## ARTICLE 29

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ARTICLE 29

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. Rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council relates to the establishment of subsidiary organs as provided for under Article 29 of the Charter; it reads as follows: "The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question".

2. During the period under review, the Security Council established fourteen subsidiary organs to assist it in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Charter. It authorized the Secretary-General to establish another eight such subsidiary organs.

3. The Security Council did not terminate any of its previously established and still existing subsidiary organs.

4. The Summary of Practice contains brief information on the newly established subsidiary organs and summarizes the pertinent facts about subsidiary organs previously established and still existing.

5. The Summary of Practice further contains brief references to certain subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly which were placed in a special relationship with the Security Council.

6. Instances where the composition or the terms of reference of subsidiary organs established or authorized by the Security Council were changed, are also included in the Summary of Practice.


SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

8. The Security Council established, or authorized the Secretary-General to establish, 22 subsidiary organs. Their establishment and functioning is briefly summarized in the following paragraphs of this study.

A. AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 276 (1970)

9. At its 1529th meeting, on 30 January 1970, in connection with the situation in Namibia, the Security Council adopted resolution 276 (1970), under which it decided "to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, an Ad Hoc Sub-Committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970." 7

10. The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970), was composed of all the members of the Council; it submitted an interim report and subsequently a final report dated 7 July 1970. 8

B. AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE ON NAMIBIA

11. The final report of the Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) was considered by the Security Council at its 1550th meeting on 29 July 1970. At the same meeting, the Council adopted resolution 283 (1970), whereby it decided inter alia to re-establish the subsidiary body as the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia and requested the sub-committee to study further effective recommendations regarding the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia. 9

12. The re-established Sub-Committee was again composed of all members of the Council and maintained the officers and the rules of procedure of the Sub-Committee established under Security Council resolution 276 (1970). 10

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7 S C resolution 276 (1970), para. 6. The draft resolution (S/9620/Rev.1), which was submitted by Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. For statements regarding the scope and mandate of the Sub-Committee, see: S C (25), 1527th mtg.: Finland, paras. 41, 44; Zambia, para. 56; 1528th mtg.: Nepal, para. 133; 1529th mtg.: Poland, para. 26.

8 For the understanding about the composition of the subsidiary organ, see: S C (25), 1550th mtg., paras. 197-201.


10 S C resolution 283 (1970), paras. 14 and 15. The Five-Power draft resolution (S/9891) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

On 23 September 1971, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia submitted a report describing its activities at 17 meetings held between 21 August 1970 and 23 September 1971.12

12. At its 1598th meeting, on 20 October 1971, the Security Council, under its resolution 301 (1971), requested the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia to continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to it and, in particular, to review all treaties and agreements to ascertain whether States had recognized South Africa’s authority over Namibia.13

13. The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia held six meetings during 1972 and adjourned at the end of its 23rd meeting.14

C. SPECIAL MISSION TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

14. At its 1558th meeting, on 22 November 1970, the Security Council considered the complaint by Guinea of the same date21 that the territory of Guinea had been the object of an armed attack by Portuguese forces. At the same meeting the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 289 (1970) under which it decided to send a special mission to Guinea to report on the situation immediately and to establish the special mission after consultation between the President of the Council and the Secretary-General.22 An amendment proposed by the United States and calling for consultations among all members of the Council received 3 votes in favour, none against, with 12 abstentions and was not adopted.23 On 24 November 1970, the President of the Council and the Secretary-General reported that the Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea would be composed of Nepal (Chairman), Colombia, Finland, Poland and Zambia.24


D. SPECIAL MISSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 294 (1971)

16. At its 1572nd meeting, on 15 July 1971, in connexion with the complaint by Senegal of 6 July 1971 concerning alleged violations of Senegal’s territorial integrity by Portuguese regular armed forces based in Guinea (Bissau),27 the Security Council adopted resolution 294 (1971) whereby it inter alia requested the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to send to the spot, as a matter of urgency, a special mission of members of the Council assisted by their military experts to carry out an inquiry into the facts of which the Council had been informed, to examine the situation along the border between Guinea (Bissau) and Senegal and to report to the Council, making any recommendations aimed at guaranteeing peace and security in this region.28 The President of the Council and the Secretary-General announced on 21 July 1971 that the Special Mission would be composed of representatives of Nicaragua (Chairman), Belgium, Burundi, Japan, Poland and the Syrian Arab Republic, assisted by their military experts.29

17. On 16 September 1971, the Special Mission submitted its report30 to the Security Council which considered it at its 1586th and 1599th to 1601st meetings held between 29 September and 24 November. Several Council members expressed their satisfaction that the Council had reinstated the practice of sending highly authoritative missions composed of Council members to carry out investigations on the spot and to make recommendations necessary to guarantee peace and security in the region.31 At its 1601st meeting, on 24 November 1971, the Security Council adopted resolution 302 (1971), whereby it inter alia took note with satisfaction of the recommendation of the Special Mission and requested the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to keep the question under review.32

