ARTICLE 29

Table of Contents

	Paragraphs
Text of Article 29	
Introductory Note	1 - 9
Summary of Practice	10 - 33
A. Standing committees	10 - 16
1. The Committee of Experts	10
2. The Committee on the Admission of New Members	11 - 14
3. The Commission for Conventional Armaments	15 - 16
B. Field commissions and similar subsidiary organs	17 - 28
C. *Ad hoc* committees and sub-committees	29 - 33
Annex I. Field commissions and similar subsidiary organs established by the Security Council	
Annex II. Field commissions and similar subsidiary organs the establishment of which was proposed to and rejected by the Security Council	
Annex III. *Ad hoc* committees and sub-committees established by the Security Council to assist it at Headquarters	

TEXT OF ARTICLE 29

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

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. Article 29 authorizes the Security Council to establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. The provision of this Article is reflected in rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, which states: "The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question". There is no other provision in the provisional rules of procedure related to the establishment of subsidiary organs.

2. The subsidiary organs established by the Council can be divided into three groups: (a) standing commissions or committees which deal with certain questions of a recurring nature and which meet at the seat of the Organization, such as the Committee of Experts, the Committee on the Admission of New Members and the Commission for Conventional Armaments; 1/ (b) commissions or committees which deal with particular questions in the field, such as the Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents, the United Nations Commission for Indonesia, et cetera; (c) drafting and other ad hoc committees and sub-committees which deal with a single specific problem and which meet at the place of meeting of the Council.

3. The Summary of Practice in this study includes a short description of the three above-mentioned standing commissions or committees, and contains brief information on the various commissions or other organs which the Council has established to deal with specific questions in the field. A tabulation of these subsidiary organs in the field is appended as annex I, while annex II contains a tabulation of occasions on which proposals for the establishment of commissions and similar organs in the field have been rejected by the Security Council.

4. The Summary of Practice also includes material relating to the drafting and other ad hoc committees and sub-committees established by the Council to assist it at Headquarters, a tabulation of which will be found in annex III.

5. The question whether decisions of the Council on the establishment of a subsidiary organ for the elucidation of fact are subject to procedural or non-procedural vote arose on various occasions. This question has, however, greater bearing on the application of Article 27 and is therefore dealt with in the study 2/ on that Article.

6. This study is concerned exclusively with the subsidiary organs established by the Security Council. It is appropriate to observe, however, that the Military Staff

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1/ The Commission was dissolved on 30 January 1952. See paragraph 16 below.
2/ See in this Repertory under Article 27, paras. 21-24.

Committee, provided for under Article 47, was established 3/ following a directive 4/ of the Security Council. In addition, certain subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly have either been placed in a special relationship with the Council by their own terms of reference, or have been entrusted by the Council with the performance of certain functions without such relationship being provided for by the Assembly.

7. Subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly and placed in special relationship with the Security Council were: 5/ (a) the Atomic Energy Commission, which was instructed 6/ to report to the Council, and was made accountable to the Council on matters affecting security; (b) the United Nations Commission on Palestine, which was also instructed 7/ to report to the Council and to receive guidance and instructions from the Council, including the granting of additional powers should the Council deem it necessary to apply Articles 39 and 41; (c) the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, who was likewise instructed 8/ to report to the Security Council and directed to abide by the instructions of the Council, as well as of the Assembly. As the situation developed in Palestine, a number of instructions 9/ issued by the Council resulted in widening the terms of reference of the Mediator and of the Acting Mediator; (d) the Collective Measures Committee which was also instructed 10/ to report to the Security Council, as well as to the General Assembly; (e) the Disarmament Commission which was established 11/ by the General Assembly "under the Security Council" and was directed to formulate disarmament plans "within the framework of the Security Council" as well as to report to both the Council and to the Assembly.

8. On one occasion, in connexion with the agenda item "Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea", the Security Council, after determining that the armed attack against the Republic of Korea constituted a breach of the peace, decided 12/ to request the United Nations Commission on Korea, which had been established 13/ by the General Assembly, to report fully on the situation in Korea and to keep the Council informed on the execution of the resolution of the Council.

