of the Committee established under resolution 1966 (XVIII) with the addition of Algeria, Chile, Kenya and Syria, in order to complete the consideration and elaboration of the seven principles set forth in resolution 1815 (XVII).</p>
182. Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	1968 A (XVIII)	S	S	D	I	—	—	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee, composed of Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and Ireland, for the purpose of drawing up a practical plan and proposals on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, taking into account:</p> <p>(a) The suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his report;</p> <p>(b) The proposals, suggestions and information submitted by Member States and by international organizations and institutions;</p> <p>(c) The views and suggestions made by the representatives of Member States during the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Assembly;</p> <p>(d) Any other proposals or views which Member States might submit to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Special Committee before 15 February 1964.</p> <p>The Special Committee was requested to report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.</p> <p>See also table A, item 191.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G.A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
183. United Nations Fact-Finding Mission to South Viet-Nam	—	S	S	P	L	C	F	D	<p>The General Assembly decided on 8 October 1963, without adopting a formal resolution, to establish a United Nations Fact-Finding Mission to South Viet-Nam, the purpose of which was to ascertain the facts of the situation in that country as regards relations between the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Viet-Nameese Buddhist community. The members of the Mission were to be appointed by the President of the Assembly (G A (XVIII), Plen., 1234th mtg., para. 83).</p> <p>On 11 October 1963, the President announced the composition of the Mission (G A (XVIII), Plen., 1239th mtg., para. 170).</p> <p>The Mission submitted its report to the General Assembly on 7 December 1963 (G A (XVIII), Annexes, a.i. 77, p. 3, A/5630).</p> <p>On 13 December 1963, the Assembly decided not to continue consideration of the item (G A (XVIII), Plen., 1280th mtg., para. 5).</p>
184. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development — Trade and Development Board	1955 (XIX)	O	S	—	S	—	—	ESC	<p>The General Assembly established the Conference as an organ of the Assembly consisting of the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.</p> <p>The Assembly decided that the Conference would be convened at intervals of not more than three years.</p> <p>The principal functions of the Conference were:</p> <p>(a) To promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating economic development, particularly trade between countries at different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization, taking into account the functions performed by existing international organizations;</p> <p>(b) To formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development;</p> <p>(c) To make proposals for putting those principles and policies into effect and to take such other steps within its competence as might be relevant to that end, having regard to differences in economic systems and stages of development;</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
184. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development — Trade and Development Board (continued)									<p>(d) Generally, to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development, and in that regard to co-operate with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with respect to the performance of their responsibilities for co-ordination under the Charter of the United Nations;</p> <p>(e) To initiate action, where appropriate, in co-operation with the competent organs of the United Nations for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade, with due regard to the adequacy of existing organs of negotiation and without duplication of their activities;</p> <p>(f) To be available as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of Governments and regional economic groupings in pursuance of Article I of the Charter;</p> <p>(g) To deal with any other matters within the scope of its competence.</p> <p>In establishing the Conference, the Assembly provided for specific rules for conciliation, including the nomination of a conciliation committee.</p> <p>The Assembly decided that the Trade and Development Board, consisting of fifty-five members elected by the Conference from among its membership, would be established as a permanent organ of the Conference. In electing the members of the Board, the Conference was to have full regard for both equitable geographical distribution and the desirability of continuing representation for the principal trading States. The election was also to take place according to the pattern established by the Assembly and to be reviewed periodically by the Conference.</p> <p>The Board was to carry out the functions of the Conference when it was not in session. The Board was to report to the Conference and also to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board was authorized to establish such subsidiary organs as might be necessary for the effective discharge of its functions.</p> <p>The Assembly decided that arrangements should be made for the establishment of a permanent, full-time secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat for the servicing of the Conference, the Board and its subsidiary bodies.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G.A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
184. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development – Trade and Development Board (continued)									<p>The secretariat was to be headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, who was to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the Assembly.</p> <p>The expenses of the Conference, its subsidiary bodies and secretariat were to be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.</p> <p>On 10 February 1965, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference (G A (XIX), Plen., 1328th mtg., para. 25).</p>
185. Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	2006 (XIX) 2053 (XX)	P/S	S	P	L	—	—	D	<p>At its nineteenth session in 1964, the Assembly authorized the President of the Assembly to establish a Special Committee, under his chairmanship and with the collaboration of the Secretary-General, the composition of which would be announced by the President after appropriate consultation. The Special Committee was instructed to undertake as soon as possible a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the existing financial difficulties of the Organization.</p> <p>The Special Committee was requested to submit a report to the Assembly as soon as possible and not later than 15 June 1965.</p> <p>On 1 September 1965, the Assembly decided that the modalities for the continuance of the work of the Special Committee should be determined at the twentieth session (G A (XIX), Plen., 1331st mtg., para. 5).</p> <p>At its twentieth session in 1965, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue and to complete as soon as possible the work assigned to it under Assembly resolution 2006 (XIX) and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.</p> <p>See also table A, items 162 and 187.</p>
186. United Nations Development Programme — Governing Council — Inter-Agency Consultative Board — Administrator	2029 (XX)	O	S	I	S	—	—	ESC	<p>The General Assembly decided to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme, it being understood that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes, as well as two separate funds, would be maintained and that, as hitherto, contributions might be pledged to the two programmes separately.</p>



Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant C.A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
186. United Nations Development Programme — Governing Council — Inter-Agency Consultative Board — Administrator (continued)									<p>The Assembly resolved that a single inter-governmental committee of thirty-seven members, to be known as the Governing Council, should be established to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee, including the consideration and approval of projects and programmes and the allocation of funds. The Governing Council would provide general policy guidance and direction for the United Nations Development Programme as a whole, as well as for the United Nations regular programmes of technical assistance. It would meet twice a year and submit reports and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for consideration by the Council at its summer session. Decisions of the Governing Council would be made by a majority of the members present and voting.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to elect the members of the Governing Council from among States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, providing for equitable and balanced representation of the economically more developed countries, on the one hand, having due regard to their contribution to the United Nations Development Programme, and of the developing countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for suitable regional representation among the latter members and in accordance with the provisions set forth in the annex to resolution 2029 (XX).</p> <p>In addition, the Assembly decided to establish, in place of the Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund, an advisory committee, to be known as the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, to meet under the chairmanship of the Administrator or Co-Administrator and to include the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency or their representatives. The Executive Directors of the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme were to be invited to participate as appropriate. The Board was to meet as often and for such periods as might be necessary for the performance of its functions.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G.A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
186. United Nations Development Programme — Governing Council — Inter-Agency Consultative Board — Administrator (continued)									The General Assembly decided that, as transitional measure the Managing Director of the Special Fund would become the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board would become the Co-Administrator of the Programme, each to serve until 31 December 1966 or, pending a further review of arrangements at the management level, until such later date as might be determined by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council.
187. <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	2049 (XX)	S	S/E	P	1			D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish an <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee consisting of fourteen Member States and requested the President of the Assembly to designate them on an equitable geographical basis.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the members of the Committee to appoint, as soon as possible and not later than the end of the twentieth session, such experts as they deemed best qualified to carry out the tasks entrusted to the Committee.</p> <p>The Assembly invited the Committee:</p> <p>(a) To examine, with assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and in liaison with the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the entire range of the budgetary problems of the United Nations and the organizations brought into relationship with it;</p> <p>(b) To submit to the Assembly at its twenty-first session, without prejudice to the terms of reference of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, such recommendations as it might deem appropriate, in order, on the one hand, to secure better utilization of the funds available through rationalization and more thorough co-ordination of the activities of the organizations and, on the other, to ensure that any expansion of those activities would take into account both the needs they were intended to meet and the costs Member States would have to bear as a result.</p> <p>On 21 December 1965, the President of the General Assembly announced the composition of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee (G A (XX), Plen., 1408th mtg., para. 181).</p> <p>See also table A, items 162 and 185.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G.A. resolution(s)	Function	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
188. Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	2054 B (XX)	A	S	P	I	-			<p>The General Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to nominate five Member States, each of which should appoint a person to serve on the Committee, which would decide on the uses of the Trust Fund which the Secretary-General was requested to establish under resolution 2054 B (XX).</p> <p>The Assembly authorized and requested the Committee to take steps to promote contributions to the Fund, and to promote co-operation and co-ordination in the activities of voluntary organizations concerned with relief and assistance to the victims of the policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa.</p> <p>On 21 December 1965, the President of the General Assembly announced the composition of the Committee (G A (XX), Plen., 1408th mtg., para. 174).</p>
189. Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights	2081 (XX)	S	S	P	L	-	-	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish, in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, a Preparatory Committee, consisting of seventeen members, to complete the preparations for the International Conference on Human Rights in 1968. In particular, the Committee was requested to make proposals for the consideration of the Assembly regarding the agenda, duration and venue of the Conference, and the means of defraying the expenses of the Conference, and to organize and direct the preparation of the necessary evaluation studies and other documentation.</p> <p>The Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to appoint the members of the Preparatory Committee, eight of whom should be States represented on the Commission on Human Rights and two on the Commission on the Status of Women.</p> <p>The Secretary-General was requested to appoint an Executive Secretary for the Conference from within the Secretariat. The Preparatory Committee was requested to submit progress reports to be considered by the Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.</p> <p>On 21 December 1965, the President of the Assembly announced the composition of the Committee (G A (XX), Plen., 1408th mtg., para. 179).</p>

