ARTICLE 29

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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. During the period under review, the Security Council established one subsidiary organ to assist it in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Charter. The procedure followed by the Council in setting up this auxiliary body, and its special relationship to the Secretary-General, are indicated in the Summary of Practice.

2. The Summary of Practice also contains brief references to two other decisions of the Security Council which may have a bearing on the interpretation of Article 29. These were a resolution adopted by the Council in February 1957 requesting its President to undertake a mission to India and Pakistan, and the mandate given the Secretary-General in April and June 1956 in connexion with the Palestine question.

3. The two standing committees of the Security Council, the Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members, held no meetings during this period. All new applications for membership during the period were considered directly by the Council.

SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

4. During the period under review, the Security Council, while continuing to employ some of the previously established subsidiary organs, also had recourse to special procedures to assist it in the performance of its functions.

5. Thus, in connexion with the India-Pakistan question, the Security Council adopted a resolution 1/ on 21 February 1957, requesting its President (Sweden) to examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan any proposals which, in his opinion, were likely to contribute towards the settlement of the dispute, to visit the subcontinent for the

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1/ S C 12th yr., Suppl. for Jan.-Mar., p. 9, S/3793. The resolution was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (S C, 12th yr., 77th mtg., para. 79).
purpose and to report to the Council by a certain date. The Council at the same time requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, whose services remained available to the two countries under previous resolutions, to render such assistance as the President might request. The President, in his capacity as representative of the Security Council, visited India and Pakistan, held discussions with the two Governments and submitted a report. \(^2/\) Subsequently, the Council requested \(^3/\) the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to make recommendations to the parties for further appropriate action towards the implementation of the relevant resolutions, and authorized him to visit the subcontinent for the purpose.

6. In connexion with the Palestine question, the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) continued to concern himself with the question of enforcement of and compliance with the provisions of the General Armistice Agreements between the parties and the relevant Security Council resolutions. Concurrently, the Secretary-General exercised his good offices in contacts with the parties, both directly and through specially designated representatives, pursuant to the Council’s resolutions \(^4/\) of 4 April and 4 June 1956.

7. A new subsidiary organ was established during the period under review to assist the Security Council in its consideration of the complaint of Lebanon against the United Arab Republic. By its resolution \(^5/\) of 11 June 1958, the Council decided "to dispatch urgently an observation group to proceed to Lebanon" to ensure that there was no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other matériel across Lebanese borders. It also authorized the Secretary-General to take necessary steps to that end, and requested the observation group to keep the Council currently informed through the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General interpreted his mandate as authorizing him to determine the structure and organization of the operation, initially in close consultation with the members of the Council and with Lebanon. He appointed three members \(^6/\) to constitute the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) and negotiated with Member Nations regarding the provision of military observers to assist the group in its task. He also attended the first meetings of the group in the field to help in the organization of its work.

8. On 17 November 1956, the Secretary-General informed \(^7/\) the President of the Security Council that, in view of Lebanon's request \(^8/\) to delete its complaint from

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\(2/\) S C, 12th yr., Suppl. for Apr.-June, p. 12, S/3821.
\(3/\) S C, 12th yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., p. 21, S/3922.
\(4/\) S C 11th yr., Suppl. for Apr.-June, p. 1, S/3575 and p. 72, S/3605. Under the resolution of 4 April 1956, the Secretary-General was requested to undertake a survey of the various aspects of enforcement of and compliance with the General Armistice Agreements and the relevant Council resolutions; to arrange with the parties for the adoption of measures designed to reduce tensions along the armistice demarcation lines; and to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution in order to assist the Council in considering what further action might be required. In its resolution of 4 June 1956, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices with the parties, with a view to full implementation of the resolution of 4 April 1956 and full compliance with the armistice agreements, and to report to the Council as appropriate.
\(6/\) The three members were Mr. Galo Plaza of Ecuador, Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal of India and Major-General Odd Bull of Norway.
\(8/\) Ibid., p. 6, S/4113.
the list of items of which the Council was seized and the recommendation 2/ of UNOGIL that it be withdrawn from Lebanon, he had instructed the group to present a detailed plan for withdrawal, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon. He considered that the task of the group was completed, and his remaining duty consisted only of necessary measures for the liquidation of the operation. At the 840th meeting of the Security Council, on 25 November 1958, the President placed on record, 10/ without objection, the agreement of the Council to delete the complaint of Lebanon from the list of matters of which it was seized. On 9 December 1958, the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon officially ceased its operations.

10/ Ibid., 840th mtg.: President (Panama), para. 26.