9. In another instance, in connexion with the request of Thailand to the Security Council "to consider a situation which represented a threat to the security" of that country, a draft resolution 14/ was submitted which would have utilized the Peace Observation Commission established 15/ by the General Assembly with terms of reference

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3/ S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 1, 2nd mtg., p. 14.
4/ S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, Suppl. No. 1, pp. 2 and 3.
5/ See also in this Repertory under Article 22.
6/ G A resolution 1 (I).
7/ G A resolution 181 A (II) and Plan of partition with economic union annexed thereto.
8/ G A resolution 186 (S-2).
9/ These instructions were concerned with the observance by the parties of the cease-fire orders of the Security Council, the problem of refugees, the demilitarization of Jerusalem, the protection of the Holy Places, the maintenance of common services, the investigation into the assassination of the Mediator, and finally the negotiation and conclusion of armistice agreements.
10/ G A resolution 377 D (V).
11/ G A resolution 502 (VI), paras. 1, 4 and 7.
12/ S C, 5th yr., No. 15, 473rd mtg., pp. 13 and 14.
13/ G A resolution 195 (III), para. 4.
14/ S C, 9th yr., 673rd mtg., para. 10, S/3229.
15/ G A resolution 377 B (V).

providing for such utilization by the Council "in accordance with its authority under the Charter". The draft resolution was not adopted. 16/

SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. Standing committees

1. The Committee of Experts

10. The Committee of Experts, composed of a representative of each member of the Security Council, was established 17/ at the first meeting of the Council on 17 January 1946 for the consideration of the provisional rules of procedure. No other terms of reference were originally assigned to the Committee. However, in addition to the consideration of the rules of procedure, other specific questions have from time to time been referred to the Committee of Experts. Following is an outline of the various instances in which the Council has referred to it, for examination and report, different specific questions:

(a) At the 6th meeting of the Council on 1 February 1946, in connexion with a number of communications received from non-governmental bodies and persons relating to the Greek and Indonesian questions, the President proposed that the Committee be requested to suggest what procedure should be adopted to deal with such communications. The proposal of the President was adopted 18/ without objection.

(b) At the 23rd meeting of the Council on 16 February 1946, the President proposed to refer to the Committee a report 19/ of the Military Staff Committee, submitting a draft Statute and draft rules of procedure for the Military Staff Committee and its secretariat. The proposal was adopted 20/ without objection.

(c) At the 33rd meeting of the Council on 16 April 1946, in connexion with the Iranian question, the President proposed to refer to the Committee a memorandum 21/ from the Secretary-General concerning the retention of the Iranian question on the agenda. The proposal was adopted 22/ without objection.

(d) At the 50th meeting of the Council on 10 July 1946, the President called attention to a letter 23/ dated 5 July 1946, from the President of the International Court of Justice with regard to the conditions under which the International Court of Justice should be open to States not parties to the Statute of the Court. The proposal of the President of the Council to refer the letter to the Committee was adopted 24/ without objection.

(e) At the 78th meeting of the Council on 30 October 1946, the representative of Mexico proposed that a letter 25/ dated 26 October 1946, from the Swiss Federal Republic

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16/ S C, 9th yr., 674th mtg., para. 71.
17/ S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 1, 1st mtg., p. 11.
18/ Ibid., 6th mtg., p. 72.
19/ S/10.
20/ S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 1, 23rd mtg., p. 369.
21/ S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 2, 33rd mtg., pp. 143-145, S/39.
22/ Ibid., p. 145.
23/ S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, Suppl. No. 1, p. 8, annex 2, S/99.
24/ S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, No. 1, 50th mtg., pp. 7 and 8.
25/ S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, Suppl. No. 7, annex 12, S/185.

inquiring as to the conditions on which Switzerland might become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, be referred to the Committee. The proposal was adopted 26/ without objection.

(f) At the 81st meeting on 29 November 1946, the Council considered General Assembly resolution 36 (I), by which the Security Council was requested to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the General Assembly "with a view to preparing rules governing the admission of new Members". The President proposed that the matter be referred to the Committee of Experts with the instruction that it "appoint a sub-committee from its number to meet with a committee on procedures of the General Assembly in order to obtain the views of the General Assembly on this subject". The proposal of the President was adopted 27/ without objection.