<i>Title of subsidiary organ</i>	<i>Relevant G. A. resolution (s)</i>	<i>Functions</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Method of appointment</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Method of termination</i>	<i>Place of meeting</i>	<i>Method of reporting</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
190. United Nations Industrial Development Organization — Industrial Development Board — <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development	2089 (XX)	O	S	—	S	—	—	ESC	<p>Under resolution 1940 (XVIII), the General Assembly had recommended that the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session instruct the Committee for Industrial Development to consider, in the light of the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Industrial Development Activities of the United Nations System and of the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the Assembly, the establishment of an organization for industrial development, and to submit its report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the Assembly at its nineteenth session, for a final decision (see E S C (XXXVII), Annexes, Suppl. No. 6, E/3869 and E S C resolution 1030 B (XXXVII); see also E S C resolution 1081 F (XXXIX).</p> <p>Under resolution 2089 (XX), the General Assembly decided to establish within the United Nations an autonomous organization to be known as the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. The name of the organization was changed at the twenty-first session of the Assembly to United Nations Industrial Development Organization.</p> <p>The Assembly decided that the administrative and research activities of that organization should be financed from the United Nations regular budget, and its operational activities should be financed from voluntary contributions to it by Governments of the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as through participation in the United Nations Development Programme on the same basis as other participating organizations.</p> <p>The Assembly decided that the principal organ of the organization would be the Industrial Development Board.</p> <p>The Secretary-General was requested to make arrangements for the immediate establishment of an adequate, permanent and full-time secretariat, as a part of the organization, which would avail itself of appropriate facilities of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The secretariat of the organization was to be headed by an Executive Director, who was to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and whose appointment was to be confirmed by the General Assembly.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
190. United Nations Industrial Development Organization — Industrial Development Board — <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (continued)									<p>The Assembly decided to set up an <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee composed of thirty-six States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and chosen in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation. The Committee was to prepare the necessary operating procedures and administrative arrangements of the new organization, and to report thereon to the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session, to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session and to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.</p> <p>On 21 December 1965, the General Assembly appointed, on the proposal of the President of the Assembly, the members of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee (G A (XX), Plen., 1408th mtg., para. 176).</p>
191. Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	2099 (XX)	S	S	D	I	—	—	D	<p>The General Assembly decided to establish an Advisory Committee composed of ten Member States to be appointed every three years by the Assembly. The Committee was to meet at the request either of the Secretary-General or of a majority of its members, to advise the Secretary-General on the substantive aspects of the programmes contained in the report of the Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and on the Implementation of resolution 2099 (XX) and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly. A representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and a representative of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research was to be invited, whenever necessary, to the meetings of the Advisory Committee.</p> <p>On 20 December 1965, the General Assembly appointed, on the proposal of the Sixth Committee, the members of the Advisory Committee (G A (XX), Plen., 1404th mtg., paras. 120 and 121).</p> <p>See also table A, item 182.</p>
192. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	2106 A (XX)	J	E	I	I	—	H	SG	<p>The Committee was to be established under article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, annexed to General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX). The members of the Committee were to be elected by the States Parties to the Convention.</p> <p>See also this <i>Supplement</i> under Article 7, paras. 12–18.</p>

