

ARTICLE 22

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Explanatory remarks

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 ninth and tenth sessions of the General Assembly. Certain decisions taken by the Assembly at its ninth session have, however, been dealt with in the study of Article 22 in the Repertory. ^{1/}
2. Such supplementary materials as have been found for the period under review are treated under the general headings established in the previous study. Sub-headings dealing with individual subsidiary organs have been omitted except where there is new material to be added to them. New sub-headings have been inserted where appropriate.
3. The questions dealt with in the Analytical Summary of Practice are closely related to one another. The power of the General Assembly to establish subsidiary organs and the functions and powers to be entrusted by the former to the latter are frequently discussed together. Moreover, when the Assembly has established a subsidiary organ to report to itself and to another principal organ, the relationship of that subsidiary organ to the Assembly and to the other principal organ sometimes have been considered together (see paragraphs 13 and 14 below).
4. The present study, like the previous study, is confined to the examination of the common features of subsidiary organs as well as certain questions bearing directly on Article 22. Subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly to perform functions entrusted to the Assembly by other Articles of the Charter are treated under those Articles in this Supplement.
5. A classified list of subsidiary organs established or renewed during the period under review is annexed to the present study.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

6. At its ninth and tenth sessions, the General Assembly established nearly twenty subsidiary organs and extended the terms of office of some of the subsidiary organs which it had set up previously.
7. In most cases, the General Assembly established its subsidiary organs directly by resolution. In one case, the Assembly decided ^{2/} that the Secretary-General should designate a person to facilitate contacts between the parties and assist them in settling a dispute if the parties themselves should not reach an agreement. In another case, the Assembly suggested ^{3/} to a subsidiary organ that the latter reconvene its sub-committee and that both that subsidiary organ and its sub-committee pursue their efforts to attain the objectives prescribed by the Assembly.

^{1/} See in the Repertory, under Article 22, paras. 78 and 136-146.

^{2/} G A resolution 816 (IX).

^{3/} G A resolutions 808 (IX) and 914 (X).

8. The types and functions, membership, ^{4/} method of appointment, duration, method of termination, place of meeting, and method of reporting of the subsidiary organs established during the period under review fall generally within the categories described in the General Survey of the study of Article 22 in the Repertory. They are further indicated in the annex to the present study.

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 in the period under review. However, during the consideration by the General Assembly of the renewal of certain subsidiary organs, arguments previously put forward against the establishment of those organs were again advanced. ^{5/}

^{4/} In connexion with the establishment of a scientific committee on effects of atomic radiation, some discussion took place at the tenth session of the General Assembly concerning the problem of geographical representation. Many representatives stressed the factor of geographical representation in determining the composition of the proposed Committee. Some representatives considered that the Committee should be composed directly of individual experts representing the different aspects of the radiation problem; other representatives favoured composing it of States on a basis of wide geographical representation and having them designate experts to serve on the Committee. The latter view was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 913 (X). For texts of relevant statements, see G A (X), 1st Com., 773rd mtg.: Sweden, para. 14; United States, para. 6; 775th mtg.: Belgium, para. 51; USSR, para. 42; United Kingdom, para. 14; 776th mtg.: Norway, para. 8; Peru, para. 16; 777th mtg.: Poland, para. 25; 778th mtg.: United States, para. 19; 779th mtg.: Egypt, paras. 5-8; New Zealand, para. 14; Sweden, para. 30; 780th mtg.: Brazil, paras. 38 and 39; Ecuador, para. 26; India, para. 10; 781st mtg.: Peru, para. 5; 782nd mtg.: El Salvador, para. 15; Iraq, para. 34. Another question relating to membership of a subsidiary organ was raised in connexion with the Togoland unification problem. By resolution 944 I (X), the General Assembly decided to appoint a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Togoland under British Administration, a proposal to appoint a Commission consisting of three representatives of Member States instead of a single Commissioner having been rejected in the Fourth Committee by 26 votes to 22, with 5 abstentions (G A (X), annexes, a.i. 35, p. 8, A/3088, paras. 13 and 19).