(g) At the 197th meeting on 27 August 1947, the Council considered General Assembly resolution 40 (I) relating to voting procedure in the Security Council. The representative of the United States proposed that certain recommendations included in the resolution be referred to the Committee. The proposal was adopted 28/ by a vote of 7 to none, with 4 abstentions.

(h) At the 220th meeting on 15 November 1947, the Security Council considered the respective functions of the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council with regard to the Trusteeship System as applied to strategic areas. The representative of the USSR proposed that the question be referred to the Committee of Experts. The proposal was adopted 29/ unanimously.

(i) At the 423rd meeting on 8 April 1949, the Council considered a letter dated 8 March 1949 from the Principality of Liechtenstein inquiring as to the conditions on which it might become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The President proposed that the matter be referred to the Committee. The proposal was adopted 30/ by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

(j) At the 462nd meeting on 17 January 1950, the Council considered a draft amendment to the provisional rules of procedure concerning representation and credentials, submitted by the representative of India. The President suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee of Experts. The proposal of the President was adopted 31/ without objection.

(k) At the 641st meeting on 23 November 1953, the Council considered a letter 32/ dated 26 October 1953, from the permanent observer of Japan to the United Nations and a similar letter 33/ dated 6 November 1953, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of San Marino inquiring as to the conditions on which each of the two countries, respectively, might become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On the President's suggestions, the two letters were referred 34/ to the Committee without a vote.

26/ S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, No. 20, 78th mtg., p. 487.
27/ S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, No. 23, 81st mtg., pp. 504 and 505.
28/ S C, 2nd yr., No. 85, 197th mtg., p. 2281.
29/ S C, 2nd yr., No. 104, 220th mtg., p. 2763.
30/ S C, 4th yr., No. 26, 423rd mtg., p. 17.
31/ S C, 5th yr., No. 4, 462nd mtg., p. 13.
32/ S C, 8th yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., p. 37, S/3126.
33/ Ibid., p. 56, S/3137.
34/ S C, 8th yr., 641st mtg., pp. 1 and 2.

2. *The Committee on the Admission of New Members*

11. At the 42nd meeting on 17 May 1946, the Council adopted, 35/ by 10 votes to 1, certain rules of procedure regarding the admission of new Members. One of these rules (present rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure) provided that applications for membership shall immediately be placed before the Security Council and then, unless the Council decided otherwise, "referred by the President to a committee of the Security Council upon which each member of the Security Council shall be represented".

12. At the same meeting, the Council adopted 36/ a draft resolution, submitted by the representative of the United States, to refer to "a committee composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council" all membership applications submitted during the initial period of functioning of the Council. At the 51st meeting on 24 July 1946, the Council decided 37/ to change the time limits indicated in that resolution.

13. The Committee on the Admission of New Members in its first report 38/ to the Council, considered at the 54th meeting on 28 August 1946, stated that the terms of reference of the Committee originated in Article 4 of the Charter, in rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, and in the resolutions adopted by the Council on 17 May and 24 July 1946.

14. After a preliminary consideration by the Security Council, the applications for membership have been generally referred for examination and report to the Committee on the Admission of New Members, either by the President of the Council or by a decision of the Council. In certain instances, however, applications 39/ have been considered in their substance and have been voted upon by the Council without reference to the Committee. In the case of one applicant, 40/ the Council neither agreed to refer the application to the Committee nor voted upon the application as such.

3. *The Commission for Conventional Armaments*

15. The Commission for Conventional Armaments, composed of representatives of the members of the Security Council, was established 41/ at the 105th meeting on 13 February 1947 by a vote of 10 to none, with 1 abstention. The Commission was instructed "to prepare and to submit to the Security Council, within the space of not more than three months" proposals (a) for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, and (b) for practical and effective safeguards in connexion with the general regulation and reduction of armaments. The Commission was also instructed to submit a plan of work to the Council for approval. Matters falling within the competence of the Atomic Energy Commission were excluded from the jurisdiction of the Commission.