Table B. Bodies to be established by the Secretary-General

<i>Title of subsidiary organ</i>	<i>Relevant G.A. resolutions(s)</i>	<i>Functions</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Method of appointment</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Method of termination</i>	<i>Place of meeting</i>	<i>Method of reporting</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
14. Consultative Panel on Public Information	1405 (XIV)	A	E	SG	I	--	--	SG	<p>The Secretary-General was requested to appoint, in consultation with the Governments of Member States, a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographical areas and main cultures of the world, and to consult with members of the panel from time to time on United Nations information policies and programmes in order to ensure maximum effectiveness at minimum cost.</p> <p>The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.</p> <p>See also item 129 under bodies established by the General Assembly.</p>
15. Group of experts on commodity problems	1423 (XIV)	S	E	SG	L	--	--	ESC	<p>A group of not more than seven experts was to be appointed by the Secretary-General to assist the Commission on International Commodity Trade in its consideration of commodity problems by examining the feasibility of establishing machinery, within the framework of the United Nations, designed to assist in offsetting the effects of large fluctuations in commodity prices on balances of payments, with special reference to compensatory financing. Its report and recommendations were to be submitted to the Commission by its ninth session and the Economic and Social Council was to comment on and transmit the report to the General Assembly.</p> <p>The International Monetary Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations were to be invited by the Secretary-General to participate in the work of the group of experts in a consultative capacity.</p>
16. Committee of Experts on the Review of the Activities and Organization of the Secretariat	1446 (XIV) 1557 (XV)	S	E	SG	I	--	--	SG	<p>At the fourteenth session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General was requested to appoint a Committee of Experts, composed of six persons with broad and practical experience in the various aspects of administration, chosen with due regard to geographical distribution in consultation with the respective Governments, to work with him in reviewing the activities and organization of the Secretariat of the United Nations with a view to effecting or proposing further measures designed to ensure maximum economy and efficiency in the Secretariat.</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G. A. resolution (c)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
16. Committee of Experts on the Review of the Activities and Organization of the Secretariat (continued)									<p>The Secretary-General was also requested to present to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session provisional recommendations together with the committee's report, bearing in mind that his final recommendations together with further reports of the committee would be presented to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session.</p> <p>At its fifteenth session, the Assembly confirmed the provisional decision of the Secretary-General that the composition of the Committee should be increased from six to eight members.</p>
17. Consultative group of experts to examine the economic and social consequences of disarmament	1516 (XV)	S	E	SG	L			ESC	<p>The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to examine:</p> <p>(a) The national economic and social consequences of disarmament in countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development, including, in particular, the problems of replacing military expenditures with alternative private and public civil expenditures so as to maintain effective demand and to absorb the human and material resources released from military uses;</p> <p>(b) The possible development of structural imbalances in national economies as a result of the cessation of capital investment in armaments industries, and the adoption of possible corrective measures to prevent such imbalances, including expanded capital assistance to the under-developed countries;</p> <p>(c) The impact of disarmament on international economic relations, including its effect on world trade and especially on the trade of under-developed countries;</p> <p>(d) The utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries.</p> <p>The Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General should conduct the proposed examination with the assistance of expert consultants to be appointed by him with due regard to their qualifications and to the need of geographical representation and intimate knowledge of countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development.</p> <p>The Secretary-General was to submit a preliminary report on the results of the examination to the Economic and</p>

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s)	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
17. Consultative group of experts to examine the economic and social consequences of disarmament (continued)									Social Council at its thirty-third session, and the Council was to transmit the report with its views to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. See also table C, item 5.
18. Group of experts on planning of economic development	1708 (XVI)	S	E	—	—	—	—	ESC	The General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of experts composed with due regard to their familiarity with various planning techniques under different economic systems and in co-operation with the appropriate institutions of different countries, to prepare a study summarizing the experience gained and the techniques in use in the planning of economic development by different countries.
19. Representative of the Secretary-General [and a team of experts to assist the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda]	1746 (XVI)	P/S	I/E	SG	L	—	F	SG	<p>In view of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Secretary-General was requested to send immediately to Rwanda and Burundi a representative together with a team of experts, whose functions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To supervise the withdrawal and evacuation of Belgian forces;</li> <li>(b) To help the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi to secure the implementation of the Agreement on Economic Union;</li> <li>(c) To study the need for technical and economic assistance;</li> <li>(d) To assist the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, at their request, in the organization of their administrative cadres and other related matters;</li> <li>(e) To assist the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, at their request, in the development and training of internal security forces.</li> </ul> <p>The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session.</p> <p>See also table A, items 157, 161 and 173.</p>
20. United Nations Representative for West Irian	1752 (XVII)	S/P	I	SG	I	—	F	SG	The General Assembly took note of the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian) and acknowledged the role conferred upon the Secretary-General in the Agreement. Article XVII of the Agreement provided that Indonesia would invite the Secretary-General to appoint a representative (G A (XVII), Annexes, a.i. 89, document A/5170, annex A).



