

Chapter V

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS ESTABLISHED BY OR IN PURSUANCE OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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 five instances (Cases 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9) in which the Council itself decided that a subsidiary organ be established.

During the period covered by this Supplement there has been one instance (Case 6) in which a subsidiary organ was proposed but not established.

With regard to the case in which a subsidiary organ

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 to be followed in the establishment of subsidiary organs.

ARTICLE 29 OF THE CHARTER

"The Security Council may establish such sub-

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

Part I

NOTE

During the period under review, the Security Council: (i) established, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules or procedure, an *ad hoc* sub-com-

the Council concerning Namibia could be effectively implemented;¹ (ii) decided to send a special mission to the Republic of Guinea to report on the situation created by armed attacks alleged to have been committed by Portuguese forces against the territory of

out an inquiry and to examine the situation along the border between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal;³ (iv) decided, in connexion with a complaint by Guinea that Portugal was preparing military aggression against it, to send a special mission to Guinea to consult with the Guinean authorities and to report on the situation;⁴

tantly as he might choose, including a representative of a mission, to report to the Council, as appropriate on

the implementation of resolution 298 (1971) concerning the measures and actions by Israel designed to change the status of Jerusalem;⁵ (vi) authorized the Secretary-General to appoint, if necessary, a special representative to lead his good offices for the resolution in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.

Of the subsidiary organs established in connexion with the Security Council's discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, the United Nations Military Observers Group

out the period.

With regard to the mediation functions in Cyprus as provided for in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Secretary-General had reported⁶ to the Council that his efforts

¹ Case 7, resolution 276 (1970).

² Case 1, resolution 289 (1970).

³ Case 2, resolution 294 (1971).

⁴ Case 3, resolution 295 (1971).

⁵ Case 4, resolution 298 (1971).

⁶ Case 5, resolution 307 (1971).

resolutions of the Security Council: resolution 266 (1969); resolution 274 (1969); resolution 281 (1970); resolution 291 (1970); resolution 293 (1971); resolution 305 (1971).

⁸ S/7191, OR, 21st yr., Suppl. for Jan.-March 1966, p. 229.

differing and firmly held views on the matter by the three Governments most directly concerned.⁹ In subsequent reports within the period considered, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the situation regarding a resumption of the mediation functions remained unchanged.¹⁰

With regard to the Special Representative in the

report¹¹ dated 30 November 1971, 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

found no possibility for actively resuming his mission.

With regard to subsidiary organs of the Security Council already established, the Council modified the composition of the Committee established in pursuance

of its terms of reference.¹² The Council also reactivated the Committee on Admission of New Mem-

This question concerned the proposal of the United States for the "creation of a category of associate membership".¹⁸

It should be noted that during the period under review the representatives of the four permanent members of the Council—France, the USSR, the United

Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 in all its parts. The other members of the Council were regularly informed about these consultations by the presiding member of these consultative meetings. Throughout this period the members of the Council on numerous occasions declared their support for these consultations, emphasized

and frequently asked that the Council conduct its own meetings in a manner supportive of the efforts of the four permanent members.¹⁹

Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council

⁹ See reports of the Secretary-General mentioned in footnote 7.

¹⁰ S/10403, *OR*, 26th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1971*, p. 54.

¹¹ See Case 8.

¹² 1565th and 1566th meetings.

¹³ 1565th and 1566th meetings.

¹⁴ 1565th and 1566th meetings.

¹⁵ 1565th and 1566th meetings.

¹⁶ 1565th and 1566th meetings.

¹⁷ 1565th and 1566th meetings.

¹⁸ See Case 9.

¹⁹ See Case 9.

²⁰ See Case 9.

²¹ See Case 9.

²² See Case 9.

²³ See Case 9.

²⁴ See Case 9.

²⁵ See Case 9.

²⁶ See Case 9.

²⁷ See Case 9.

²⁸ See Case 9.

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

1. Subsidiary organs established

CASE 1

Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea

At the 1558th meeting on 22 November 1970, the Security Council, in connexion with the complaint by Guinea of the same date²⁰ that the territory of Guinea

capital, unanimously adopted a resolution²¹ originally sponsored by Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia by which it decided:

"3. . . to send a special mission to the Republic of Guinea to report on the situation immediately.