E. SPECIAL MISSION TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

18. At its 1573rd meeting, on 3 August 1971, in connexion with the complaint by Guinea concerning alleged preparations by Portugal for imminent military aggression against Guinea,33 a draft resolution was submitted by Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria, under which the Council would decide to send a special representative to Guinea to consult with the authorities and to report on the situation immediately. This draft resolution was somewhat modified and adopted as resolution 295 (1971).34 Under the modified text the Council inter alia decided to send a special mission of three members of the Security Council to Guinea to consult with the authorities and to report on the situation immediately; the Council also decided that the mission be appointed after a consultation between the President of the Council and the Secretary-General.35

19. At its 1576th meeting, on 26 August 1971, the President of the Council read out the consensus decision of the Council that this Special Mission should be composed of two members of the Council instead of three.36 In a note submitted on the same day, the President of the Council and the Secretary-General announced that the mission would be composed of Argentina and the Syrian Arab Republic.37

12 S C (26), Special Supplement No. 5, S/10330 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1.
13 S C resolution 301 (1971), paras. 13 and 14. The draft resolution (S/10372/Rev. 1) submitted by Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.
14 No report was issued by the Sub-Committee during the period under review, although S C resolution 301 (1971), para. 14, called for a comprehensive review of treaties implying South Africa’s sovereignty over Namibia and for reports to the Council on the issue. S C (25), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1970, S/9987.
15 S C resolution 289 (1970), paras. 3 and 4. The draft resolution (S/9990/Rev. 1) was submitted by Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia.
16 For the vote on the amendment, see: S C (25), 1558th mtg., para. 100.
17 S C (25), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1970, S/9999. The announcement made clear that the consultations about the composition had involved all members of the Council.
19 The resolution was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. See S C (25), 1563rd mtg., para. 125. S C (26), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1971, S/10251.
20 S C resolution 294 (1971), para. 4. This paragraph was put to a separate vote and adopted unanimously. The draft resolution as a whole (S/1066) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.
21 S C (26), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1971, S/10274.
23 S C (26), 1586th mtg.: France, para. 87; Nicaragua, para. 8; USSR, paras. 79-85.
24 The draft resolution (S/10395), originally sponsored by Burundi, Sierra Leone and Somalia and amended at the 1601st meeting, was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention.
26 The draft resolution (S/10281) was modified in consultations, as indicated by the representative of Somalia: see S C (26), 1573rd mtg., paras. 65-71. The Council then adopted resolution 295 (1971) unanimously. The initial text envisaged the dispatch of a special representative. S C resolution 295 (1971), paras. 2 and 3.
27 S C (26), 1576th mtg., paras. 4 and 5.
28 S C (26), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1971, S/10299.
Chapter V. The Security Council

20. On 14 September 1971 the Special Mission established under resolution 295 (1971) submitted its report to the Council, which considered it at its 1586th and 1603rd meetings, held on 29 September and 30 November 1971. Several representatives emphasized the usefulness of such missions for fact-finding purposes and for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace. At the 1603rd meeting, the President of the Council read out the text of a consensus among its members taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Mission.

21. At its 1582nd meeting, on 25 September 1971, in connexion with the situation created by alleged illegal measures taken by Israel in Jerusalem designed to change the status and character of the Holy City, the Council adopted resolution 298 (1971), submitted by Somalia, under which the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council and using such instrumentality as he might choose, including a representative or a mission, to report to the Council within 60 days on the implementation of the resolution.

22. In a report dated 19 November 1971, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in the light of Israel’s failure to abide by the decision of the Security Council, he had been unable to fulfil his mandate under resolution 298 (1971).

23. At its 1621st meeting, on 21 December 1971, in connexion with the situation in the India/Pakistan sub-continent, the President of the Security Council introduced, and put to the vote, a draft resolution sponsored by Argentina, Burundi, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Somalia which had been agreed upon after intensive consultations with the parties concerned and which represented a compromise of numerous draft resolutions that had been submitted to the Council. The draft was adopted as resolution 307 (1971); it inter alia authorized the Secretary-General to appoint, if necessary, a special representative to lend his good offices for the solution of humanitarian problems and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed without delay on developments relating to the implementation of the resolution.

24. On 25 December 1971, the Secretary-General reported that he had appointed Mr. Vittorio Winspeare as his special representative and had asked him to proceed to the subcontinent immediately. On 17 January and 26 February 1972, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council two reports on the good offices mission of his representative in the India/Pakistan subcontinent. No further report was issued.

H. SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON COUNCIL MEETINGS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

25. At its 1625th meeting, on 11 January 1972, in connexion with the request of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital, the Security Council decided, without objection, to establish a Security Council Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters composed of all the members of the Security Council to study the question of the convening of Council meetings in an African capital in all its aspects and to endeavour to draft general guidelines which could be applied in all similar situations which might arise in the future in connexion with Article 28 (3) of the Charter.