<i>Title of subsidiary organ</i>	<i>Relevant G.A. resolution(s)</i>	<i>Functions</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Method of appointment</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Method of termination</i>	<i>Place of meeting</i>	<i>Method of reporting</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
21. Special Committee [on the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights]	1775 (XVII)	S	S	SG	L	—	—	—	<p>The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to information materials which would be useful at the national and local levels, and to consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of such plans, as well as with interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status.</p> <p>The Secretary-General was requested to present the plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session.</p> <p>The Special Committee was composed of twenty-one Member States.</p>
22. United Nations Institute for Training and Research — Executive Director	1934 (XVIII)	O	I	—	S	—	—	D/ESC	<p>The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish the institute, taking due account of its frame of reference, as defined in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII), and of the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the Assembly and at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council.</p> <p>By resolution 2044 (XX), the General Assembly requested the Executive Director of the Institute to report annually to the Assembly and as appropriate to the Economic and Social Council on the activities of the Institute.</p>
23. United Nations Representative for the Supervision of the Elections in the Cook Islands	2005 (XIX)	P	I	SG	L	—	F	D	<p>The General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations representative to supervise the elections to be held in the Cook Islands in April 1965. The representative was to have the assistance of the necessary observers and staff and was to observe the proceedings concerning the Constitution in the newly elected Legislative Assembly and report to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to the General Assembly.</p>

Table C. Bodies to be established by other organs

Title of subsidiary organ	Relevant G A resolution(s) <sup>a</sup>	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
4 <sup>a</sup> Committee for Industrial Development	1525 (XV)	S/A	S	I	S	—	—	ESC	<p>Under resolution 1525 (XV), the General Assembly recommended that the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirtieth session enlarge the membership of the Committee from twenty-four to thirty members to ensure a more balanced representation of Member States, taking into account, in particular, the countries of Africa.</p> <p>Under resolution 1431 (XIV) the Economic and Social Council had been requested to give consideration at its twenty-ninth session to the prompt establishment of a commission for industrial development taking into account the views expressed during the discussion at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The Committee for Industrial Development was established under Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX).</p> <p>See also this <i>Supplement</i> under Article 68, paras. 13, 18, 20, 37, 46, 48, 53, 57, 58 and 181.</p>
5. <i>Ad hoc</i> group [on the economic and social consequences of disarmament]	1931 (XVIII)	S	—	—	—	—	—	ESC	<p>The General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session to consider the possibility of the establishment of an <i>ad hoc</i> group, having due regard to equitable geographical distribution, for the purpose of accelerating activities in and studies relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.</p> <p>See also table B, item 17.</p>
6. Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme	1958 (XVIII)	A	S	I	S	—	—	ESC	<p>By resolution 1958 (XVIII), the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Executive Committee to thirty members so as to achieve the widest possible geographical representation, and requested the Economic and Social Council to elect the five additional members during its resumed thirty-sixth session.</p> <p>In resolution 1166 (XII), the Assembly had requested the Economic and Social Council to establish an Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, to consist of representatives from twenty to twenty-five States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, to be elected by the Council on the widest possible geographical basis</p>

<sup>a</sup> See explanatory remarks, para. 2 above.