35/ S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 2, 42nd mtg., p. 277.
36/ Ibid., p. 285.
37/ S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, No. 2, 51st mtg., pp. 15 and 16.
38/ S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, Suppl. No. 4, pp. 53 and 54, annex 7.
39/ Pakistan, S C, 2nd yr., No. 78, 186th mtg., p. 2029; Finland, S C, 2nd yr., No. 92, 206th mtg., p. 2461; Indonesia, S C, 5th yr., No. 45, 503rd mtg., p. 11; Libya, Japan, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, S C, 7th yr., 599th mtg., paras. 181, 185 and 187; Democratic Republic of Vietnam, S C, 7th yr., 603rd mtg., paras. 73, 74 and 104.
40/ Democratic People's Republic of Korea, S C, 4th yr., No. 13, 410th mtg., p. 15.
41/ S C, 2nd yr., No. 13, 105th mtg., p. 274.

16. In accordance with the recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 502 (VI), which established a Disarmament Commission "under the Security Council", the Council, at its 571st meeting on 30 January 1952, adopted 42/ a resolution dissolving the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

B. Field commissions and similar subsidiary organs

17. To assist it in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Charter, the Security Council has had recourse to the establishment of field commissions and of similar subsidiary organs. In annex I will be found a tabulation of these field commissions and similar subsidiary organs established by the Council, together with a short indication of their composition and functions, as well as data on their establishment and termination.

18. The functions of these subsidiary organs in the field have been of varied nature. In practice, they have applied one or more of the following methods of peaceful settlement: investigation, good offices, conciliation, mediation, establishment and observation of a cease-fire or truce. In some instances, in the course of the operations of a subsidiary organ, the terms of reference originally assigned to it have been changed or broadened by the Council to meet changing demands and conditions.

19. As regards the size of the field commissions, in two cases only has the membership consisted of representatives of each of the members of the Council; these were the cases of the Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents, and its subsidiary group. In all other cases the membership has been smaller.

20. The membership of field commissions has not necessarily been confined to representatives of members of the Council. For instance, Australia and Belgium continued to serve on the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question after the expiration of their terms on the Security Council; Czechoslovakia, which was not at the time a member of the Council, was selected by one of the parties as a member of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

21. In two cases, where hostilities had already broken out and it was necessary to take steps to have an auxiliary organ immediately available in the field, it was decided to make use of the career consuls available in the area. Thus, the Governments members of the Council having career consular representatives in Batavia were asked to instruct them to prepare jointly, for the information of the Council, reports to cover the situation in the Republic of Indonesia, and on 1 September 1947 after receiving authorization from their respective Governments, the career consular representatives in question constituted themselves as the Consular Commission at Batavia. The Truce Commission for Palestine was composed of the members of the Security Council which maintained career consular officers at Jerusalem, with the exception of Syria which declined.

22. In deciding the membership of the field commissions, the Council has followed two procedures: it has indicated either the precise composition of the subsidiary organ, or the method by which the members were to be chosen. In the case of the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question, two of the members were selected respectively by each of the parties, and the third was designated by the two members already selected. In the case of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, an

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42/ S C, 7th yr., 571st mtg., paras. 2-4. For consideration of the question of disarmament by the General Assembly and the Security Council, see in this Repertory under Articles 11 and 26.

analogous procedure had been originally foreseen; however, the Council later decided to enlarge the membership to five; in addition to the two members respectively selected by the parties, the Council appointed two others, the fifth member being nominated by the President of the Council, upon a special authorization given to him by the Council.

23. The subsidiary organs have usually been composed of representatives of States. However, in certain cases, the members were appointed in their personal capacity. Such has been the case for the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan.

24. Field commissions have usually adopted their own rules of procedure. The Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents and its subsidiary body largely followed the rules of procedure of the Security Council. The Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question decided first that no formal rules of procedure were necessary but later found it desirable to adopt a provisional guide for the conduct of business.

