

Chapter V

**SUBSIDIARY ORGANS ESTABLISHED BY OR IN PURSUANCE OF SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS**

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTORY NOTE	75
Part I. CONFERENCES ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL	
Note	75
A. Not involving, to facilitate their work, meetings at places away from the seat of the Organization	
B. Not involving, to facilitate their work, meetings at places away from the seat of the Organization	78
Part II. COMPARISON OF PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS	

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The material included in this chapter covers procedures the establishment of, subsidiary organs deemed necessary for the performance of its functions related to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Part I, "Occasions on which subsidiary organs of the Security Council have been established or proposed", includes one case history in which the Council authorized the Secretary-General to set up a subsidiary organ (Case 1), and another in which the Council itself, acting under rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, established the subsidiary organ (Case 4).

Part I also includes two instances (Cases 2 and 3) concerning formal proposals to establish subsidiary organs not put to the vote.

With respect to the case in which a subsidiary organ has been set up by the Secretary-General pursuant to

a Security Council resolution, no implication is intended

Part II of this chapter contains no entries, as there were no instances, during the period under review, of consideration by the Council of procedures in relation to subsidiary organs.

ARTICLE 29 OF THE CHARTER

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

PART 28 OF THE PROVISIONAL RULES

"The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question."

Part I

OCCASIONS ON WHICH SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED OR PROPOSED

NOTE

Of the subsidiary organs established in connexion with the Security Council's discharge of responsibilities for

(1) requested the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to the Middle East to monitor military activities, in order to promote peaceful settlement and (2) established a Committee to survey the implementation of the Council resolutions in connexion

United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan (UNTRISG) continued in existence during the period under

President (Ethiopia) read a consensus of the Council members

The Council also requested³ the Secretary-General to dispatch a Special Representative to the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel, as a result of the

Secretary-General reported on 11 July 1967 (S/8053, *OR*, 22nd yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1967*, pp. 77-78) that both Member States had accepted the proposal to station United Nations military observers in the Suez Canal zone. He also reported that he was

of revised estimates, that the observation in that area would have

should be adopted. Details were later submitted in his report to the Council dated 31 October 1967 (S/8053/Add.3, *OR*, 22nd yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1967*, pp. 76-79). On 8 December 1967, the President of the Council (Nigeria) circulated a statement reflecting the views of the Council members recognizing the necessity of the enlargement by the Secretary-General of the number of observers and means of transportation.

¹ Case 1.

² Case 4.

³ Resolution 259 (1968).

S/8053, *OR*, 22nd yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1967*, pp. 74-77.

review, while the mandate of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has been extended several times throughout the period.⁸

A. INVOLVING, TO FACILITATE THEIR WORK, MEETINGS AT PLACES AWAY FROM THE SEAT OF THE ORGANIZATION

provided for in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Secretary-General reported to the Council⁷ on 10 March 1966, that, after the resignation of Mr. Galo Plaza as United Nations

CASE 1

Special Representative in the Middle East

directly concerned.⁸ In subsequent reports,⁹ the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of the mandate, remained a resumption of the mediation function, remained

in connexion with the situation in the Middle East (11), the representative of the United Kingdom introduced a draft

of the Standing Committees of the Security Council, neither the Committee of Experts nor the Committee on Admission of New Members has been convened during the period under review.¹⁰

in order to request the Secretary-General "to designate a

establish and maintain contacts with the States concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to

with the provisions and principles in this resolution".

In submitting the proposed text to the Council, the

resolution 220 (1966)); at its 1286th meeting on 16 June 1966 (for a period of six months ending 26 December 1966); at its

ative should be free to decide himself the exact means and methods by which he pursues his endeavours in

period of six months ending 26 June 1967, resolution 231 (1966)); at its 1362nd meeting on 19 June 1967 (for a further period of six months ending 26 December 1967, resolution 238 (1967)); at its

agreement and to assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted and final settlement".

ending 26 June 1968, resolution 247 (1968)); at its 1432nd meeting on 18 June 1968 (for a further period ending 15 December 1968)

of the Council.

1968 (O.R. 22nd yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1967, p. 266; S/8446, O.R., 23rd yr., Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1968, p. 217; S/8622, O.R., 23rd yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1968, p. 136.

The Secretary-General reported on 17 November 1967

clear situation affecting the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, see Chapter I, part IV, p. 16. For texts of relevant statements, see: 1275th meeting: Greece para. 125; Japan para. 66; Netherlands para. 73; Soviet Union para. 77; United Kingdom para. 80.

in the Middle East. He also reported that he had, on the same date, addressed identical notes to the Governments

⁷ S/1191, O.R., 21st yr., Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1966, p. 229.

⁸ See also *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, 1966, p. 217.

⁹ S/1191, O.R., 21st yr., Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1966, p. 229.

for Jarring, and expressing the hope that each of the Governments concerned would extend to him its full cooperation and afford him all facilities necessary for the effective discharge of his important mission.¹⁵

O.R., 22nd yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1967, p. 266; S/8446, O.R., 23rd yr., Suppl. for Jan.-Mar. 1968, p. 217; S/8622, O.R., 23rd yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1968, p. 136.

after the Council had unanimously adopted resolution 230 (1968) condemning a further violation of the cease-fire

¹⁰ In his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 13 December 1967 (S/8296), the permanent representative of the United States made reference to the problem of the "micro States"

¹¹ S/8247, same text as resolution 242 (1967).

