

ARTICLE 86

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ARTICLE 86

TEXT OF ARTICLE 86

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

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. In conformity with the usual practice of the General Assembly with regard to questions considered under Article 86, the material contained in the present study has been set out under the headings used in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1 to 4*.
2. The question of including non-members of the Trusteeship Council in its visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2590 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, which in the previous period of review was treated under the heading II.A.3, on parity between administering and non-administering members in the composition of visiting missions, is in the present study treated under the heading II.B, on the participation of States not members of the Trusteeship Council in the work of the Council. While the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) in the previous period under review directly affected the application of the principle of parity to visiting missions, as noted in the previous *Supplement*, the implementation of the resolution in the present period under review had a more significant effect on the participation of non-members, not only in the visiting missions but in the deliberations of the Council itself. The treatment of the question under II.B allows for a more comprehensive account of the resulting changes in practice.
3. As has been the case in every review period since that of the first *Repertory*, there is no material requiring treatment under section E, entitled "Qualifications of representatives of members".
4. Previous Supplements have contained an annex listing the membership of the Trusteeship Council during the relevant sessions. As the membership did not substantially change during the present period under review, such an annex has been dispensed with in this study.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

5. Article 86 governs the membership of the Trusteeship Council, and in particular stipulates a "principle of parity", such that the Council should be composed of an equal number of members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not. As described in the previous *Supplement*, the gradual reduction in the size of the Council made it increasingly difficult to maintain the principle of parity in the Council and its subsidiary bodies. The membership of the Trusteeship Council was again reduced in

size during the present period under review due to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement between the United Nations and Australia with regard to the Territory of New Guinea. Australia ceased to be a member of the Trusteeship Council when Papua New Guinea (an administrative union formed by the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Papua)

acceded to independence in September 1975.¹ This left only one remaining Administering Authority, the United States of America, as a member of the Trusteeship Council, creating further complications in maintaining the principle of parity.

6. The withdrawal of New Zealand from membership in the Trusteeship Council in the previous period under review had created a situation in which the principle of parity could no longer be applied to the membership of the Council without violating Article 86, para.1b.² The principle was therefore abandoned, on the advice of the Legal Counsel. Similarly, the principle of parity as it applied to the subsidiary bodies of the Trusteeship Council (which since the twenty-ninth session of the Council had been reduced to the Drafting Committees for each Territory)³ was also not maintained, although it could have been had the Council so desired. The principle of parity had, however, been maintained with regard to the composition of visiting missions of the Council.

7. During the current review period, the withdrawal of Australia from membership in the Trusteeship Council made it impossible to maintain the principle of parity in the subsidiary bodies. This was because, following the withdrawal of Australia, the Council had no administering members apart from the United States, which according to the established practice of the Council could not be a member of the Drafting Committees on its own Trust Territories. Therefore the Drafting Committees had to be made up entirely of non-administering members. It should be noted that in the previous period the United States had participated in a visiting mission⁴ to its own Trust Territory, but this practice was dropped during the current period under review, as described under Article 83 in the present *Supplement*, and none of the visiting missions undertaken in the period adhered to the principle of parity.

¹See also the present *Supplement*, under Article 73, para. 222.

²*Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, vol. II, under Article 86, paras. 8-15.

³*Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. III, under Article 86, annex II. The Standing Committee on Petitions was closed in the twenty-ninth session, and the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions and the committees on Classification of Petitions and on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories were closed in the twenty-seventh session.

⁴United Nations visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1967. See *Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, vol. II, under Article 86, annex II.

8. The period under review saw a significant change in practice with regard to the participation of States not members of the Trusteeship Council in the work of the Council. By complying with General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV), in which the Assembly had requested the Trusteeship Council to include in its visiting missions to Papua New Guinea members nominated by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁵ the Trusteeship Council for the first time, therefore, granted the request of non-members to participate in its work. The Council dispatched two visiting missions to Papua New Guinea whose composition included non-members of the Council. Moreover, the Council invited those non-members who had participated in the visiting missions to participate also in its debates on the Territory.

