

Chapter IX

DECISIONS IN THE EXERCISE OF OTHER FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Decisions of the Security Council relative to recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the admission of new Members have been dealt with in chapter VII, and the decisions on questions considered under the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in chapter VIII. In chapter IX are brought together decisions of the Council in the exercise of other functions and powers under the Charter.¹

¹ With the exception of decisions concerning the relations of the Security Council with other organs of the United Nations arising from Articles 47 (1) and (2), 94 (2), 96 (1), and 97 (1) of the Charter and Articles 4-12 and 41 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. For these decisions, see chapter VI: Relations with other Organs of the United Nations.

The pattern adopted in the presentation of the material is identical, *mutatis mutandis*, with the pattern adopted in the preceding chapter, to which reference should be made for an explanation of the method followed.

In this chapter, as in the preceding chapter, the discussion within the Council on the subject matter under consideration has not been regarded as germane to the *Repertoire*. At certain points, however, in the consideration of these questions, problems have arisen regarding the relationship to the Charter of proposals before the Council. Such discussion is treated in the same manner as the ancillary material to chapter VIII of the *Repertoire*, and is entered under the appropriate Articles of the Charter in chapter XII.²

² On Article 43, see chapter XI, Case 18.

Articles of the Charter

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

* * *

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

* * *

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

REPORTS OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE³

Decision of 25 January 1946 (2nd meeting): To postpone consideration until Military Staff Committee is constituted

At the 2nd meeting on 25 January 1946, the provisional agenda contained the following item:

"Discussion of the best means of arriving at the conclusion of the special agreements referred to in the Charter, Article 43."

The Security Council decided at the suggestion of the President to defer consideration of this item until "a later time when the Military Staff Committee may possibly have met".⁴

Decision of 16 February 1946 (23rd meeting): Directive to examine Article 43 and report

At the 23rd meeting on 16 February 1946, the Security Council adopted a proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom requesting the Military Staff Committee to meet in New York simultaneously with the first meeting of the Council at the temporary headquarters in New York, and the Military Staff Committee was directed "as its first task, to examine from the military point of view the provisions contained in Article 43 of the Charter, and to submit the results of the study and any recommendations to the Council in due course".⁵

Decision of 13 February 1947 (105th meeting): Request for recommendations regarding the organization of United Nations armed force

At the 105th meeting on 13 February 1947, in its resolution on the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions 41 (I) and 42 (I) of 14 December 1946 concerning the general regulation and reduction of armaments, and information on armed forces of the United Nations, the Council requested the Military

Staff Committee to submit as soon as possible, as a matter of urgency, and not later than 30 April 1947, its recommendations with regard to the basic principles which should govern the organization of the United Nations armed force.⁶

Decision of 16 June 1947 (141st meeting): Request to Military Staff Committee to continue work

By letter dated 30 April 1947, the Chairman of the Military Staff Committee submitted its report on the general principles governing the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Council by Member Nations.⁷

The report was discussed at the 138th, 139th, 140th and 141st meetings from 4 to 16 June 1947.

The Council then adopted a Syrian motion that, the general discussion on the report of the Military Staff Committee having been concluded, the report would be taken as a working paper and its articles studied "one by one" in the Security Council.⁸

The Council also approved a suggestion by the President that the Military Staff Committee should be requested to continue its work concurrently with the Council's examination of its report, and without waiting for a decision on all the existing points of disagreement.⁹ The Council agreed upon a detailed examination of the report of the Military Staff Committee at the 142nd meeting on 18 June 1947 which was continued at the 143rd, 145th, 146th, 149th, 154th and 157th meetings, between 20 June and 15 July 1947.

Decisions of 18, 20, 24 and 30 June 1947 (142nd, 143rd, 145th and 149th meetings): Adoption of certain articles of the report

The report of the Military Staff Committee contained 41 articles, of which it had reached agreement on twenty-five and failed to agree on sixteen.

³ See also chapter VI, part V, for the constitutional relations of the Military Staff Committee and the Security Council.

⁴ 2nd meeting: p. 14.

⁵ 23rd meeting: p. 369.

⁶ S/268/Rev.1, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 5, p. 59; 105th meeting: p. 274.

⁷ S/332, O.R., 2nd year, Special Suppl. No. 1, pp. 1-32.

⁸ 141st meeting: p. 1015.

⁹ 141st meeting: p. 1018.