^{5/} During the proceedings leading to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 809 (IX) which directed the Collective Measures Committee to remain in a position to pursue further studies, certain representatives reiterated that the Assembly could not establish the Committee to perform functions which were entrusted by the Charter to the Security Council (G A (IX), 1st Com., 703rd to 706th mtgs.; see also in the Repertory, under Article 22, para. 54). During the proceedings leading to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 933 (X) to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for a further three-year period, it was again contended that the Charter conferred no right on the General Assembly to consider and discuss the information transmitted under Article 73 e; the constitutional basis of the Committee was therefore questioned (G A (X), 4th Com., 487th mtg., para. 45; see also in the Repertory, under Article 22, paras. 56-59).

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

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

****a.** THE INTERIM COMMITTEE

****b.** THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

****c.** THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

d. THE COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

10. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 703 (VII), the Collective Measures Committee submitted its third report 6/ to the General Assembly at the ninth session. The report contained a section on "Principles of collective security". During the consideration of the report by the First Committee at the ninth session of the General Assembly, a draft resolution was submitted 7/ by twelve States which provided that

"The General Assembly,

"...

"Bearing in mind that the reports of the Collective Measures Committee represent a useful examination of ways and means of strengthening the collective security system of the United Nations,

"1. Notes with approval the third report of the Collective Measures Committee, and in particular the principles of collective security contained in that report;"

11. Some representatives commented 8/ that the work of a study body was not mandatory, that the principles set forth in the report of the Collective Measures Committee were intended to serve merely as a guide to the Security Council or the General Assembly in the event of collective measures being undertaken by the United Nations and that the freedom of action of the competent United Nations bodies was unimpaired. One representative maintained 9/ that the type of work performed by the Collective Measures Committee had, in the main, the character of studies and did not need approval. His delegation had therefore certain reservations about the words "with approval" in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. Another representative stated 10/ that certain recommendations in the report were made on the assumption of a decision by the Security Council or of a recommendation by the General Assembly. Still another representative considered 11/ that the acceptance of the report by the General Assembly and the Security Council did not imply any commitment by those bodies or by Member States to make use of any particular measures in particular circumstances.

6/ G A (IX), annexes, a.i. 19, p. 1, A/2713-S/3283.

7/ Ibid., p. 4, A/2783, paras. 4-6, A/C.1/L.104.

8/ G A (IX), 1st Com., 703rd mtg., para. 17; 704th mtg., para. 18; 705th mtg., para. 14; 706th mtg., para. 29.

9/ Ibid., 704th mtg., para. 48.

10/ Ibid., 703rd mtg., para. 13.

11/ Ibid., para. 21.

12. The draft resolution was adopted 12/ by the First Committee by 50 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions; it became General Assembly resolution 809 (IX).

e. UNITED NATIONS PLEBISCITE COMMISSIONER FOR THE TRUST
TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

13. By resolution 944 I (X) on the Togoland unification problem and the future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, the General Assembly

"3. Decides to appoint a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner who shall exercise on behalf of the General Assembly the powers and functions of supervision defined by the Visiting Mission in its special report, and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him;

"4. Recommends further that the plebiscite be organized and conducted on the basis of the arrangements proposed in chapter IV of the special report of the Visiting Mission, subject to such modifications of detail as are agreed upon between the Administering Authority and the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, and such additional measures as may be proposed by the Commissioner in order to secure a free and neutral atmosphere for the plebiscite;

"5. Requests the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner to submit a report on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscite to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its eleventh session in order that the latter may, in consultation with the Administering Authority, assess the results and determine the further action to be taken on the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast in the light of all the circumstances and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement;

"6. Requests the Trusteeship Council, in virtue of the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and of the Charter, to continue to exercise its functions at either its regular or special sessions as may be necessary, and to take into consideration any matter that may arise, or be referred to it, in respect of the Trust Territory;"

14. The above-quoted provisions were contained in a draft resolution submitted to the Fourth Committee at the tenth session of the General Assembly. During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, the view was expressed 13/ that it was essential to define clearly the powers and functions of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner. Paragraph 6 of the draft resolution was intended to enable the Trusteeship Council to settle any disputes that might arise between the Administering Authority and the Commissioner. In view of the composition of the Council, it seemed unlikely that its members would be able to agree on the solution of any dispute that might be referred to them. It was therefore urged that the powers of the supervisory body (that is, the Plebiscite Commissioner) must be laid down in sufficient detail to avoid any

12/ Ibid., 706th mtg., para. 36.