9. Regarding the participation of representatives of indigenous populations of Trust Territories in the work of the Trusteeship Council, the representation of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands became a question subsequent to their decision to be administered separately from the rest of that Trust Territory. The complication arose because the Trusteeship Council continued to regard the Territory as a single administrative entity, while it had in fact been split into two separate units, with two separate systems of local representation and government. In this case, the Administering Authority decided to include in its delegation to the Council separate representatives from the Northern Mariana Islands and from the other combined districts. No objection was raised within the Council to this practice.

10. As in previous periods under review, the question of the appropriateness of the membership of the Republic of China in the Trusteeship Council continued to be raised. In 1972, a resolution⁶ was adopted by the General Assembly recognizing that the People's Republic of China was the only lawful representative of China to the United Nations and the organizations associated with it. Consequently, the People's Republic of China acceded to membership in the Trusteeship Council, replacing the representatives of the Republic of China.

⁵Referred to in this study as the Special Committee on decolonization.

⁶G A resolution 2758 (XXVI).

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. Parity of membership between administering and non-administering Members of the United Nations

1. COMPOSITION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

11. As reported in the previous *Repertory* study on this Article, the provision of Article 86, paragraph 1c of the Charter of the United Nations, requiring that the Trusteeship Council be composed of an equal number of members that administer Trust Territories and those that do not, was

abandoned without amendment to the Charter on the basis of a legal opinion prepared by the Secretary-General during the previous period under review. At that time, it was noted that it would be impossible to restore parity between administering and non-administering Members while retaining those Members mentioned by name in Article 23. This was because there were four Members mentioned in Article 23 that were not administering Powers; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States were the only members that were administering Powers. Given, inter alia, that the objective of

providing supervision by non-administering members in order to ensure the paramountcy of the interests of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories would still be achieved if Administering Authorities formed a permanent minority,⁷ it was decided to abandon the principle of parity in order to maintain compliance with Article 86, paragraph 1a and b.

12. The composition of the Trusteeship Council at the beginning of the period under review was the same as that which had obtained since 31 January 1968, when the term of the last non-member not named in Article 23 and not administering a Trust Territory had expired.⁸

13. Following the forty-second session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of New Guinea, Australia, ceased to be a member of the Council, as that Territory had gained independence. The only remaining Council member administering a Territory was the United States, and for the first time all of the other members of the Council were those named in Article 23.⁹ Thus the composition of the Council from its forty-third session to the end of the period under review was as follows:

Members administering Trust Territories

United States of America

Members mentioned by name in Article 23 of the Charter but not administering Trust Territories

China

France

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2. COMPOSITION OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

14. It was noted in the previous *Supplement*¹⁰ that the principle of maintaining parity between administering and non-administering members in the subsidiary bodies had not been observed during the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions with regard to the Drafting Committees for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, though it might have been had the Council intended it to be. This marked the voluntary abandonment of a practice which the Council had accepted from its beginning.¹¹

15. As noted above, the only subsidiary bodies of the Trusteeship Council during the period under review were the Drafting Committee for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (from the thirty-seventh to the forty-fifth session) and the Drafting Committee for the Trust Territory of New Guinea (from the thirty-seventh to the forty-second session). The Council continued its inconsistent practice (see annex

regarding parity that it had begun in the previous review period. While the Drafting Committee for the Trust Territory of New Guinea maintained the principle of parity from the thirty-seventh to the forty-first session, the latter being the last session for which a report was drafted for the Territory, the Drafting Committee for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands did not. From the thirty-seventh to the forty-second session, during which time the Drafting Committee for the Pacific Islands was able to maintain parity due to the presence of Australia in the Trusteeship Council, it did so only during the thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second sessions. From the forty-third session on, it was impossible to maintain parity as the United States was the only remaining administering Power and could not sit on the Drafting Committee regarding its own Territory. There were no objections made or reservations expressed regarding appointments to the Drafting Committees.

16. In conformity with its previous practice,¹² the number of members in the Drafting Committees remained at two.

3. COMPOSITION OF VISITING MISSIONS

17. During the period under review, several changes in practice occurred with regard to the principle of parity and the composition of visiting missions. Questions regarding the participation of non-members of the Trusteeship Council in visiting missions of the Council, which indirectly affected the principle of parity, are dealt with in section II.B below.