¹² 1379th meeting (PV), p. 11.

report to the Security Council on 22 December 1967 (S/8309, O.R., 22nd yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1967, p. 326), the

¹⁵ In a report to the Security Council on 22 December 1967 (S/8309, O.R., 22nd yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1967, p. 326), the Secretary-General reported that he had visited the Governments of the States concerned

expressed the hope that the Council would, at an early date,

visited the Governments of the States concerned to fulfil his

report to the Security Council on 17 January 1968 (S/8309/Add.1)

by the Secretary-General on 17 January 1968 (S/8309/Add.1)

in the Middle East, the President (Brazil) took note¹⁶ of the widespread support expressed during the discussion for the efforts of the Special Representative on Cyprus...
Council adopted 17 resolution 258 (1968) reaffirming its the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to the Middle East...
parties to extend to him their fullest co-operation in the

the Secretary-General of the United Nations "to appoint and despatch immediately to Prague a Special Representative...
The representative of the USSR raised objections on in the affairs of Czechoslovakia, and the common cause of the countries of the socialist community.¹⁷
The representative of Canada explained that in the

CASE 2

At the 1298th meeting on 10 August 1966, in connexion with the complaint by the United Kingdom concerning an alleged attack by aircraft on the territory of the Federation of South Arabia, the representative of New Zealand Council would decide "to request the Secretary-General to establish the facts relating to the incident referred to in the letter dated 2 August 1966 from the deputy permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the Council as soon as possible

proposal before the Council was essentially a humanitarian could do in the prevailing circumstances.
The representative of France stated that there was a deep concern in international opinion shared by the Governments at the announcement of the arrest, by foreign military forces, of several leaders of Czechoslovakia. The draft resolution of which he was a co-authorian aspect did not need to be emphasized, and was justified by a situation to which the Council could not

to assist the parties in bringing about peaceful conditions...
At the 1300th meeting on 16 August 1966, the President (Uganda) reported that as a result of consultation among Council members, a consensus had been agreed to, the text of which he read before the Council. It included good offices in an endeavour to settle the outstanding question in agreement with the parties concerned".

In the view of the representative of Denmark, it was absolutely essential at that stage for the Council to act...
successful, the mission called for in the draft resolution would require the widest possible, if not the unanimous support of the members of the Council.
The representative of the United States considered that the adoption of the draft resolution would be the way in which the Council, in exercise of its responsibility, could ensure the security and welfare of the detained leaders of the Czechoslovak Government.²⁰

the President of the Council.
In connexion with the Situation in Czechoslovakia, the representative of Canada submitted a draft resolution,²¹ jointly sponsored with Brazil, Denmark, France, Paraguay, Senegal, the United Kingdom and the United States

The representative of the United Kingdom reiterated his appeal to the representative of the USSR to give an...
lution before the Council was to get an answer to those...
The representative of Pakistan observed that the draft resolution had originated in the humanitarian concern of the eight Powers that had sponsored it. Some comments that proposal. However, in view of reports that Czechoslovakia

¹⁶ 1440th meeting (PV), p. 7.

¹⁷ 1298th meeting: Japan, para. 28.

¹⁸ *Discussions of the Security Council, 1966*, p. 12.

¹⁹ 1300th meeting, para. 10.

²⁰ 1444th meeting (PV), pp. 23-25.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 31.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 36.

slovak leaders were participating in the negotiations in Moscow, it was not necessary to do so at the time.³¹

The 1445th meeting was adjourned. Further meetings were held on the item.³²

B. NOT INVOLVING, TO FACILITATE THEIR WORK,

Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968

with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, the President announced that he had prepared a joint draft resolution the text of which, he stated, was as follows:

At the same meeting, the Council adopted³⁴ unanimously the joint draft resolution which included the following paragraph:

"20. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a committee of the Security Council to under-

observations:

"(a) To examine such reports on the implementation

"(b) To seek from any States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies such further information regarding the trade of that State (including

exempted from the prohibition contained in operative paragraph 3 (d) above) or regarding any activities by any nationals of that State or in its territories that may constitute an evasion of the measures decided upon in

the establishment of the committee promptly. There being no objection, it was so decided.

announced that after extensive consultations it had established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 a committee of the following

United Kingdom and United States.³⁵ It had also been decided that the representative of India should be the chairman of the Committee for three months up to 31 December 1968.³⁶

**2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established

The resolution referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), was resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968.

³¹ 1428th meeting (PV), p. 76.

yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1968*, pp. 181-295).

³² On 27 January 1969 (S/8697/Add. 1) the President of the

³¹ 1445th meeting (PV), p. 116.

³² 1445th meeting (PV), p. 116.

Part II

**CONSIDERATION OF PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO SUBSIDIARY ORGANS