"4. . . that the special mission be formed after consultation between the President of the Council

the method of selecting its members.

of representatives of Governments, his delegation would accept that procedure, although it initially wanted to suggest that the Council ask the Secretary-General to send a representative to that area. His delegation held, however, that the composition of the proposed mission should be determined through consultation among all

"[The Security Council] *Decides* that this special mission be formed after consultation."

The representative of Burundi said that his delegation, as a sponsor of the draft resolution, held that the consultations between the President of the Council and the Secretary-General required also consultations

who were reluctant to support paragraph 4 would realize that this provision did not exclude consultations with the Council members, and would therefore support it.

proposal of the five African-Asian delegations was fully

meeting: Lebanon, para. 36; 1511th meeting: Tunisia, paras. 46-47; United States, para. 74; 1540th meeting: Zambia, paras. 5-6; Nepal, paras. 55-56; USSR, paras. 106, 108, 111, 120;

1541st meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1542nd meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1543rd meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1544th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1545th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1546th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1547th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1548th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1549th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1550th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1551st meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1552nd meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1553rd meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1554th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1555th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

1556th meeting: Colombia, paras. 11-14; Spain, paras. 26-31;

Colombia, para. 82; Hungary (President), para. 135; 1470th meeting: Jordan, paras. 27-29; Paraguay, paras. 42-44; Saudi Arabia, paras. 98-103; 1472nd meeting: Pakistan, paras. 11, 19; Jordan, paras. 62-64; 1473rd meeting: France, para. 17; 1484th meeting: Morocco, paras. 48-49; Finland, para. 100; Lebanon, para. 137; Paraguay, para. 198; 1485th meeting: Pakistan, paras. 175, 184; 1500th meeting: United States, para. 6; 1501st

OR, 24th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1969*, p. 95; S/10070, Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Special Representative to the Middle East, *OR*, 26th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1971*, pp. 18-23, para. 32.

²⁰ S/9987, *OR*, 25th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1970*, p. 51. See also chapter VIII, part II, p. 146 and chapter X, Case 1.

²¹ Resolution 289 (1970).

compatible with the Charter, that in the critical situation and the Secretary-General to send to the spot as a

President of the Council and the Secretary-General and enable them to discharge their responsibilities without delay.

out an inquiry into the facts of which the Council has been informed, to examine the situation along the border between Guinea (Bissau) and Senegal

tant and he therefore submitted his proposal as an amendment to paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. The amendment received 3 votes in favour, none against, with 12 abstentions and was not adopted.

in this region." This proposal was adopted at the request of the representative of the United States, was adopted unanimously. The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by 12 votes with 2 abstentions as resolution 294 (1971).²⁷

Following the unanimous adoption of the draft resolution, while several representatives expressed their support, the representative of Burundi concerning the implementation of paragraph 4, which enabled them to support the resolution.

The President of the Security Council and the Special Mission of the Security Council would be composed of representatives of Nicaragua (Chairman), Belgium, Burundi, Japan, Poland and the Syrian Arab

Composition

In a report²³ submitted jointly to the Security Council and the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 289 (1970), and following consultations between themselves and between the President and the members of the Council, it had been decided that the Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea would be composed of Nepal (Chairman), Colombia, Finland, Poland and Zambia. The report further stated that the Mission would be accompanied by a staff member from the Secretariat and that it would leave for Guinea that same night.

In response to a request by the Chairman of the Special Mission to the Governments of Portugal and Senegal to extend to the Mission all needed facilities, the Government of Portugal, in a letter dated 24 July 1970, stated that the Government of Portugal had been unjustifiably condemned by the Security Council without any evidence having been advanced in support of Senegal's charges, it could not collaborate with the Mission, as to do so would presuppose an acceptance of a condemnation that it had repudiated.

Termination

The report of the Special Mission²⁴ submitted on 3 December 1970 was included in the agenda of the Security Council and was considered together with the complaint by Guinea at five further meetings (1559th to 1563rd, 4-8 December 1970). At its 1563rd meeting on 8 December, the Security Council adopted by 11 votes to none with 4 abstentions resolution 290 (1970) which terminated the Security Council's involvement in

On 16 September, the Special Mission submitted its 1599th to 1601st meetings held between 29 September and 24 November, the Council considered the report of the Special Mission.