13/ G A (X), 4th Com., 543rd mtg., paras. 17-19. A proposal to establish a working group to formulate draft terms of reference for the United Nations supervisory plebiscite authority was later withdrawn (G A (X), 4th Com., 541st mtg., paras. 48 and 49; 542nd mtg., para. 2).

possibility of dispute and it should be instructed to report directly to the Assembly. Against this view it was contended ^{14/} that the Commissioner would have purely supervisory functions and that the Commissioner and his staff would be free to make representations to the Administering Authority and to observe, unhampered, the conduct of the plebiscite. If the Administering Authority should not accept the representations, the Commissioner would presumably give his comments in his report to the Trusteeship Council. His functions and powers would therefore not be inadequate. If the Commissioner criticized the conduct of the plebiscite it was possible that the Council or the Assembly might take an unfavourable view of the plebiscite and regard its findings as invalid. In consequence of that situation it was most unlikely that the Trusteeship Council would have occasion to arbitrate a dispute between the Commissioner and the Administering Authority. In any case, the Council's decision would ultimately be reviewed in the Assembly.

f. COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGEMENTS

15. By resolution 957 (X) on procedure for review of United Nations Administrative Tribunal judgements, the General Assembly established a Committee and authorized it under Article 96 (2) of the Charter to request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice if the Committee decided that there was a substantial basis for an application for review of a judgement of the Tribunal. Prior to the adoption of this resolution, one argument against the establishment of the proposed Committee was ^{15/} that it was not the type of subsidiary organ contemplated in Article 22 of the Charter. Subsidiary organs established under Article 22, it was said, were required to perform certain functions assigned to them by the General Assembly. The proposed Committee would be set up, however, for the sole purpose of deciding whether or not an advisory opinion should be requested of the Court.

2. Powers of decision conferred upon subsidiary organs

16. The practice of the General Assembly in this respect was continued during the period under review. For instance, the power to enter into independent consultation with Governments was conferred upon the Special Rapporteur on the question of the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development when his appointment was extended for another year by the General Assembly under resolution 822 (IX).

3. Binding effect of decisions of subsidiary organs

17. The discussion which took place at the ninth session of the General Assembly relating to the question of the binding effect of the judgements of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the decision taken by the Assembly on this question were reported in the previous study in the Repertory. ^{16/}

18. Both in the Special Committee on Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements and subsequently in the Fifth Committee at the tenth session of the General Assembly there was general agreement that a review should be confined to important questions of law and should not be extended to questions of fact. ^{17/} Under General Assembly

^{14/} Ibid., 544th mtg., para. 67.

^{15/} G A (X), 5th Com., 496th mtg., para. 39; Plen., 541st mtg., para. 22. See also in this Supplement under Article 96.

^{16/} See in the Repertory, under Article 22, paras. 136-146.

^{17/} See also in this Supplement, under Article 96.

resolution 957 (X) which amended the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal, an application for a revision of a judgement of the Tribunal on the basis of the discovery of new facts was to be made to the Tribunal itself.

C. Relations of subsidiary organs to other organs 18/

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

19. Except for the Collective Measures Committee which was directed by the General Assembly under resolution 809 (IX) to remain in a position to pursue further studies and to report to the Security Council and to the Assembly as appropriate, the Assembly has not established any subsidiary organ to report to or to receive directions from the Security Council.