25. All the subsidiary organs in the field established by the Security Council have been required, under their terms of reference, to report to the Council. While some of the organs established by the General Assembly have been requested to report also to the Security Council, none of the organs established by the Security Council has been requested to report to any other United Nations organ. No firm pattern with regard to the form or frequency of reporting has developed; this aspect has depended on the circumstances. Sometimes the Council has requested submission of progress or interim reports apart from the final report of the organ concerned. The Commissions have also on occasion found it necessary to send special reports to the Security Council regarding matters requiring the immediate attention of the Council.

26. Cessation of function without formal termination by the Security Council has taken place in three instances: (1) the Consular Commission at Batavia which ceased to function after the Commission for Indonesia had reported on 3 April 1951 that the services of the military observers, which had been provided by the Consular Commission, would no longer be required after 6 April 1951; (2) the United Nations Commission for Indonesia, which stated in its last report, dated 3 April 1951, that since no items remained on its agenda, it had decided to adjourn sine die, while holding itself at the disposal of the parties; (3) the Truce Commission for Palestine, which ceased to function after the General Assembly, by resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, had established the Palestine Conciliation Commission and had instructed this Commission to undertake, upon the request of the Security Council, any other functions then assigned to the Truce Commission by resolutions of the Council.

27. Four subsidiary organs have been terminated by formal decision of the Security Council. These were: (1) the Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents and (2) its subsidiary group, which were terminated at the 202nd meeting on 15 September 1947, when the Council adopted a draft resolution submitted by the United States by which the question was removed from the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized; (3) the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question, which was terminated at the 406th meeting on 28 January 1949, when it became known as the United Nations Commission for Indonesia and received expanded terms of reference; (4) the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan which was terminated on 17 May 1950, after the Security Council, at the 470th meeting on 14 March 1950 had decided to appoint a United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan and to terminate the Commission one month after both parties had informed the United Nations Representative of their acceptance of the transfer to him of the powers and responsibilities of the United Nations Commission.

28. In annex II a tabulation of the various occasions on which proposals for the establishment of commissions and similar subsidiary organs in the field have been

rejected by the Security Council will be found. It should be noted here that the vote ordinarily was not on the establishment of the subsidiary organs in question as such, but rather on draft resolutions of a wider scope providing, inter alia, for the establishment of a subsidiary organ.

C. Ad hoc committees and sub-committees

29. The Security Council has on a number of occasions established committees or sub-committees 43/ to assist it with specific tasks at Headquarters. A tabulation of these subsidiary organs with pertinent information will be found in annex III.

30. In all, the Council has established thirteen ad hoc committees with functions of varied scope. In eight cases such committees were established to seek agreement after general discussion by the Council, such agreement to be reported, in most instances, in the form of submission of a joint draft resolution. In three instances ad hoc committees were established to examine or to collect information; these were in connexion with the Spanish question, the Corfu Channel question and the question of the appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste. In one case, an ad hoc committee was established to meet with a similar committee of the Trusteeship Council and to confer on the question of the functions of the two Councils with regard to strategic areas. Lastly, an ad hoc committee was established in connexion with the Palestine question, to give such advice as the Acting Mediator might require and, in case of non-compliance by the parties with the truce orders, to examine and to report to the Council on further appropriate measures to be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter.

31. Some of these ad hoc committees were established without a formal vote as a result of a general agreement or understanding in the Council. There is therefore no sharp line of distinction between the instances when such ad hoc committees were established and those occasions when consultation between the permanent or other members of the Council was undertaken as a consequence of a decision of the Council 44/ or of a general understanding to that effect, reached within or outside the Council.

32. The members of the ad hoc committees have always been members of the Council. In the case of the Committee of the Council on the Palestine question, consisting of the five permanent members, together with Belgium and Colombia, the two latter members were replaced, when they retired from the Security Council, by Cuba and Norway, which had then been elected to the Council.

33. On one occasion only has the Council formally rejected a proposal to establish an ad hoc committee: at the 303rd meeting on 24 May 1948, in connexion with the Czechoslovak question, the Council rejected 45/ a draft resolution submitted by Argentina and Chile to appoint a sub-committee of three members, which would receive statements and hear evidence, and would report to the Council on the events in Czechoslovakia. There were 9 votes in favour and 2 against (1 vote against being that of a permanent member).