At the 1586th meeting on 29 September, the representative of Nicaragua, as Chairman of the Special Mission, introduced the report and said that the Special

CASE 2

Special Mission of the Security Council established in accordance with resolution 294 (1971) of 15 July 1971

Establishment and terms of reference

At the 1572nd meeting, on 15 July 1971, in connexion with the complaint by Senegal of 6 July 1970²⁵ concerning alleged violations of Senegal's territorial integrity by Portuguese regular armed forces based in Guinea-Bissau, the representatives of Burundi, Japan, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria submitted a draft resolution (S/10266) under which the Security Council would, *inter alia*,

or those appointed by the Council, because it was the first to which the Council had given authority to make recommendations necessary to ensure peace and security in the region. He thanked the Senegalese authorities for their co-operation and expressed regret that the Mission had not been invited by the Government of Portugal to visit Guinea (Bissau).

The representative of the USSR stated with satisfaction that the Council had reinstated the practice of sending highly authoritative missions composed of members of the Council to carry out investigations on the spot and that this marked a return to the working methods envisaged for the Council in the Charter and in the Council's rules of procedure. He hoped that the Council would continue the practice, as it would expand the role of the Council in strengthening international security and help to solve problems of peace-keeping.

The representative of France agreed that the practice was an extremely useful one that could benefit the United Nations and enhance the practice of the Security Council.

"4. Request the President of the Security Council

²² For the votes on the amendment and on the draft resolution, see: 1558th meeting, paras. 100-101. For relevant statements, see: *ibid.*, United States, paras. 84-86, 91-92, 102; Burundi, para. 87-88; USSR, paras. 90, 92, 96; United Kingdom, para. 104; Finland, para. 110.

²⁷ 1572nd meeting, paras. 84-85. S/10266 adopted as resolution 294 (1971).

²³ S/9999, *OR*, 25th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1970*, p. 53.

²⁴ S/10009, *OR*, 25th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1970*, p. 73.

²⁵ 1563rd meeting, para. 155.

²⁸ S/10274, *OR*, 26th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1971*, p. 40.

²⁹ S/10284, *ibid.*, p. 42.

rity Council, though the membership and balance of individual missions might have to differ, according to circumstances, as each case was unique.³¹

Termination

At its 1601st meeting on 24 November, the Council adopted by 14 votes to none with one abstention, an amended text originally sponsored by Burundi, Sierra Leone and Somalia³² with the inclusion of an additional paragraph proposed by Argentina, as resolution 302 (1971). In this resolution the Security Council, *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 and report on the implementation of the present resolution of the Security Council within an appropriate period of time and the latest

In a note submitted on 26 August, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General stated that in accordance with Security Council resolution 295 (1971), and in pursuance of the consensus adopted by the Security Council at its 1576th meeting, the Special Mission would be composed of Argentina and the Syrian Arab Republic.³⁷

Termination

On 14 September the Special Mission, established under resolution 295 (1971) submitted its report³⁸ to the Security Council, which considered it at the 1586th and 1603rd meetings held on 29 September and 30 November 1971.

The representative of Somalia noted that the report of the Special Mission was a factual one containing recommendations and leaving it to the members of the

Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea

The representative of Nicaragua said that his delega-

preparations by Portugal for imminent military aggres-

atched to the Republic of Guinea, were important and

the Council would decide to send a special mission

it considered it necessary in order to safeguard peace

report on the situation immediately. Following a brief

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic

agreed upon during consultations.³⁴ The modified paragraphs 2 and 3 read as follows:

of the Special Mission had decided that their role was

"2. *Decides* to send a special mission of three members of the Security Council to Guinea to con-

from the Government of Guinea.⁴¹

immediately;

The representative of the USSR welcomed the information placed before the Security Council by the Council's Special Mission and noted with satisfaction the resumption of the practice of establishing Security Council missions to perform direct and immediate tasks connected with the maintenance and strengthening of peace which were entrusted to the Security Council.⁴²

At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 295 (1971).³⁵

ident of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council and with the authorization of its members, read out the text of a paragraph reached on the basis of the consideration of the report of the Special Mission.⁴³

Composition

At the 1576th meeting on 26 August, the President

CASE 4

was approved without objection:

"It is the consensus of the Security Council that the Special Mission called for in resolution 295 (1971) should be composed of two members of the

Establishment and terms of reference

At the 1582nd meeting on 25 September 1971, in connexion with the situation created by alleged illegal

³¹ For texts of relevant statements, see: 1586th meeting, paras. 8, 78-87.