In the course of discussion at the 142nd, 143rd, 145th and 149th meetings between 18 and 30 June 1947, the Security Council adopted the articles agreed upon in the Military Staff Committee, viz.: articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40. Minor corrections of language in the English or the French text were made in articles 13, 23, 24, 29 and 35. Articles 5 and 6 were adopted with drafting and clarification amendments. Article 6 was amended to bring the expression "armed forces made available to the Security Council" in line with the language of the Charter by adding the phrase "on its call". This amendment bore a consequential effect and was also applied to articles 10, 13, 22 and 36. Articles 5, 6 and 18 were adopted after clarification had been sought and received from the Military Staff Committee. Article 18 as finally adopted carried as a footnote part of the Military Staff Committee's letter of interpretation.¹⁰

At the 149th meeting on 30 June 1947, the Council began discussion of article 11 and requested the Military Staff Committee for clarification. Discussion of this article, in conjunction with a letter of interpretation from the Military Staff Committee, was continued at the 154th meeting on 10 July 1947 and also at the 157th meeting on 15 July 1947, but without agreement.

REPORTS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Decision of 10 March 1947 (117th meeting): First Report of the Atomic Energy Commission

By letter dated 30 December 1946,¹¹ the Chairman of the Commission transmitted the first report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council.¹²

At the 92nd meeting on 15 January 1947, the Security Council included the letter transmitting the first report in the agenda¹³ after having deferred its inclusion at the 90th meeting on 9 January.¹⁴

The Council considered the report at the 105th, 106th, 108th, 110th, 112th, 115th and 117th meetings between 13 February and 10 March.

At the 108th meeting on 18 February, the representative of the USSR submitted amendments and additions to the first report.¹⁵

At the 117th meeting on 10 March, the Council adopted unanimously a revised United States draft resolution, as amended.¹⁶ It provided:

"The Security Council,

"Having received and considered the first report of the Atomic Energy Commission, dated 31 December 1946, together with its letter of transmittal of the same date,

"Recognizes that any agreement expressed by the members of the Council to the separate portions of the report is preliminary, since final acceptance of any

part by any nation is conditioned upon its acceptance of all parts of the control plan in its final form;

"Transmits the record of its consideration of the first report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Commission;

"Urges the Atomic Energy Commission, in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions of 24 January and 14 December 1946, to continue its inquiry into all phases of the problem of the international control of atomic energy and to develop as promptly as possible the specific proposals called for by section 5 of the General Assembly resolution of 24 January 1946, and by the resolution of the General Assembly of 14 December 1946, and in due course to prepare and submit to the Security Council a draft treaty or treaties or convention or conventions incorporating its ultimate proposals;

"Requests the Atomic Energy Commission to submit a second report to the Security Council before the next session of the General Assembly."

Decision of 22 June 1948 (325th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of the United States

By letter dated 11 September 1947,¹⁷ the Chairman of the Commission transmitted the second report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council.

By letter dated 26 May 1948,¹⁸ the Chairman of the Commission transmitted the third report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council.

At the 318th meeting on 11 June, the Council included the letter transmitting the third report in the agenda.¹⁹

The Council considered the report at the 318th, 321st and 325th meetings between 11 June and 22 June.

At the 318th meeting on 11 June, the representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution²⁰ to accept the three reports of the Commission, to approve the general findings (part II C) and recommendations (part III) of the first report, the specific proposals of part II of the second report, and the "report and recommendations" (part I) of the third report, and to direct the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly and to the Member Nations the three reports together with the record of the Council's approval thereof.

At the 325th meeting on 22 June, the United States draft resolution was not adopted. There were 9 votes in favour and 2 against (one vote against being that of a permanent member).²¹

Decision of 22 June 1948 (325th meeting): Transmittal of Reports to the General Assembly

At the same meeting, the Council adopted a Canadian draft resolution by 9 votes in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions.²² It provided:²³

¹⁰ 149th meeting: p. 1168.

¹¹ S/239, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 5, pp. 59-60.

¹² AEC/18/Rev.1, A.E.C.O.R., 1st year, Special Suppl., pp. 1-141.

¹³ 105th meeting: pp. 267-268.

¹⁴ 90th meeting: p. 24.

¹⁵ S/283, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 7, pp. 63-68.

¹⁶ S/296, 117th meeting: p. 512.

¹⁷ S/557, A.E.C.O.R., 2nd year, Special Suppl., pp. 1-263.