43/ The terms have been used interchangeably. Both committees and sub-committees are hereinafter referred to, for the sake of convenience, as "ad hoc committees".

44/ S C, 3rd yr., 263rd mtg., p. 43.

45/ S C, 3rd yr., No. 73, 303rd mtg., pp. 28 and 29.

ANNEX I

Field commissions and similar subsidiary organs established by the Security Council

	Title	Establishment	Composition	Functions	Termination
1.	Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents	19 Dec. 1946 S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, No. 28, 87th mtg., pp. 674-701	A representative of each of the members of the Security Council	To conduct an investigation in northern Greece and in such places in other parts of Greece, in Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as the Commission considered desirable in order to elucidate the causes and nature of the alleged border violations and disturbances. Also, to make any proposals it might deem wise for averting repetition of border violations and disturbances	15 Sept. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 89, 202nd mtg., p. 2405
2.	Subsidiary group of above Commission of Investigation	By the Commission on 29 April 1947 in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 18 April 1947 (S C, 2nd yr., No. 37, 131st mtg., pp. 799 and 800)	A representative of each of the members of the Commission of Investigation	To continue to fulfil such functions as the Commission of Investigation might prescribe after the Commission itself had left Greece and its border areas to prepare its report in Geneva	At same time as parent body above

	Title	Establishment	Composition	Functions	Termination
3.	Consular Commission at Batavia	25 Aug. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 83, 194th mtg., p. 2200	Career consular representatives at Batavia of members of Security Council: Australia, Belgium, China, France, United Kingdom, United States	To prepare jointly reports to cover the observance of cease-fire orders and the conditions prevailing in areas under military occupation or from which armed forces might be withdrawn by agreement between the parties. Later requested to provide observers and facilities for United Nations Commission for Indonesia (S C, 4th yr., Suppl. for Feb., pp. 1-4, S/1234	Ceased to function as from 6 April 1951, but never terminated formally
4.	Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question	25 Aug. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 83, 194th mtg., p. 2209	Belgium, selected by Netherlands; Australia, by Republic of Indonesia and United States selected by Belgium and Australia	To tender the good offices of the Council to the parties in order to assist in the pacific settlement of their dispute	28 Jan. 1949 when it became the United Nations Commission for Indonesia
5.	United Nations Commission for Indonesia	28 Jan. 1949, S C, 4th yr., No. 9, 406th mtg., pp. 19-33	Same as Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question (see above)	In addition to the functions of the Committee of Good Offices, to assist the parties in establishing a United States of Indonesia, to observe elections and to assist in restoration of civil administration (S C, 4th yr., Suppl. for Feb., pp. 1-4, S/1234)	Adjourned *sine die* on 3 April 1951

	Title	Establishment	Composition	Functions	Termination
6.	United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan a/	20 Jan. 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 1-15, 230th mtg., pp. 130-143 and 21 Apr. 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 61, 286th mtg., pp. 5-40	Czechoslovakia selected by India; Argentina selected by Pakistan; Belgium, Colombia and United States designated by the Security Council	To investigate the facts pursuant to Article 34, to exercise a mediatory influence, to carry out directions to it from the Council, and to report how far the advice and directions of the Council, if any, had been carried out (S C, 3rd yr., Nos. 1-15, 230th mtg., pp. 130 and 131, S/654). To place its good offices and mediation at the disposal of the two Governments in order to facilitate the measures for the restoration of peace and the holding of a plebiscite (S C, 3rd yr., Suppl. for Apr., pp. 8-12, S/726)	17 May 1950, after appointment of United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan
7.	United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan a/	14 Mar. 1950, S C, 5th yr., No. 12, 470th mtg., p. 4.	Sir Owen Dixon (of Australia) appointed 12 April 1950, succeeded by Mr. Frank P. Graham (of United States) as from 30 March 1951	To exercise the powers and responsibilities devolving upon the United Nations Commission under existing resolutions of the Council and by reason of agreements of the parties embodied in the resolutions of the Commission (G A (V) Suppl. No. 2, pp. 13 and 14)	Still functioning

a/ Since January 1949, a United Nations military observer group has been functioning in India and Pakistan with the purpose of supervising the observance of the cease-fire and the cease-fire line.