³² S/10395, OR, 26th yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1971, p. 40. The amendments were read out on behalf of the sponsors at the 1601st meeting. See 1601st meeting, paras. 6-7. See para. 11 for Argentina addition.

³³ S/10280, OR, 26th yr., Suppl. for July-Sept. 1971, p. 41. See also chapter X, Case 3, and chapter VIII, part II, para. 149.

³⁴ 1573rd meeting, paras 65-71.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 80. S/10281 adopted as amended.

³⁶ 1576th meeting, paras. 4-5.

³⁷ S/10299, OR, 26th yr., Suppl. for July-Sept. 1971, p. 56.

³⁸ S/10309/Rev.1; OR, 26th yr., Special Suppl. No. 4.

³⁹ 1586th meeting, para. 119.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 126-127.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 147.

⁴² *Ibid.*, para. 155.

⁴³ 1603rd meeting, para. 5.

⁴⁴ S/10337, OR, 26th yr. Suppl. for July-Sept. 1971, p. 67.

“(b) Assisting the elected representatives of East Nations organ or to replace or detect any existing

a comprehensive settlement, compatible with the principles of the Charter;

“(c) Establishing the propitious conditions for the

Pakistan.”

At the same meeting the representatives of the United Kingdom and France introduced a draft resolution,⁵⁰ paragraph 6 of which read:

“6. Invites the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to lend his good offices, in particular, for the solution of humanitarian problems.”

At the 1617th meeting on 16 December, the representative of the United States introduced a new draft resolution subsequently amended,⁵⁷ on behalf of Japan and the United States, paragraph 5 of which read:

“5. Invites the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to lend his good offices, in par-

MEETINGS AT PLACES AWAY FROM THE SEAT OF THE ORGANIZATION

Subsidiary organs established

Security Council resolution 276 (1970)

At the 1529th meeting on 30 January 1970, in connexion with the situation in Namibia, Finland, Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia sponsored a revised draft resolution⁵⁸ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, an *ad hoc* committee of the Council to study, in connexion

ing the present resolution, 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.”

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Finland stated⁵⁹ that the *ad hoc* sub-committee would

and ideas for such effective steps as might be taken to discharge its special responsibility towards the people of Namibia. However, he added, the *ad hoc* sub-committee was not intended to become another United

It was understood after consultations among members of the Council⁶² that the *ad hoc* sub-committee to be established by the Security Council would consist

in pursuance of resolution 276 (1970) submitted to the Security Council an interim report⁶³ on its work. The report indicated that the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee had given preliminary consideration to various questions concerning the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Namibia but was not yet in a position to formulate specific recommendations and to submit them to the Security Council by 30 April, as provided for in resolution 276 (1970). The *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee intended to continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference and hoped to submit its report by the end of June 1970.

Termination

In a note⁶⁴ dated 15 May the President of the Security Council stated that, after consultations with all members of the Security Council, the Council had

Committee and agreed that the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee should continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference in order to be in a position to formulate

(b) Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia

At its 1550th meeting on 29 July 1970, the Council considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee. A draft resolution⁶⁵ was submitted by Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia by which the Council

“14. Decides to re-establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, a

recommendations on ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia;

“15. Requests the Sub-Committee to study the

General in pursuance of operative paragraph 12 of as appropriate.

At the 1550th meeting on 29 July 1970, the five-power draft resolution was adopted by 13 votes to none,

⁵⁷ 1617th meeting, para. 14. S/10459 amended as S/10459/Rev.1, OR, 26th yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1971, p. 112.

⁵⁸ See case 5 *supra* for subsequent decisions by the Security Council in connexion with the situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.

⁵⁹ S/9620/Rev.1, 5-power draft, adopted as resolution 276 (1970).

⁶⁰ 1527th meeting, paras. 41, 44. S/9620, OR, 25th yr., Suppl. for Jan.-March 1970, p. 114.