26. The Committee submitted a report to the Council with specific recommendations and a draft resolution. It also notified the Council that it had agreed to have the chairmanship rotate on a monthly basis and to defer its decision to prepare general guidelines or similar situations that might arise in the future. At its 1626th meeting, on 19 January 1972, the Council adopted the recommendations of the Committee and the draft resolution submitted by the Committee on the African request as representing the consensus of the Council members.

27. In connexion with the request of Panama concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in Panama City, the Council, at its 1685th meeting, on 16 January 1973, asked the Committee to consider all aspects—technical, administrative, financial, legal, political and any other—of the necessary arrangements and to report to the Council not later than 26 January 1973.

28. Accordingly, the Committee submitted its second report including its recommendations and a draft resolution, which the Council, at its 1686th meeting, on 26 January 1973, adopted without objection as representing the consensus of the Council members.

29. The Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters continued to exist during the period under review without becoming active again.

1. MISSION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 309 (1972)

30. In the course of its meetings in Addis Ababa, the Security Council, in addressing itself to the situation in...
Namibia, adopted, at its 1638th meeting, on 4 February 1972, resolution 309 (1972), originally submitted by Argentina and revised after consultations, which inter alia invited the Secretary-General, in consultation and close co-operation with a group of the Security Council, composed of the representatives of Argentina, Somalia and Yugoslavia, to initiate as soon as possible contacts with all the parties concerned, with a view to establishing the necessary conditions so as to enable the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

31. Prior to the vote, a debate had taken place concerning the size of the group and the mode of selecting its members, which had been resolved by asking the President, following customary practice, to hold consultations with the members of the Council leading to an agreement on the composition of the group.32

32. In his report to the Council, dated 17 July 1972,33 the Secretary-General stated that he had carried out his mandate in close co-operation with the Security Council group for whose valuable assistance he expressed his deep appreciation. He gave an account of his contacts from Headquarters and of his visit to South Africa and Namibia between 6 and 10 March 1972. He recommended the continuation of the mission and the appointment of a representative to assist in the implementation of the Council mandate.

J. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 319 (1972)

33. The Council considered the Secretary-General's report at its 1656th and 1657th meetings. At its 1657th meeting, on 1 August 1972, the Council adopted resolution 319 (1972)34 which invited the Secretary-General, in consultation and close co-operation with the group of the Security Council, to continue his contacts with all parties concerned and approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to proceed, after necessary consultations, with the appointment of a representative to assist him in the discharge of his mandate.35

34. On 24 September 1972, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Alfred Martin Escher as his representative for Namibia.36 Following consultations in New York, the representative visited South Africa and Namibia from 8 October to 3 November 1972 and, after his return, reported to the Secretary-General both orally and in writing.37

35. On 15 November 1972, the Secretary-General submitted his report38 on the implementation of resolution 319 (1972). He informed the Security Council about the progress of his own talks with the parties, gave a detailed account of the activities of the representative and indicated the active role played by the group of the Security Council in the preparation and evaluation of the steps taken by the Secretary-General and his representative.

36. The Council considered the report during its 1678th through 1682nd meetings and, at the 1682nd meeting, on 6 December 1972, adopted resolution 323 (1972)39 whereby the Council invited the Secretary-General once again to continue his valuable efforts, in consultation and close co-operation with the group of the Security Council and, as appropriate, with the assistance of representatives. Under the same resolution it was also decided to fill the vacancies due to occur in the course of the partial renewal of the Council membership on 1 January 1973.40 In implementation of this decision the Council appointed, by consensus, following consultations, the representatives of Peru and Sudan to fill the vacancies that had resulted from the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina and Somalia.41

37. On 30 April 1973 the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the implementation of resolution 323 (1972).42 He pointed out that his continued efforts had not brought about those changes in the attitude of the Government of South Africa which were indispensable for a solution of the Namibia issue. The Secretary-General mentioned again the great value of the assistance rendered by the group of the Council and referred briefly to his representatives. He raised the question whether under the prevailing circumstances the efforts should be continued.

38. At its 1756th to 1758th meetings, on 10 and 11 December 1973, the Council took up the situation in Namibia and considered the report of the Secretary-General. At the 1758th meeting the Council adopted unanimously resolution 342 (1973).43 Under its paragraph 2, the Council decided to discontinue further efforts on the basis of resolution 309 (1972).

K. SPECIAL MISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 326 (1973)

39. At its 1691st meeting, on 2 February 1973, in connexion with the complaint by Zambia concerning acts of provocation against Zambia by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,44 the Security Council adopted resolution 326 (1973)45 under which it decided to dispatch immediately a special mission, consisting of four members of the Security Council to be appointed by the President of the Security Council after consultations with the members, to assess the situation in the area and requested the mission to report not later than 1 March 1973.46

40. At the same meeting, the Council adopted resolution 327 (1973)47 which specified that the mandate of the Special Mission, which was to be assisted by a team of six United Nations experts, would be to assess the needs of Zambia in maintaining alternative systems of road,