18. It was noted in the previous *Supplement*¹³ that the application of the principle of parity to the composition of visiting missions to the Territory of Papua New Guinea was discussed and upheld. It should be noted that the application of this principle to visiting missions of the Council is nowhere specified in the Charter or in any subsequent resolution; it had, however, become an accepted practice since the first visiting mission of the Trusteeship Council. As stated in the *Repertory*, "The principle of parity of membership between administering and non-administering Members of the United Nations has been observed in the composition of all the subsidiary organs of the Council"; the *Repertory* specifically noted that visiting missions were included among the subsidiary organs of the Council.¹⁴

19. The principle of parity was alluded to by the Administering Authority of Papua New Guinea (Australia) during the discussion on the participation of members of the Special Committee on decolonization (see paras. 21-31 below). No delegate, however, made any comment or any objection with regard to the fact that the principle would not be maintained if members of the Special Committee were

⁷*Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, vol. II, under Article 86, paras. 9-14.

⁸*Ibid.*, para. 15.

⁹The five permanent members of the Security Council.

¹⁰*Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, vol. II, under Article 86, para. 17.

¹¹See *Repertory, Supplement No. 1*, vol. II, under Article 86, para. 10, for first mention of this practice.

¹²See the annexes to Article 86 in the *Repertory* and its Supplements.

¹³*Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, vol. II, under Article 86, paras. 18-21.

¹⁴*Repertory*, vol. IV, under Article 86, para. 23. Note that in that review period three exceptions to the principle were noted. Subsequently, the principle was applied with no exceptions. See *Supplement No. 1*, vol. IV, under Article 86, para. 10; *Supplement No. 2*, vol. II, under Article 86, para. 7; and *Supplement No. 3*, vol. III, under Article 86, para. 64.

included in the visiting mission as proposed in the draft resolution on the question.¹⁵ The United Nations visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971, which was composed of four non-administering members and no administering members, was therefore the first visiting mission to that Territory which did not maintain the principle of parity. Neither of the two subsequent missions to the Territory maintained the principle either (see annex).

20. The principle of parity was also not maintained in the visiting missions dispatched by the Trusteeship Council to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands during the period under review. Up to the forty-second session, when Australia ceased to be a member of the Council, that country had always participated as an administering member in visiting missions dispatched to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It did not do so at a level of parity, however, as each of the missions was also composed of three non-administering members. After the withdrawal of Australia, it became impossible to maintain the principle of parity without including the United States on visiting missions to its own Territory (a practice which had occurred in the previous period under review) and reducing the size of visiting missions from four to two (a practice which had not previously occurred). The two missions dispatched to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands after the withdrawal of Australia were made up entirely of non-administering members. During the entire period under review, in contrast to the previous period, no representative of the United States participated in any visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (though the United States Government was invited to provide an escort officer for those missions). Other matters relating to visiting missions to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are dealt with under Article 83 of the present study.

B. Participation of States not members of the Trusteeship Council in the work of the Council

21. The question of the participation of States not members of the Trusteeship Council in the work of the Council has been considered in the *Repertory* studies in the light of rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the Council, which reads:

“Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Trusteeship Council but which have proposed items on the agenda of that Council shall be invited to have present, at the appropriate meetings of the Council, representatives who shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations on those items.”¹⁶

22. In practice, however, non-members have participated in the work of the Trusteeship Council not in relation to items they had proposed, but in relation to items already on the Council's agenda, when the Council felt that its understanding of the item would be improved by the presence of non-members. In particular, the Council had adopted supplementary rules to provide for the participation of members of the Advisory Council for Somaliland in the

work of the Council specifically related to that Territory. When Somaliland achieved independence in 1960, the supplementary rules were removed. During the period under review, therefore, the precedent existed for the participation of non-members in the work of the Council, but the institutional mechanism by which that participation had occurred in the past had been removed.¹⁷