Nepal, 1528th meeting, para. 133 and Poland, 1529th meeting, para. 26.

⁶² 1529th meeting, paras. 197-201.

⁶³ S/9771, OR, 25th yr., Suppl. for Apr.-June 1970, p. 165.

⁶⁴ S/9803, *Ibid.*, p. 184.

⁶⁵ S/9863 and Add.1/Rev.1. *Ibid.*, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1970, p. 81.

⁶⁶ S/9891, adopted without change as resolution 283 (1970).

⁶⁷ 1550th meeting, para. 155.

Composition

On 18 August the President of the Security Council issued a note⁶⁸ stating that, after consultations among members of the Council, it had been agreed that the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia established under Security Council resolution 283 (1970) should be composed of all members of the Security Council and that its rules of procedure and its officers should be the same as those of the former *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970).

On 23 September 1971, the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee submitted a report⁶⁹ describing its activities at 17 meetings held between 21 August 1970 and 23 September 1971.

Terms of reference

At the 1595th meeting on 15 October 1971, in connexion with the situation in Namibia, the representative of Somalia introduced a draft resolution⁷⁰ sponsored among others, contained the following provisions: (1) the Security Council

"Requests the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia

resolution 283 (1970) and, in particular, taking into

to study appropriate measures for the fulfilment of the responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia;

"Requests the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia to review all treaties and agreements which are con-

agreements which recognize South Africa's authority over Namibia, and to report periodically thereon."

At the 1508th meeting on 20 October 1971, the

United Kingdom) as resolution 301 (1971).⁷¹

*CASE 8**Council resolution 253 (1968)**Changes in composition*

In connexion with the implementation of resolution Security Council announced, in notes circulated as Security Council documents, the measures which had been approved by the Council. On 10 April 1970, the President issued a note⁷² stating that, after consultations

that until a further decision was reached the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution

⁶⁸ *Suppl. No. 5.*

⁷⁰ S/10372, *OR*, 26th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1971*, pp. 25-26.

⁷¹ 1598th meeting, para. 31. S/10372/Rev.1 adopted as resolution 301 (1971).

⁷² S/9748, *OR*, 25th yr., *Suppl. for Apr.-June 1970*, p. 148.

Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.⁷³

On 30 September 1970, the President issued a note⁷⁴ stating that, after consultations, it had been agreed that as of 1 October 1970 the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) 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 Council.

Terms of reference as defined in resolution 277 (1970) of 18 May 1970

At the 1535th meeting on 18 May 1970, the Security Council, in connexion with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, adopted by 14 votes to none with one abstention resolution 277 (1970)⁷⁵ which included the following provisions:

"21. *Decides* that the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of resolution 253

entrusted with the responsibility of:

"(a) Examining such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as will be submitted

States such further

as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council;

"(c) Studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions

*CASE 9**Committee of Experts established by the Security**Establishment and terms of reference*

At the 1505th meeting on 27 August 1969, in con-

General Assembly's consideration of this question, the Security Council should establish a Committee of Experts to examine it and report the results of its study and its recommendations to the Council within two months so that the Council could in turn make its own recommendations to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

At the 1505th and 1506th meetings, a number of

carrying out a careful and thorough study of all aspects of the question and to report to the Security Council⁷⁶

⁷³ The composition of the Committee as originally seth

for July-Sept. 1968. pp. 71-72 and *ibid.*, 24th yr. *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1969*, p. 32.

⁷⁴ S. 9951, *OR*, 25th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1970*, p. 147.

⁷⁵ 1535th meeting, para. 85.

⁷⁶ 1505th meeting, paras. 26, 27, 33, 54, 65, 68, 70; 1506th meeting, paras. 1, 2, 6, 11, 26, 31, 37, 44, 50, 59.

Composition

****2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established**

At the conclusion of the 1506th meeting on 29 August, the President made a statement on the decision

the 1505th and 1506th meetings⁷⁷

the specific recommendations and to submit them to the Council. The report concluded by stating that the Committee

on 15 June 1970, the Committee of Experts gave an account

25th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1970*, pp. 210-211.

Part II

****CONSIDERATION OF PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO SUBSIDIARY ORGANS**