	Title	Establishment	Composition	Functions	Termination
8.	United Nations Truce Commission for Palestine	23 Apr. 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 62, 287th mtg., pp. 32 and 33	Representatives of those members of the Security Council having career consular officers in Jerusalem: Belgium, France, United States (Syria declined)	To assist the Security Council in supervising the implementation by the parties of the resolution of the Council of 17 April 1948 (S C, 3rd yr., Suppl. for Apr., pp. 7 and 8, S/723, S C, 3rd yr., No. 62, 287th mtg., pp. 32 and 33, S/727)	Ceased to function after establishment of Conciliation Commission for Palestine by G A resolution 194 (III) of 11 Dec. 1948
9.	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine	29 May 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 77, 310th mtg., pp. 38-63	Military observers made available by the Secretary-General	To assist the Mediator for Palestine, acting in concert with the Truce Commission, to supervise the observance of the cease-fire in Palestine (S C, 3rd yr., Suppl. for May, pp. 103 and 104, S/801). After the termination of the functions of the Mediator, the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization was requested to report directly to the Security Council, keeping the Conciliation Commission for Palestine informed of matters affecting its work (S C, 4th yr., No. 38, 437th mtg., p. 13, S/1367; S C, 4th yr., Suppl. for Aug., p. 7, S/1357)	Still functioning

ANNEX II

Field commissions and similar subsidiary organs the establishment of which was proposed to and rejected by the Security Council

	Subject	Proposed by	Composition	Purpose	Vote	Meeting and date of decision
1.	Indonesia (I)	Ukrainian SSR	China, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States	To carry out an inquiry in Indonesia	2 in favour, 9 abstentions	13 Feb. 1946, S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 1, 18th mtg., p. 258
2.	Indonesia	USSR	China, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States	To carry out an inquiry in Indonesia	3 in favour, 8 abstentions	13 Feb. 1946, S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 1, 18th mtg., p. 263
3.	Ukrainian complaint against Greece	United States	Three persons nominated by the Secretary-General	To investigate the border incidents along the northern frontiers of Greece	8 in favour, 2 against (1 being a permanent member) 1 abstention	20 Sept. 1946, S C, 1st yr., 2nd Series, No. 16, 70th mtg., p. 412
4.	Greek frontier incidents question	USSR	The members of the Council	To ensure, through proper supervision, that aid which Greece might receive from outside be used only in the interest of the Greek people	2 in favour, 4 against, 5 abstentions	18 Apr. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 37, 131st mtg., p. 808
5.	Greek frontier incidents question	USSR	The members of the Council	To ensure, through proper supervision, that aid which Greece might receive from outside be used only in the interest of the Greek people	2 in favour, 9 against	4 Aug. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 69, 174th mtg., p. 1730

	Subject	Proposed by	Composition	Purpose	Vote	Meeting and date of decision
6.	Greek frontier incidents question	United States	The members of the Council	To restore normal conditions along the northern frontiers of Greece	9 in favour, 2 against (1 being a permanent member)	29 July 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 66, 170th mtg., p. 1612
7.	Indonesia (II)	Australia	1 arbitrator selected by Indonesia, 1 by Netherlands, 1 by the Security Council	Arbitration	3 in favour, 8 abstentions	25 Aug. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 83, 194th mtg., p. 2209
8.	Indonesia (II)	USSR	The members of the Council	To supervise the implementation of the Security Council decision of 1 Aug. 1947 to cease hostilities and to settle the dispute peacefully	7 in favour, 2 against (1 being a permanent member) 2 abstentions	25 Aug. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 83, 194th mtg., pp. 2199 and 2200
9.	Indonesia (II)	Poland	The members of the Council	To act in the capacity of mediators and arbitrators between Indonesia and the Netherlands	3 in favour, 4 against, 4 abstentions	25 Aug. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 83, 194th mtg., p. 2209
10.	Palestine question	USSR	30 to 50 military observers appointed by members of the Security Council, excluding Syria	To assist the United Nations Mediator	2 in favour, 9 abstentions	15 June 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 84, 320th mtg., p. 11
11.	Indonesia (II)	USSR	The members of the Council	To supervise the fulfilment of the resolution on the cessation of military operations and the withdrawal of troops, and to assist in settling the conflict as a whole	All paragraphs failed to obtain 7 affirmative votes	24 Dec. 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 134, 392nd mtg., pp. 38-57