23. In the previous period under review,¹⁸ in its resolution 2590 (XXIV), the General Assembly had requested the Trusteeship Council to include in its periodic visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea non-members of the Trusteeship Council in consultation with the Special Committee on decolonization.¹⁹ (At that time, the Special Committee on decolonization had repeatedly requested administering Powers, including Australia, the Administering Authority of New Guinea and of the adjacent Non-Self-Governing Territory of Papua, to allow it to dispatch visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories, but those requests had not been granted.²⁰) Resolution 2590 (XXIV) can be seen as a request by non-members (in this case the Special Committee) to participate in the work of the Council under the terms of rule 12, though in this case the request referred not to the meetings of the Council but to its visiting missions. Moreover, the request was endorsed by a majority of the General Assembly and institutionalized as a resolution of the Assembly.

24. At the 1370th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, on 24 June 1970, the President of the Council drew attention to General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) and reminded its members that the administering Power of the Territory had voted in favour of the resolution. He noted that the Trusteeship Council had sent visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea every three years since 1950 and that all missions had consisted of four members, two of which had been Administering Authorities. He had ascertained from his discussions with members of the Council that the majority felt strongly that the total membership of the mission should remain the same and that the Administering Authority itself was of that opinion. Accordingly, he had engaged in consultations with the Special Committee in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) and had presented the position of the Trusteeship Council.

25. The President called the attention of the Trusteeship Council to an aide-memoire²¹ sent to him by the Chairman of the Special Committee on decolonization summarizing the contents of the Special Committee's deliberations on the question. The members of the Special Committee said they would have preferred the mission to have been composed of

¹⁷Ibid., paras. 24-29; *Repertory, Supplement No. 1*, vol. II, paras. 11-15; *Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, para. 8; and *Supplement No. 3*, vol. III, paras. 65-66.

¹⁸*Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, vol. II, under Article 73, para. 523, and under Article 86, paras. 20-26.

¹⁹The Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Papua were geographically contiguous. Moreover, both were administered by the same administering Power (Australia). In 1972, they were united as a single administrative unit by the administering Power.

²⁰See the present *Supplement*, under Article 73, paras. 376-387.

²¹T/PV.1370, pp. 12-15.

¹⁵T/L.1159.

¹⁶*Repertory*, vol. IV, under Article 86, para. 24.

more than four members, but they accepted the opinion of the majority of the Trusteeship Council.

26. The Trusteeship Council then decided unanimously to invite the Governments of France, Iraq, Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom to nominate members for the mission, and also decided that the nominations submitted would automatically be approved when received.²² Iraq and Sierra Leone were members of the Special Committee on decolonization, but were not members of the Trusteeship Council. Their inclusion in the composition of a visiting mission thus marks a significant development in the practice of the Council.

27. In that connection, the representative of the Soviet Union on the Trusteeship Council stated that he thought the inclusion of Special Committee members would have a beneficial effect on the work of the mission, but said that his delegation thought the mission should be composed of five members, three of which would be members of the Special Committee. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the fact that the question of the size and composition of the visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea had not been discussed in the Trusteeship Council itself, and that the opinion of the minority had not been heard by either the Chairman of the Special Committee on decolonization or the Special Committee as a whole. He considered this to be an abnormal practice.²³

28. In consideration of those objections, the Soviet delegate submitted three amendments to the draft resolution²⁴ on the dispatch of a visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea. These amendments proposed that the Trusteeship Council should: (a) take note of the opinions expressed by members of the Special Committee regarding the composition of the visiting mission; (b) delete reference to General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution; and (c) decide that the visiting mission should take fully into account the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory that were previously adopted by the Special Committee and endorsed by the General Assembly.²⁵ All three amendments were rejected after voting and the resolution was adopted, without amendments, by 4 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.²⁶

29. In an explanation of vote, the representative of France said that his Government adhered to the rules of the Charter. He said that the Australian Government was quite entitled to accept, taking into account the specific problems of Papua New Guinea, practices that were different from those provided for in the Charter, including the new practice of inviting members of the Special Committee to participate in its visiting missions to the Territory. However, Australia's acceptance of such practices should not be considered a

precedent to be used against States that had gone along with it by abstaining in the vote on the practice.²⁷