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

20. Under resolution 822 (IX), the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on the question of the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development

"... to make to the Economic and Social Council, and the Council specially to consider at its twentieth session, such report as may then be possible on the results of his missions and to present his final report to the General Assembly at its tenth session, so that the General Assembly may consider the report together with such comments as may be forwarded by the Economic and Social Council on the report made to it earlier;"

21. By resolution 923 (X), the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development to analyse the replies and comments of Governments relating to the establishment, role, structure and operations of the proposed Fund, "with a view to submitting to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session and to the General Assembly at its eleventh session such interim report as it may be in a position to make, and its final report to the twenty-third session of the Council."

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

22. The only subsidiary organ established by the General Assembly during the period under review to report to the Trusteeship Council was the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British Administration. The relationship of the Commissioner to the Trusteeship Council and to the General Assembly has been examined in paragraphs 13 and 14 above.

4. *Relations between subsidiary organs*

23. Under resolution 818 (IX), the General Assembly requested the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) "to continue its consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interest of their respective tasks." The same resolution further provided that the General Assembly

18/ In many cases, subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly were requested to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the performance of their functions. See in this Supplement, under Article 98.

"7. Authorizes the Director to prepare, in consultation with the Advisory Commission, the budgets for relief and rehabilitation in advance of each fiscal year, which budgets he shall transmit to the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, without prejudice to review each year by the General Assembly;

"8. Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, after receipt of such budgets from the Director of UNRWA, to seek such funds as may be required by the Agency;"

ANNEX

Classified tabulation of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly established or renewed between 1 September 1954 and 1 September 1956 (in the order of their establishment)

Explanatory remarks

1. The present annex continues the list of subsidiary organs annexed to the study of Article 22 in the Repertory. The numbering of the entries follows on that in the previous list. In view of the wide variations existing among these organs, their classification, even under broad categories, must be qualified. A column entitled "Remarks" has, therefore, been included in the annex which qualifies, as necessary, the categories assigned in the classification to individual organs.
2. The organs are listed according to the resolutions under which they were first established; where an organ was continued or re-established, a note to that effect is provided in the column "Remarks", but where a new organ to take the place of a former one was established, it is listed separately. Those bodies which the Assembly has recommended or authorized the Secretary-General to establish (as distinct from those of its subsidiary organs which it has itself established, with members to be appointed by the Secretary-General) are listed separately at the end, as is also the Balkan Sub-Commission of the Peace Observation Commission, which that Commission was requested to establish.
3. The first column gives the resolution or resolutions establishing the organ and laying down its terms of reference. Where subsequent resolutions have continued an organ or changed its terms of reference, this is indicated in the column "Remarks".
4. The second column classifies the bodies according to the following principal functions: study committees (S); political commissions (P); administrative assistance organs (A); operational agencies (O); and judicial bodies (J). Some of the subsidiary organs of the Assembly do not fall properly within any of these categories; a brief description of the principal discrepancies is given in the column "Remarks".
5. The third column, relating to membership, divides the bodies into three categories: those composed of States (S); those composed of individual experts (E); and those composed of a single individual (I). Where particular considerations or particular qualifications are taken into account in electing the members of these bodies or appointing the representatives to serve on them, this is indicated in the column "Remarks".
6. The fourth column, relating to the method of appointment, covers the following categories: election by the General Assembly (E); decision of the General Assembly (D) — this may relate to either a category of States or the naming of certain States without a formal election; appointment by the President of the Assembly (P);

appointment by a committee of the Assembly (C); appointment by the Secretary-General (SG); or appointment by other indirect means (I). Note of such other indirect means is taken in the column "Remarks", as is also appointment by more than one method.

7. The fifth column, relating to duration, divides the organs into three categories: standing or "permanent" bodies (S); those established for an indefinite period (I); and those established for a specific period or for a particular purpose of limited duration (L).

8. The sixth column, relating to method of termination, contains three categories: bodies specifically terminated by resolution of the General Assembly (GA and the resolution number); those replaced by a new subsidiary organ with broadly similar functions (R); and those which are considered to have lapsed with the completion of their mandate (C).