¹⁸ S/812, O.R., 3rd year, Suppl. for June 1948, p. 75; AEC/31/Rev.1, A.E.C.O.R., 3rd year, Special Suppl., pp. 1-71.

¹⁹ 318th meeting: p. 1.

²⁰ S/836, G.A.O.R., 3rd session, Suppl. No. 2, pp. 122-123.

²¹ 325th meeting: p. 12.

²² 325th meeting: p. 20.

²³ 325th meeting: pp. 19-20.

"The Security Council,

"Having received and examined the First, the Second, and the Third Reports of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission,

"Directs the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly and to the Member nations of the United Nations, the First, Second and Third Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, together with the record of the deliberations of the Security Council on this subject, as a matter of special concern."

Decision of 16 September 1949 (447th meeting): Transmittal of resolutions of the Atomic Energy Commission to the General Assembly

By letter dated 29 July 1949,²⁴ the Chairman of the Commission transmitted to the Security Council the texts of two resolutions adopted by the Atomic Energy Commission on 29 July, which concluded that no useful purpose could be served by further discussions in the Commission in the absence of a basis for agreement among the six permanent members.

At the 444th meeting on 15 September, the Council included the letter transmitting the two resolutions in the agenda.²⁵

The Council considered the question at the 445th to 447th meetings, inclusive, on 15 and 16 September.

At the 445th meeting on 15 September, the representative of Canada submitted a draft resolution²⁶ which, as amended on the proposal of the representative of the Ukrainian SSR at the 447th meeting on 16 September,²⁷ was adopted at that meeting by 9 votes in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions.²⁸ The resolution read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having received and examined the letter dated 29 July 1949 from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting two resolutions (AEC/42 and AEC/43) adopted at the 24th meeting of the Commission on 29 July 1949,

"Directs the Secretary-General to transmit this letter and the accompanying resolutions together with the records of the discussion on this question in the Atomic Energy Commission to the General Assembly and to the Member States of the United Nations."

Decision of 16 September 1949 (447th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of the USSR

At the 446th meeting on 16 September 1949, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution²⁹ to request the Atomic Energy Commission to continue its work with a view to fulfilling the tasks entrusted to it by General Assembly resolutions 1(I) and 41(I) of 24 January and 14 December 1946.

²⁴ S/1377, O.R., 4th year, Suppl. for Sept. to Dec. 1949, pp. 8-10.

²⁵ 444th meeting: p. 2.

²⁶ S/1386, 445th meeting: pp. 47-48.

²⁷ 447th meeting: p. 24; S/1392, 447th meeting: p. 23.

²⁸ 447th meeting: p. 24.

²⁹ S/1391/Rev.1, 446th meeting: p. 19.

At the 447th meeting on 16 September, the USSR draft resolution was rejected by 2 votes in favour, none against, with 9 abstentions.³⁰

GENERAL REGULATION AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND INFORMATION ON ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Decision of 9 January 1947 (90th meeting): Acceptance of General Assembly resolution 41 (I)

By letter dated 27 December 1946,³¹ the representative of the USSR requested the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the next meeting of the Security Council, on 31 December, consideration of the proposal made on behalf of his Government concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41 (I) of 14 December 1946.

At the 88th meeting on 31 December 1946, the Council included the letter in the agenda.³²

At the same meeting, the President, as the representative of the United States, submitted a draft resolution³³ on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41 (I).

The Council considered General Assembly resolution 41 (I) and the related proposals at the 88th, 90th, 92nd, 93rd, 95th, 98th, 99th, 102nd, 103rd, 104th and 105th meetings between 31 December 1946 and 13 February 1947.

At the 90th meeting on 9 January 1947, the President, as the representative of Australia, proposed that the Council formally accept General Assembly resolution 41 (I) on the principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments. The proposal was adopted without objection.³⁴

Decisions of 12 and 13 February 1947 (104th and 105th meetings): Establishment of Commission for Conventional Armaments; consideration of the report of the Atomic Energy Commission; and instructions to the Military Staff Committee

Draft resolutions on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41 (I) were further submitted by the representative of France at the 90th meeting on 9 January 1947;³⁵ by the representative of Australia at the 92nd meeting on 15 January;³⁶ by the representative of Colombia at the 93rd meeting on 15 January;³⁷ and by the representative of the United States at the 98th meeting on 4 February.³⁸ The French and Colombian draft resolutions also dealt with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42 (I) of 14 December 1946.³⁹

At the 99th meeting on 4 February 1947, the Council accepted without objection the suggestion by the

³⁰ 447th meeting: p. 28.