30. The following year, the Trusteeship Council once again agreed to the inclusion of non-members of the Council on its visiting missions when it decided to dispatch a visiting mission to observe the elections to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly in 1972.²⁸ In considering the draft resolution authorizing the mission, the Council rejected a suggestion by the Soviet Union that the report of the mission should be submitted to the Special Committee as well as to the Trusteeship Council.²⁹

31. As a result of the inclusion of non-members in its visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971 and in 1972, the Trusteeship Council decided in those years to invite those members of the visiting mission who were not members of the Council to participate in the Council's discussions of the Territory. Those decisions were adopted without objection or debate.³⁰ As a result, representatives of Iraq and Syria participated in the work of the Trusteeship Council at its 1381st and 1382nd meetings; a representative of Yugoslavia participated in the work of the Council at its 1399th to 1401st meetings; and a representative of Afghanistan participated in the work of the Council at its 1399th and 1401st meetings.

C. Participation of representatives of the indigenous populations of Trust Territories in the work of the Trusteeship Council

32. Representatives of indigenous populations continued to be included in the delegations of Administering Authorities to the Trusteeship Council, as reported in the previous *Supplement*.³¹ Those representatives served as advisers or special advisers to the special representatives of the relevant Administering Authorities, and as such made statements and replied to questions on local conditions put to them by the members of the Council or by the representatives of the Administering Authorities.

33. At its 1458th meeting, during the forty-third session, the President of the Trusteeship Council informed³² its members that he had received a letter dated 24 June 1976 from the Legislative Secretary of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, forwarding a copy of Resolution No. 155-1976 of that body, which designated two Senators from the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature to appear with the Resident Commissioner before the Trusteeship Council to represent the interests of the people of the Territory.

34. This action was necessary because in 1975 the Northern Mariana Islands, one of six districts that comprised the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, had negotiated and signed a covenant with the Trust Territory's Administering

²²Ibid., p. 16.

²³Ibid., pp. 23-25.

²⁴T/L.1159.

²⁵Inter alia, G A resolutions 2348 (XXII) and 2427 (XXIII).

²⁶T C resolution 2154 (XXXVII).

²⁷T/PV.1387, pp. 38-40.

²⁸T C resolution 2156 (XXXVIII).

²⁹T/PV.1387.

³⁰T/PV.1380.

³¹*Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, vol. II, under Article 86, paras. 28-32.

³²T/PV.1458, p. 41.

Authority such that it would be administered separately from the other districts. According to this arrangement, the Northern Mariana Islands would no longer be under the authority of the Micronesian Congress, which represented the other five districts, and the Administering Authority would appoint for it a separate Resident Commissioner, though it would still be administered as a Trust Territory under the original Trusteeship Agreement. Certain provisions of the Compact, namely the granting of United States citizenship and the attainment by the Territory of commonwealth status in political union with the United States, were not to come into effect until the Trusteeship Agreement for the entire Territory was terminated.

35. Responding to the letter presented by the President, and to a subsequent remark by a representative who said it would be useful for the Administering Authority to indicate whether the question of separate representation for the Marianas had been considered,³³ the representative of the Administering Authority said that the Resident Commissioner from the Northern Mariana Islands mentioned in the letter had been unable to attend because of his duties in the Territory.³⁴ The Council took note of the document.³⁵

36. At the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions of the Trusteeship Council, representatives from the Northern Mariana Islands Senate as well as the Resident Commissioner of the Northern Mariana Islands attended the meetings of the Council alongside the Resident Commissioner and representatives of the other five districts of the Territory.

D. The question of the verification of the composition of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the terms of the Charter

37. According to previous practice, the Trusteeship Council continued to consider the reports³⁶ of the Secretary-

General on the credentials of the members of the Council, but did not examine the credentials of each member separately. At the thirty-eighth session, it was once again³⁷ contended that only the representatives of the People's Republic of China could represent China in the United Nations and therefore on the Trusteeship Council.³⁸ Invoking Articles 23 and 86, paragraph 1b, of the Charter of the United Nations, it was maintained against this view that the Republic of China's membership in the Council was unquestionable.³⁹ A vote was held on the report of the Secretary-General on credentials. The report was adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, allowing the Republic of China to continue to represent China in the Trusteeship Council.

38. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, affirming the right of representation of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations, and expelling forthwith the representatives of the Republic of China from the seat which they occupied at the United Nations and in all the organizations relating to it.⁴⁰ Representatives of the People's Republic of China therefore took the Chinese seat at the Trusteeship Council beginning at its thirty-eighth session.

39. From the thirty-ninth session on, while remaining a member of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the People's Republic of China did not participate in its deliberations.

****E. Qualifications of representatives of members**

³⁷See *Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, vol. II, under Article 86, paras. 33-35 for the most recent examination of this question, and *Repertory*, vol. IV, under Article 86, para. 66-75, for the first examination.

³⁸T/PV.1385, p. 6.

³⁹*Ibid.*

⁴⁰See the present *Supplement*, under Article 23, paras. 6-12.

³³*Ibid.*, p. 42.

³⁴*Ibid.*

³⁵*Ibid.*

³⁶T/1709, T/1724, T/1734, T/1745, T/1756 and Add.1, T/1767 and Add.1, T/1777 and Add.1, T/1784 and T/1793.

ANNEX

Membership of subsidiary bodies of the Trusteeship Council

	<i>Members not administering Trust Territories</i>	<i>Members administering Trust Territories</i>
Visiting missions		
United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1970	Meng-Hsien Wang (China) Alain Deschamps (France) David Lane (United Kingdom)	Kenneth Rogers (Australia), Chairman
United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory of New Guinea, 1971	Sir Denis Allen (United Kingdom), Chairman Paul Blanc (France) Adnan Raouf (Iraq) Charles E. Wyse (Sierra Leone)	***
United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the elections to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly, 1972	Mohammad Hakin Aryubi (Afghanistan) Sir Derek Jakeway (United Kingdom) Aleksandar Psenčak (Yugoslavia)	W. Tapley Bennett (United States), Chairman
United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1973	Paul Blanc (France), Chairman Peter Hinchcliffe (United Kingdom) Viktor L. Issraelyan (Soviet Union)	Robin Ashwin (Australia)
United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the plebiscite in the Mariana Islands District, 1975	James Murray (United Kingdom), Chairman Bertrand de Guilhem de Lataillade (France)	John Melhuish (Australia)
United Nations Visiting Mission to attend the ceremonies of the independence of Papua New Guinea, 1975	James Murray (United Kingdom), Chairman _____ (France) ^a	Robert Immerman (United States)
United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1976	James Murray (United Kingdom), Chairman Bertrand de Guilhem de Lataillade (France)	***
United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the constitutional referendum in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1978	Robin A. C. Byatt (United Kingdom), Chairman Jean-Claude Brochenin (France), Vice-Chairman Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud (France) Sheila Harden (United Kingdom) Gérard Julienne (France) Ian A. Woods (United Kingdom)	***
Drafting Committees		
<i>Thirty-seventh session</i>		
New Guinea	France	United States
Pacific Islands	China	Australia
<i>Thirty-eighth session</i>		
New Guinea	China	United States
Pacific Islands	France/United Kingdom	***

	<i>Members not administering Trust Territories</i>	<i>Members administering Trust Territories</i>
<i>Thirty-ninth session</i>		
New Guinea	United Kingdom	United States
Pacific Islands	France	Australia
<i>Fortieth session</i>		
New Guinea	United Kingdom	United States
Pacific Islands	France	Australia
<i>Forty-first session</i>		
New Guinea	United Kingdom	United States
Pacific Islands	France/United Kingdom	***
<i>Forty-second session</i>		
Pacific Islands	France	Australia
<i>Forty-third session</i>		
Pacific Islands	France/United Kingdom	***
<i>Forty-fourth session</i>		
Pacific Islands	France/United Kingdom	***
<i>Forty-fifth session</i>		
Pacific Islands	France/United Kingdom	***

^a The name of the member nominated by France was not determinable from the public records available.