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31 The draft resolution (S/10376) was submitted at the 1598th mtg. of the Security Council on 20 October 1971, and was revised twice before adoption. The vote on the final draft (S/10376/Rev.2) was 14 votes to none; one permanent member did not participate in the vote. See S C (27), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1972, S/10846.
32 S C resolution 333 (1972), paras. 5 and 6.
34 S C (28), Suppl. for April-June, 1973, S/10921.
35 The draft resolution was sponsored by Argentina and was adopted, as modified orally, by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention; one permanent member did not participate in the vote. See S C (27), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1972, S/10846.
37 The original draft (S/10875) was sponsored by Guinea, Kenya, Sudan and Yugoslavia. The revised text (S/10875/Rev.1) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.
38 S C resolution 326 (1973), paras. 9 and 10.
39 The original draft resolution (S/10876) was also sponsored by Guinea, India, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Sudan and Yugoslavia. The revised text (S/10567/Rev.1) was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention.
rail, air and sea communications for the normal flow of traffic.  

41. On 5 February 1973 the President of the Council issued a note indicating that, as a result of consultations among Council members, the Special Mission to Zambia would be composed of the representatives of Austria, Indonesia, Peru and the Sudan.  

42. Following its visit to the United Kingdom, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya from 8 to 21 February 1973, the Special Mission submitted its report, including the report of the team of United Nations experts, on 5 March 1973.  

43. At its 1692nd to 1694th meetings, on 8 to 10 March 1973, the Council considered the report of the Special Mission and, at its 1694th meeting, adopted resolutions 328 and 329 (1973).  

44. At its 1748th meeting, on 23 October 1973, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Security Council adopted resolution 340 (1973) under which it requested the Secretary-General to take measures for immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between the forces of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt, using for this purpose the personnel of the United Nations then in the Middle East and, first of all, the personnel in Cairo.  

45. At its 1750th meeting, on 25 October 1973, the Security Council adopted resolution 340 (1973) which contained inter alia the following provisions:  

"Noting with concern from the Secretary-General's report that the United Nations military observers have not yet been enabled to place themselves on both sides of the cease-fire line,  

4. . . .  

2. Requests the Secretary-General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of United Nations military observers on both sides;  

3. Decides to set up immediately, under its authority, a United Nations Emergency Force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations except the permanent members of the Security Council, and requests the Secretary-General to report within 24 hours on the steps taken to this effect;  

46. The Council also decided to authorize the Secretary-General to appoint General Siilasvuo, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, as the interim Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force.  

47. At its 1752nd meeting, on 27 October 1973, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted under paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 340 (1973), and adopted resolution 341 (1973) which provided, under paragraph 2, that the Force should be established for an initial period of six months and that it should continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Security Council so decided.  

48. At the 1754th meeting, on 2 November 1973, the Council considered progress reports of the Secretary-General on the Force.  

49. At the 1755th meeting, on 12 November 1973, the Council accepted the proposal, submitted by the Secretary-General in a letter, to appoint General Siilasvuo as Force Commander and instructed the President of the Council to inform the Secretary-General accordingly.  

50. During the period under review, the United Nations Emergency Force was extended eight times by resolutions of the Security Council, following the Council's deliberations regarding the reports of the Secretary-General on the Force.  

Regarding paragraph 3 of resolution 340 (1973), a separate vote was taken on the principle of exclusion. The vote was 13 in favour to none, with 1 abstention, to retain the provision in the text of the resolution.  

* Several members expressed reservations about the exclusion of permanent members of the Council from contributing personnel to the Force, among them the USSR and France. The latter asked for a separate vote on the principle of exclusion.  

* The draft resolution (S/11054) was submitted by Australia and adopted by 14 votes to none, with one permanent member not participating.  

* S C resolution 357 (1974) and S C resolution 362 (1974), extending the Force for 6 months each, were adopted at the 1765th and 1799th meetings respectively, by votes of 13 in favour to none, with 2 members not participating. S C resolution 346 (1974) and S C resolution 368 (1975) and S C resolution 371 (1975), extending the Force for 3 months each, were adopted at the 1821st and 1833rd meetings respectively, by votes of 13 to none, with 2 members not participating. S C resolution 373 (1975), 396 (1976), 416 (1977), extending the Force for 1 year each, were adopted at the 1851st, 1964th and 2035th meetings respectively, by votes of 13 to none, with 2 members not participating. S C resolution 438 (1978) extending the Force for another 9 months, was adopted at the 2091st meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and with one permanent member not participating.  


S C (28), Suppl. for April-June, 1974, S/11248; ibid., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1974, S/11356; C (30), Suppl. for April-June, 1975, S/12217; C (31), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1975, S/11758; ibid., Suppl. for April-June, 1975, S/11849; C (31), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1975, S/12212; C (32), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1977, S/12416; C (32), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1979, S/12897. These reports of the Security Council were issued at the end of the period mandated by the Security Council resolutions. Changes in the post of Commander and in the deployment of contingents in the Force were brought to the attention of the Council and announced through exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council expressing the agreement of Members to the proposed appointments.
M. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL CONSENSUS OF 28 FEBRUARY 1974

51. At its 1764th meeting, on 28 February 1974, the Security Council adopted a consensus regarding the complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran. Under paragraph 5 of that consensus the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint as soon as possible a special representative to conduct an investigation of the events that had given rise to the complaint by Iraq and to report within three months.