	Subject	Proposed by	Composition	Purpose	Vote	Meeting and date of decision
12.	Indonesia (II)	Ukrainian SSR	The members of the Council	To observe the withdrawal of Netherlands forces and the release of Indonesian political prisoners, and to investigate the activities of the Netherlands authorities	2 in favour, 9 against	13 Dec. 1949, S C, 4th yr., No. 52, 456th mtg., p. 35
13.	Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China	United States	Two members appointed by India and Sweden respectively	To investigate on the spot and to report as soon as possible with regard to the allegations made by the People's Republic of China	7 in favour, 1 against (permanent member) 2 abstentions, 1 not participating	12 Sept. 1950, S C, 5th yr., No. 43, 501st mtg., p. 28

ANNEX III

Ad hoc committees and sub-committees established by the Security Council to assist it at Headquarters

	Subject	Composition	Purpose	Establishment
1.	Spanish question	Australia, Brazil, China, France, Poland	To examine the statements made before the Council with regard to the situation in Spain (S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, Special Suppl., Rev. ed., S/75)	29 Apr. 1946, S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 2, 39th mtg., pp. 244 and 245
2.	Corfu Channel question	Australia, Colombia, Poland	To examine all available evidence (S C, 2nd yr., No. 18, 111th mtg., p. 364)	27 Feb. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 21, 114th mtg., pp. 432, 437 and 438
3.	Appointment of a Governor for Trieste	Australia, Colombia, Poland	To collect additional information about candidates	10 July 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 56, 155th mtg., p. 1277
4.	Palestine question	Five permanent members, plus Belgium and Colombia, later replaced by Cuba and Norway	To give such advice as the Acting Mediator might require, and in case of non-compliance, to report to the Council on further appropriate measures (S C, 3rd yr., Suppl. for Nov., p. 7)	4 Nov. 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 124, 377th mtg., p. 42
5.	Iranian question	France, USSR, United States	To reach agreement on a draft resolution	26 Mar. 1946, S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 2, 26th mtg., p. 43
6.	Spanish question	Australia, Brazil, China, France, Poland	To reach agreement on a draft resolution	29 Apr. 1946, S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 2, 39th mtg., p. 245

	Subject	Composition	Purpose	Establishment
7.	Spanish question	Australia, Poland, United Kingdom	To reach agreement on a draft resolution	24 June 1946, S C, 1st yr., 1st Series, No. 2, 48th mtg., p. 400
8.	General regulation and reduction of armaments	Australia, Colombia, France, USSR, United States	To reach agreement on a draft resolution	4 Feb. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 9, 99th mtg., pp. 166 and 172
9.	Greek frontier incidents question	Australia, Colombia, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States	To reach agreement on a draft resolution	6 Aug. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 71, 177th mtg., p. 1806
10.	Indonesia (II)	Australia, Belgium, China, United States	To reach agreement on a draft resolution	3 Oct. 1947, S C, 2nd yr., No. 102, 217th mtg., pp. 2716 and 2717
11.	Respective functions of Security Council and Trusteeship Council	Syria, Belgium, Ukrainian SSR	To meet with a similar committee of Trusteeship Council on the question of respective functions of the two Councils with regard to strategic areas	18 June 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 87, 324th mtg., pp. 16 and 17
12.	Report to the General Assembly	France, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States	To approve corrections to the draft report already approved by the Council, subject to the unanimous agreement by the sub-committee	19 Aug. 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 107, 355th mtg., p. 56
13.	Palestine question	Belgium, China, France, Ukrainian SSR and United Kingdom	To prepare a revised draft resolution in consultation with the Acting Mediator	29 Oct. 1948, S C, 3rd yr., No. 123, 375th mtg., p. 22