9. The seventh column, relating to seat or place of meeting, lists three categories: Headquarters (H); Geneva (G); or in the field (F). The column only contains those instances where specific provision is made for the meeting place of the organ and not where this may be inferred from the tenor of the resolution. Variations are noted in this respect in the column "Remarks".

10. The eighth column, relating to method of reporting, lists the following categories: direct to the General Assembly (D); to the Security Council (SC); to or through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); to the Trusteeship Council (TC); and to or through the Secretary-General (SG). An indication of any particular qualifications of these categories is given in the column "Remarks".

Established at the ninth session

Annex

Article 22

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
88. Collective Measures Committee	809 (IX)	S	S	D	I	-	-	D/SC	<p>Committee originally established under resolution 377 A (V), section D, and continued under resolutions 503 (VI) and 703 (VII).</p> <p>Was directed under resolution 809 (IX) to remain in a position to pursue such further studies as it might deem desirable and to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly as appropriate.</p>
89. Advisory Committee on International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	810 B (IX)		S	D	L	-	-	-	<p>The Committee was to advise the Secretary-General in making the plans for the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.</p>
	912 (X)								<p>Committee continued under resolution 912 (X) to advise and assist the Secretary-General in planning for the second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The Committee and the Secretary-General were also to study the question of the relationship of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the United Nations, and to transmit the results of their study to the Governments concerned before the conference on the final text of the statute of the Agency was convened.</p>

Established at the ninth session

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
90. Committee of Good Offices on the Admission of New Members	817 (IX)	S	S	D	L	-	-	D	<p>Committee originally established under resolution 718 (VIII).</p> <p>Was requested under resolution 817 (IX) to continue its efforts and to report to the General Assembly during the ninth session if possible and in any event during the tenth session.</p>
91. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East - Director	818 (IX)	O	I	SG	L	-	-	D/ SG	<p>Agency originally established under resolution 302 (IV). Its mandate was extended under resolution 818 (IX) until 30 June 1960.</p>

Established at the ninth session

Annex

Article 22

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
92. United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa	820 (IX)	S	E	D/P	I	-	-	D	<p>Commission originally established by resolution 616 A (VII) and continued under resolution 721 (VIII).</p> <p>Continued under resolution 820 (IX) to report to the tenth session.</p> <p>Original members were appointed by the Assembly on the proposal of the President; resolutions 721 (VIII) and 820 (IX) provided that if any of the members of the Commission should be unable to continue their membership, the member or members concerned should, if the Assembly were not sitting, be replaced by a person or persons appointed by the President in consultation with the Secretary-General.</p>
93. Special Rapporteur on the question of the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development	822 (IX)	S	I	D	L	-	-	ESC/D	<p>Special Rapporteur originally appointed under resolution 724 B (VIII).</p> <p>Appointment extended for one year under resolution 822 (IX). Was requested to report to the Economic and Social Council and to make a final report to the Assembly at its tenth session. Was to be assisted by the Secretary-General and an <i>ad hoc</i> group of experts selected by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Rapporteur.</p>

Established at the ninth session

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
94. United Nations Narcotics Laboratory	834 (IX)						C		
95. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds	861 A (IX)	A	S	P	L	R	-	D	In addition to its report, the Committee was asked to review its terms of reference with a view to determining if any changes would be desirable, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its tenth session.
96. Special Committee on Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements	888 B (IX)	S	S	D	L	C	-	D	The Committee was to study the question of the establishment of a procedure for the review of Administrative Tribunal judgements and to report to the Assembly at its tenth session.
97. Committee on the Programme for the Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Signing of the Charter	889 B (IX)		S	D	L	C	-	-	The Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and in consultation with the civic authorities of the City of San Francisco, was to arrange the programme for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations.
98. Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression	895 (IX)	S	S	D	L	-	HQ	D	The Committee was to submit a detailed report followed by a draft definition of aggression to the General Assembly at its eleventh session.