52. In accordance with the decision of the Council, the Secretary-General, on 18 March 1974, appointed Ambassador Weckmann-Muñoz as his Special Representative, who visited Iraq and Iran from 3 to 25 April 1974 and submitted his report to the Secretary-General on 16 May 1974. On 20 May 1974, the Secretary-General reported in writing to the Security Council.

53. At its 1770th meeting, on 28 May 1974, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General and adopted resolution 348 (1974), whereby it took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and urged the parties to implement the agreement which they had reached through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

N. UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (UNDOF)

54. At the 1774th meeting, on 31 May 1974, following consideration of the situation in the Middle East, in particular the report of the Secretary-General concerning the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, the Security Council adopted resolution 350 (1974) which provided for the immediate establishment under its authority of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect, it also provided for an initial period of six months, subject to renewal by further resolution of the Security Council.

55. At the same meeting, the Council agreed to the proposals made by the Secretary-General on the initial composition of the Force and the appointment of General Brizeno Zevallos as interim Commander.

56. During the period under review, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force was extended nine times, each time for six months, by resolutions of the Security Council, following the Council's deliberations regarding the reports of the Secretary-General on the Force.

O. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 384 (1975)

57. At its 1869th meeting, on 22 December 1975, in connection with the situation in Timor, the Security Council adopted resolution 384 (1975) under which the Council requested the Secretary-General to send urgently a special representative to East Timor for the purpose of making an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in East Timor and of establishing contact with all parties in the Territory and all States concerned in order to ensure the implementation of the resolution.

58. On 12 March 1976, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council pursuant to resolution 384 (1975), in which he transmitted the report prepared by his Special Representative, Mr. Winspeare Guicciardi, whom he had appointed on 29 December 1975.

59. The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1908th to 1915th meetings held between 12 and 22 April 1976. It took note in particular of the account of the mission carried out by the Special Representative.

60. At its 1914th meeting, on 22 April 1976, the Security Council adopted resolution 389 (1976) by which it inter alia requested the Secretary-General to have his Special Representative continue his assignment and pursue consultations with the parties concerned.

61. In accordance with resolution 389 (1976), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council, on 22 June 1976, a report concerning the continuing assignment of his Special Representative and transmitted the second report on the contacts made by the Special Representative with the parties concerned.

P. MISSION TO BOTSWANA ESTABLISHED UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 403 (1977)


63. In a letter dated 7 December 1975 (S C (30), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1975, S/11899), the representative of Portugal called for an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation arising from the offensive action launched on that day by Indonesian forces against the Territory of Portuguese Timor.

64. The draft resolution (S/11915) was prepared as the result of consultations among the members of the Council which then adopted it unanimously as S C resolution 384 (1975).

65. S C resolution 384 (1975), para. 5.


67. The draft resolution (S/12056) was sponsored by Guyana and the United Republic of Tanzania. A Japanese amendment to paragraph 2 was put to the vote and failed to receive the required majority. The Council then adopted the draft by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and one member not participating.

68. S C resolution 389 (1976), para. 3.

69. S C (31), Suppl. for April-June, 1976, S/12106. During the period under review, there were no further reports regarding the activities of the Special Representative.

70. See S C (31), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1976, S/12262, for the letter dated 22 December 1976 from Botswana to the President of the Security Council concerning violations of its territorial sovereignty by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.
(1977) under which it inter alia accepted the invitation of the Government of Botswana to dispatch a mission to assess the needs of Botswana in carrying out its development projects and requested the Secretary-General to organize assistance for Botswana and to report to the Council.\(^\text{106}\)

63. By a note dated 28 March 1977,\(^\text{108}\) the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the Mission to Botswana in accordance with resolution 403 (1977). The Security Council considered the report at its 2006th and 2008th meetings on 24 May to 25 May 1977. At the 2008th meeting, the Council adopted resolution 406 (1977)\(^\text{109}\) whereby it took note with satisfaction of the report of the Mission to Botswana and endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the Mission.\(^\text{110}\)

64. In a note dated 26 October 1977,\(^\text{111}\) the Secretary-General, in pursuance of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 406 (1977), transmitted the report of the review mission which he had sent to Botswana in September 1977. No further developments occurred during the period under review.

### Q. SPECIAL MISSION TO BENIN ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 404 (1977)

65. At its 1987th meeting, on 8 February 1977, in connexion with the complaint by Benin,\(^\text{112}\) the Security Council adopted resolution 404 (1977)\(^\text{113}\) by which it decided to send a Special Mission composed of three members of the Security Council to Benin in order to investigate the events of 16 January 1977 in Cotonou and to appoint the members of the Special Mission after consultations between the President and the members of the Council.\(^\text{114}\)

66. In a note issued on 10 February 1977,\(^\text{115}\) the President of the Council announced that the Special Mission would be composed of India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama, with Panama serving as Chairman.