<i>Title of subsidiary organ</i>	<i>Relevant G. A. resolution(s)</i>	<i>Functions</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Method of appointment</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Method of termination</i>	<i>Place of meeting</i>	<i>Method of reporting</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
16. Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme ( <i>continued</i> )									<p>from those States with a demonstrated interest in, and devotion to, the solution of the refugee problem. The Committee was to take the place of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF).</p> <p>The Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established under Economic and Social Council resolution 672 (XXV). Under Economic and Social Council resolution 682 (XXVI), the membership of the Committee was enlarged from twenty-four to twenty-five States.</p> <p>See also table A, item 175.</p>

## ANNEX II

## Alphabetical list of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly established between 10 January 1964 and 31 August 1966

## Explanatory remarks

- The present annex contains an alphabetical listing of all the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly established from its first to its twentieth sessions.
- The letter appearing in the second column indicates the method of establishment of the subsidiary organ, as follows:
  - A — Bodies established, continued or re-established by the General Assembly;
  - B — Bodies to be established by the Secretary-General;
  - C — Bodies to be established by other organs.
- The third column entitled "Number of listing in *Repertory*" refers to the numbers of the classified tabulations annexed to the studies of Article 22 in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3*. The numbers are consecutive for each of the categories A, B and C described in paragraph 2 above. They are divided as follows:

## A. Bodies established, continued or re-established directly by the General Assembly

	<i>Numbers</i>
<i>Repertory</i> , vol. I	1—87
<i>Supplement No. 1</i> , vol. I	88—109
<i>Supplement No. 2</i> , vol. II	110—144
Annex I above	145—192

## B. Bodies to be established by the Secretary-General

	<i>Numbers</i>
<i>Repertory</i> , vol. I	1—8
<i>Supplement No. 1</i> , vol. I	9
<i>Supplement No. 2</i> , vol. II	10—13
Annex I above	14—23

## C. Bodies to be established by other organs

	<i>Numbers</i>
<i>Repertory</i> , vol. I	1
<i>Supplement No. 1</i> , vol. I	2
<i>Supplement No. 2</i> , vol. II	3
Annex I above	4—6

	<i>Method of establishment</i>	<i>Number of listing in Repertory</i>
Additional Measures Committee	A	62
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Advisory Committee on Palestine Refugees	B	6
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Commission on Prisoners of War	A/B	57
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	A	187
<i>Ad hoc</i> Committee of the whole Assembly for contributions to the two refugee programmes	A	121, 131, 137, 148
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories)	A	68, 75
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Oman	A	180
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on South West Africa	A	58
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly	A	177
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	A	143
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	A	100, 114
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter	A	12
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development	A	190
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration	A	2

	<i>Method of establishment</i>	<i>Number of listing in Repertory</i>		<i>Method of establishment</i>	<i>Number of listing in Repertory</i>
<i>Ad hoc</i> group [on the economic and social consequences of disarmament]	C	5	Committee for the International Co-operation Year	A	178
Administrator for Residual Affairs of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency	B	12	Committee of Experts on the Review of the Activities and Organization of the Secretariat	B	16
Advisory Commission to the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	A	40	Committee of Experts on United Nations Public Information	A	129
Advisory Committee for the United Nations Emergency Force	A	111	Committee of Good Offices on the Admission of New Members	A	83, 90
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	A	3, 167	Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	A	188
Advisory Committee on a statute for a United Nations administrative tribunal	B	2	Committee of Twelve (on atomic energy)	A	61
Advisory Committee on International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	A	89	Committee on Administrative Unions	A	67
Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	A	191	Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements	A	103
Advisory Committee on the Site of the Third Regular Session of the General Assembly	A	27	Committee on apportionment of expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force in excess of \$10 million	A	120
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea	A	106	Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter	A	108, 124, 145
Advisory Committee to the Agent General of the Korean Reconstruction Agency	A	55	Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund	A	154
Advisory Group of Experts [to assist in organizing administrative and budgetary aspects of the Organization]	B	4	Committee on Contributions	A	4
Advisory Group of Experts [to classify posts, etc.]	B	3	Committee on Control and Limitation of Documentation	A	133
Appropriate experts [to advise and assist the Secretariat in preparing for an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the law of the sea]	B	11	Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (see also Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter)	A	101, 141, 169
Atomic Energy Commission	A	1	Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction	A	59, 77
Balkan sub-commission of the Peace Observation Commission	C	1	Committee on Postage Stamps	B	8
Board of Auditors	A	5	Committee on Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly	A	18
Collective Measures Committee	A	48, 88	Committee on procedures for the admission of new Members	A	9
Commission for Ruanda-Urundi	A	173	Committee on South West Africa	A	85, 119, 155
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