Established at the tenth session

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
99. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	913 (X)	S	S	D	I	-	-	D/SG	The Committee was to receive and assemble reports on atomic radiation from States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, to make yearly progress reports and to develop by 1 July 1958 or earlier a summary of the reports on atomic radiation together with their evaluations, and to transmit from time to time the documents and evaluations to the Secretary-General for publication and dissemination to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies.
100. Ad Hoc Committee on Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	923 (X)	S	S	P	L	-	-	ESC/D	An interim report was to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session and to the General Assembly at its eleventh session, and a final report to the twenty-third session of the Council.
101. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	933 (X)	S	S	D/E	L	-	-	D	Committee originally established under resolution 332 (IV), continued for further three-year periods under resolutions 646 (VII) and 933 (X).

Established at the tenth session

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions		Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
102. United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British Administration	944 (X)	P	I	D	I	C	-		TC	Commissioner appointed to supervise the organization and conduct of a plebiscite in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration. Report to be submitted to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration and for transmission to the Assembly at its eleventh session.
103. Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements	957 (X)	J	S	D	I	-	H		-	Committee composed of Member States the representatives of which have served on the General Committee of the most recent regular session of the General Assembly. Authorized to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice.
104. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds	958 (X)	A	S	P	L	-	-		D	Meetings were to be arranged by the Secretary-General, if the Committee so requested, at which pledges would be made known.
105. Salary Review Committee	975 (X)	S	S	D	L	C	-		D	Members named by the Assembly were each to nominate an expert to serve on the Committee.

Established at the tenth session

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
106. Advisory Committee on the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea	977 (X)	A	S		L	C	-	-	<p>Committee was to consist of representatives of those countries whose men still lie in graves in the cemetery in Tanggok, Korea.</p> <p>Committee was to advise the Secretary-General in arranging for the negotiation of an agreement with the Republic of Korea to secure the permanent use of the site of the memorial cemetery and to make all necessary arrangements for the establishment and permanent maintenance of the cemetery.</p>
107. Italian-Libyan Mixed Arbitration Commission	988 (X)	J	E	D/ SG	I	-	-	-	<p>Commission replaced the United Nations Tribunal in Libya which had been established under resolution 388 A (V).</p> <p>Commission was to consist of three members, one appointed by the Government of Italy, one by the Government of Libya and the third by the Secretary-General.</p> <p>Commission was to designate the place or places where its work would be conducted.</p>

Established at the tenth session

Title of subsidiary organ	Resolution establishing	Functions	Membership	Method of appointment	Duration	Method of termination	Place of meeting	Method of reporting	Remarks
108. Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter	992 (X)	S	S	D	I	-	-	D	The Committee was to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place for the Conference, and its organization and procedures.
109. International Law Commission	984- 986 (X)								Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Statute of the Commission were amended as follows: (1) The term of office of members of the Commission was increased from three to five years. (2) Casual vacancies in the membership of the Commission were to be filled by the General Assembly instead of by the Commission itself. (3) The Commission was to sit at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva instead of Headquarters at New York.

Bodies to be established by the Secretary-General

Title of body		Remarks
9. Person to facilitate the solution of the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa	816 (IX) P I SG I - - -	The Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa were asked to designate a Government, agency or person to facilitate contacts between them and assist them in settling their dispute. If the parties did not reach an agreement within six months following the date of the resolution, the Secretary-General was to designate a person to facilitate the solution of the question.

Bodies to be established by other organs

Title of body	Method of reporting	Remarks
Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission	Resolutions establishing 715 (VIII) 808 (IX) 914 (X)	Under resolution 715 (VIII), it was suggested that the Disarmament Commission study the desirability of establishing a sub-committee consisting of the Powers principally involved, which would seek in private an acceptable solution to the problem of disarmament and report to the Commission in order that the latter could study and report on such a solution to the General Assembly and the Security Council by 1 September 1954. It was also suggested that the sub-committee, when established, hold its meetings in the different countries most concerned with the problem. Under resolutions 808 (IX) and 914 (X), it was suggested that the Disarmament Commission reconvene the Sub-Committee.
	Functions	
	Membership	
	Method of appointment	
	Duration	
	Method of termination	
	Place of meeting	