68. The Security Council considered the report of the Special Mission at its 2000th to 2005th meetings on 6 to 14 April 1977. At the 2005th meeting, on 14 April 1977, the Council adopted resolution 405 (1977),\(^\text{117}\) under which it took note of the report of the Special Mission and expressed its appreciation for the work accomplished.\(^\text{118}\)

69. The Security Council resumed consideration of the complaint of Benin\(^\text{119}\) at its 2047th to 2049th meetings on 22 to 24 November 1977 and adopted resolution 419 (1977)\(^\text{120}\) under which it reaffirmed its resolution 405 (1977), in particular the report of the Special Mission.\(^\text{121}\)

The Council took no further action during the period under review.

### R. MISSION TO LESOTHO

70. In its resolution 402 (1976)\(^\text{122}\) the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to organize assistance to the Kingdom of Lesotho in its efforts to overcome the adverse consequences of its refusal to recognize the so-called independence of Transkei.\(^\text{123}\) By a note dated 30 March 1977,\(^\text{124}\) the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council the report of the Mission appointed by him pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 402 (1976).

71. The Security Council considered the report, when it resumed the discussion of the complaint by Lesotho at its 2007th and 2009th meetings on 24 and 25 May 1977. At the 2009th meeting, the Security Council adopted resolution 407 (1977)\(^\text{125}\) whereby it expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having sent the Special Mission to Lesotho, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Special Mission, and endorsed its assessment and recommendations.\(^\text{126}\)

### S. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 415 (1977)

72. At the 2034th meeting on 29 September 1977, in connexion with the situation in Southern Rhodesia,\(^\text{127}\)

\(^\text{106}\) The draft resolution (S/12260) was sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Romania, and Venezuela and adopted without change by a vote of 13 to none, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 403 (1977).

\(^\text{107}\) S/12276 was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela and adopted without change by a vote of 13 to none, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 403 (1977).

\(^\text{108}\) S/12322 was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius; it was subsequently revised (S/12454/Rev.1) and adopted without a vote as S/12454 (1977).

\(^\text{109}\) S/12307 was adopted by consensus without a vote.

\(^\text{110}\) S/12322/Rev.1 was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius and Panama and, as a result of consultations, adopted by consensus without a vote as S/12454 (1977).

\(^\text{111}\) S/12307 was adopted by consensus without a vote.

\(^\text{112}\) S/12322/Rev.1 was sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania, and adopted unanimously, without a vote, as S/12322 (1977).

\(^\text{113}\) S/12277 was adopted by consensus without a vote.

\(^\text{114}\) S/12454 was sponsored by Benin, Libya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius; it was subsequently revised (S/12454/Rev.1) and adopted without a vote as S/12454 (1977).

\(^\text{115}\) S/12278, for the letter dated 26 January 1977 from the representative of Benin who, in accordance with Article 12 of the Charter, requested the President of the Council to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the cowardly and barbarous aggression committed by imperialists and their mercenaries on 16 January 1977 in Cotonou.

\(^\text{116}\) S/12307 was adopted by consensus without a vote.

\(^\text{117}\) See S/12278, for the letter dated 26 January 1977 from the representative of Benin who, in accordance with Article 12 of the Charter, requested the President of the Council to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the cowardly and barbarous aggression committed by imperialists and their mercenaries on 16 January 1977 in Cotonou against the People's Republic of Benin.

\(^\text{118}\) The draft resolution (S/12276) was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Panama and endorsed without a vote as S/12276 (1977).


\(^\text{120}\) S/12322/Rev.1 was sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania, and adopted unanimously, without a vote, as S/12322 (1977).

\(^\text{121}\) S/12421 was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius; it was subsequently revised (S/12454/Rev.1) and adopted without a vote as S/12454 (1977).

\(^\text{122}\) S/12276 was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Mauritius; it was subsequently revised (S/12454/Rev.1) and adopted without a vote as S/12454 (1977).

\(^\text{123}\) S/12454 was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius and Panama and adopted without change unanimously, without a vote, as S/12454 (1977).

\(^\text{124}\) S/12277 was adopted by consensus without a vote.

\(^\text{125}\) S/12454 (1977), para. 1.

\(^\text{126}\) S/12277 was adopted by consensus without a vote.

\(^\text{127}\) S/12307 was adopted by consensus without a vote.

\(^{121}\) The draft resolution (S/12335) was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, and Venezuela and adopted without change unanimously, without a vote, as S/12335 (1977).

\(^{122}\) S/12421 was sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania, and adopted unanimously, without a vote, as S/12322 (1977).

\(^{123}\) The choice of means was left to the discretion of the Secretary-General.

\(^{124}\) S/12277 was adopted by consensus without a vote.

\(^{125}\) S/12454 (1977), paras. 2-4.

\(^{126}\) S/12454 (1977), para. 1.
the Security Council adopted resolution 415 (1977), under which it requested the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the members of the Security Council, a representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties concerning the military and associated arrangements that were considered necessary to effect the transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia; it further requested the Secretary-General to report on these discussions to the Council and called upon the parties to co-operate with the representative of the Secretary-General.

73. Subsequently, the President of the Council issued a note, dated 4 October 1977, indicating that the Council had agreed to the appointment of Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand as the representative of the Secretary-General under resolution 415 (1977). The Secretary-General informed the Council about his representative’s participation in discussions between the Government of the United Kingdom and all the parties concerned in his report dated 1 May 1978 on the implementation of resolution 423 (1978).

74. At its 2052nd meeting, on 9 December 1977, in connection with the question of South Africa, the Security Council adopted resolution 421 (1977), according to which the Council decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to examine the report on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977); (b) to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa; (c) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the implementation of resolution 418 (1977).


76. At its 2074th meeting, on 19 March 1978, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Security Council adopted resolution 425 (1978), under which it decided to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for Southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States.

77. At the 2075th meeting, also on 19 March 1978, the Security Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) and adopted resolution 426 (1978) under which the Council decided that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) should be established for an initial period of six months, and that it should continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Security Council so decided.

78. In a progress report the Secretary-General stated that he had appointed Major-General E. A. Erskine, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, to be Interim Commander of UNIFIL and gave detailed information about the transfer of various contingents from UNDOF and UNEF to UNIFIL and the provision of additional contingents from France, Nepal and Norway. In further progress reports the Secretary-General informed the Council about new developments relating to the ongoing effort to strengthen the Force and to recurrent difficulties interfering with the Force and endangering the lives of the troops serving in it.

79. In a letter dated 1 May 1978, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he felt it necessary to increase the strength of UNIFIL from 4,000 to 6,000 in light of the difficult assignment of the Force. At its 2076th meeting, on 3 May 1978, the Security Council, in its resolution 427 (1978), approved the requested increase of the Force, deplored the attacks on UNIFIL and demanded full respect for it from all parties in Lebanon.

80. On 13 September 1978, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 19 March to 13 September 1978. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 September 1978,
the Secretary-General recommended that it be extended for a further six-month period. 

81. At the 2085th meeting, on 18 September 1978, the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General and adopted resolution 434 (1978) under which the Council decided to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of four months, until 19 January 1979, and requested the Secretary-General to report twice, after two months and at the end of the four-month period respectively. 

82. In accordance with resolution 434 (1978), the Secretary-General, on 18 November 1978, submitted an interim report on UNIFIL, in which he could report some progress towards greater stability. The Security Council took note of this report at its 2106th meeting on 8 December 1978. 

83. The Secretary-General submitted a report dated 12 January 1979 giving an account of the activities of the Force since 14 September 1978. 

V. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR NAMIBIA 

84. At its 2082nd meeting, on 27 July 1978, in connection with the situation in Namibia, the Security Council adopted resolution 431 (1978) which contained a request to the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Namibia in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. 

85. Regarding this request, the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 29 August 1978 to the Council, in which he stated that he had appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, his Special Representative for Namibia. He also set out, based on the findings of the Special Representative during a survey mission to Namibia, his proposals for a settlement, consisting of general guidelines for the establishment and functioning of a United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in the Territory and additional specific suggestions. 

W. UNITED NATIONS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE GROUP (UNTAG) 

86. The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 2087th and 2088th meetings on 29 and 30 September 1978. At the 2087th meeting, the Council adopted resolution 435 (1978), under which it decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Transition Assistance Group for a period of up to 12 months in order to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to carry out the mandate conferred upon him by the Security Council, namely to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. 

87. In accordance with resolution 435, paragraph 7, the Secretary-General submitted on 21 October 1978 a report on measures that had been taken to implement that resolution and the further consultations he had initiated. 

88. The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 2092nd and 2094th to 2098th meetings on 31 October to 13 November 1978 and adopted resolution 439 (1978) under which it demanded once again that South Africa co-operate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General. 

89. During the remainder of the period under review, the Secretary-General continued his efforts to implement, with the assistance of his Special Representative, the Council's decisions under resolutions 431 and 435 (1978) and reported accordingly. 

X. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS WHICH CONTINUED TO EXIST 

90. The following subsidiary organs, which had been established prior to 1970, continued to exist during part or all of the period under review: two standing committees of the Security Council, namely, the Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members, and the following ad hoc bodies: the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO); the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP); the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP); the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Middle East, and the Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting. 

91. The Committee of Experts did not meet during the period under review. In 1971 the Security Council reactivated its Committee on the Admission of New Members and subsequently referred to it, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, the applications for membership in the United Nations.

92. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine continued to function throughout the period under review. Following a request by Lebanon for an increase of the number of United Nations observers in the Israel-Lebanon sector, 185 the Security Council, by the consensus of its members on 19 April 1972, acceded to the request and requested the Secretary-General to implement the decision. 186

93. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan continued to function throughout the period under review. No report was issued.

94. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus continued in existence during the period under review. Its mandate was extended several times during the period. 187 In his periodic and special reports on the United Nations operation in Cyprus 188 the Secretary-General kept the Council informed about the role of his Special Representative in the ongoing intercommunal talks and in the exercise of his good offices. These were temporarily interrupted by the grave crisis that began on 15 July 1974 but were resumed on 26 August 1974 in the presence of the Secretary-General and the Special Representative. Throughout the review, the Secretary-General saw no opportunity for a resumption of the mediation function under paragraph 7 of resolution 186 (1964), owing primarily to the widely different and firmly held views of the three Governments most directly concerned.

95. The Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia continued to be very active throughout the period under review.

96. In connexion with the implementation of resolution 253 (1968), the President of the Security Council circulated a note, dated 10 April 1970, 189 stating that, after consultations, it had been agreed that the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) would be composed of France, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom and United States. On 30 September 1970, the President issued another note 190 indicating agreement that the Committee, as of 1 October 1970, would be composed of all the members of the Council and that the Chairmanship of the Committee would rotate every month in the English alphabetical order according to the Presidency of the Security Council.

97. Regarding the composition of the Committee and its mode of functioning, the President of the Security Council issued a note dated 29 March 1972, 191 indicating that, after consultations, it had been decided that the system of rotating chairmanships had been replaced by a one-year-term chairmanship and that the Committee would, in addition, elect two Vice-Chairmen.

98. At the 1535th meeting, on 18 May 1970, in connexion with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, the Security Council adopted resolution 277 (1970) 192 in which it entrusted to the Committee the responsibility of: (a) examining such reports on the implementation of the resolution as would be submitted by the Secretary-General; (b) seeking from Member States further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution as it might consider necessary steps for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council; and (c) studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and making recommendations to the Council. 193

99. At its 1645th meeting, on 28 February 1972, the Security Council adopted resolution 314 (1972) by which it inter alia requested the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) to consider ways and means by which the implementation of sanctions might be ensured and to submit to the Council, not later than 15 April 1972, a report containing...
recommendations in this respect, including any suggestions which the Committee might wish to make concerning its terms of reference and any other measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work. 194

100. Accordingly, the Committee submitted a special report 195 which contained, in its part III, the recommendations accepted by all members, 196 whereas its part IV presented and contested proposals and the positions taken by various members for and against those suggestions. The African members of the Committee suggested that the Council should take a number of specific measures, 197 while the delegations of Belgium, France, Italy and the United States did not agree to these proposals, objecting to the procedure and competence of the Committee in matters reserved exclusively to the Security Council. 198 This disagreement was also reflected in the 1634th meeting, on 28 July 1972, when the Council considered the special report of the Committee. 199

101. During the period under review the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) submitted its third to eleventh reports covering its work from 12 June 1969 to 15 December 1978. 200 The Committee also issued a number of interim and special reports during that time. 201

102. With regard to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Middle East appointed pursuant to Security Council resolution 238 (1968), the Secretary-General, in a report dated 30 November 1971, 202 gave a comprehensive account of the activities of the Special Representative. The Secretary-General indicated that the talks under the auspices of the Special Representative had lapsed and that the Special Representative had found no possibility for actively resuming his mission.

103. Under its resolution 331 (1973) 203 the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report about the efforts undertaken by the Special Representative in the Middle East since 1967 and to invite the Special Representative to be present in the Council during its examination of the situation in the Middle East. The Council examined the situation in the Middle East during its 1717th to 1726th and 1733rd to 1735th meetings and considered the report of the Secretary-General. 204 A draft resolution which would have requested the Secretary-General and the Special Representative to resume the efforts for a peaceful solution and would have assured them of full support in the discharge of their responsibilities, failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. 205

104. The Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting continued in existence throughout the period under review. In an interim report submitted on 15 June 1970, 206 the Committee gave an account of its work at meetings held between 12 September 1969 and 10 June 1970. It stated that inasmuch as a number of its members had not yet made their statements on the substantive aspects of the question, the Committee was not in a position to formulate specific recommendations and to submit them to the Council. The report concluded by stating that the Committee would continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference and submit a further report at a later stage.

Y. OTHER BODIES REPORTING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

105. None of the subsidiary organs established by the Security Council was requested to report to any other United Nations organ, but three organs established by the General Assembly continued to maintain a special relationship with the Security Council involving reports and other communications to the Council as well as occasional participation in relevant meetings of the Council. 207

106. During the period under review, the General Assembly, by its resolution 3376 (XXX) concerning the question of Palestine, 208 established a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.
ple which was requested to submit its report through the Secretary-General to the Security Council; the resolution further requested the Council to consider, as soon as possible after June 1976, the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and instructed the Committee to prepare an additional report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session regarding the Security Council’s actions. In resolutions adopted at the thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Committee and urged the Security Council to adopt measures to implement the recommendations submitted by the Committee. On a few occasions the Chairman of the Committee addressed the President of the Security Council directly by letter requesting the Council to take up the issues relating to the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

209 Ibid., paras. 3-10.