³¹ S/229, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 2, pp. 29-30; S/231, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 2, pp. 30-33.

³² 88th meeting: p. 709.

³³ S/233, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 2, p. 33.

³⁴ 90th meeting: pp. 40-41.

³⁵ 90th meeting: p. 35; S/243, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 2, pp. 33-34.

³⁶ S/249, 92nd meeting: p. 69.

³⁷ S/251.

³⁸ 98th meeting: p. 151.

³⁹ S/230, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 2, p. 30.

representative of Australia that the five representatives who had introduced draft resolutions meet with the President in order to prepare a common text.⁴⁰

At the 102nd meeting on 11 February 1947, the President, as representative of Belgium, suggested that item 3, "The resolution of the General Assembly concerning 'information on armed forces of the United Nations'" be combined with item 2, "Resolution of the General Assembly on the 'principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments' and proposals regarding its implementation". The proposal was adopted without objection.⁴¹

The Council considered the draft resolution resulting from the consultations of the President with the representatives of Australia, Colombia, France, the United States and the USSR⁴² at the 102nd to 105th meetings, inclusive, between 11 and 13 February 1947.

At the 104th and 105th meetings on 12 and 13 February, the Council voted on the draft resolution and amendments paragraph by paragraph. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 10 votes in favour, none against, with 1 abstention.⁴³ It provided:

"The Security Council,

"Having accepted the resolution of the General Assembly of 14 December 1946 and recognizing that the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces constitute a most important measure for strengthening international peace and security, and that the implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly on this subject is one of the most urgent and important tasks before the Security Council,

"Resolves,

"1. To work out the practical measures for giving effect to the resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 December 1946 concerning, on the one hand, the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, and the establishment of international control to bring about the reduction of armaments and armed forces and, on the other hand, information concerning the armed forces of the United Nations;

"2. To consider as soon as possible the report submitted by the Atomic Energy Commission and to take suitable decisions in order to facilitate its work;

"3. To set up a Commission consisting of representatives of the members of the Security Council with instructions to prepare and to submit to the Security Council within the space of not more than three months, the proposals: (a) for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces; (b) for practical and effective safeguards in connexion with the general regulation and reduction of armaments, which the Commission may be in a position to formulate in order to ensure the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 December 1946, in

so far as these resolutions relate to armaments within the new Commission's jurisdiction;

"The Commission shall submit a plan of work to the Council for approval;

"Those matters which fall within the competence of the Atomic Energy Commission as determined by the General Assembly resolutions of 24 January 1946 and 14 December 1946 shall be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Commission hereby established;

"The title of the Commission shall be the Commission for Conventional Armaments;

"The Commission shall make such proposals as it may deem advisable concerning the studies which the Military Staff Committee and possibly other organs of the United Nations might be asked to undertake;

"4. To request the Military Staff Committee to submit to it, as soon as possible, and as a matter of urgency, the recommendations for which it has been asked by the Security Council on 16 February 1946 in pursuance of Article 43 of the Charter, and as a first step, to submit to the Security Council not later than 30 April 1947, its recommendations with regard to the basic principles which should govern the organization of the United Nations armed force."

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS

Decision of 8 July 1947 (152nd meeting): Adoption of the Plan of Work

By letter dated 25 June 1947,⁴⁴ the Chairman transmitted the "Report to the Security Council of the Commission for Conventional Armaments". The Plan of Work adopted by the Commission and the Plan for the Organization of the Work of the Commission were attached as appendices to the report.

At the 152nd meeting on 8 July, the Council included the letter transmitting the report in the agenda.⁴⁵

The Council considered the report at the 152nd meeting on 8 July.

At the same meeting, the Plan of Work was adopted by 9 votes in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions.⁴⁶ It read:

"1. Consider and make recommendations to the Security Council concerning armaments and armed forces which fall within the jurisdiction of the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

"2. Consideration and determination of general principles in connexion with the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

"3. Consideration of practical and effective safeguards by means of an international system of control operating through special organs (and by other means) to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

"4. Formulate practical proposals for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

⁴⁰ 99th meeting: pp. 166, 172.

⁴¹ 102nd meeting: p. 194.

⁴² S/268/Rev.1, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 5, pp. 58-59.

⁴³ 105th meeting: p. 274.

⁴⁴ S/387, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 14, pp. 141-143.

⁴⁵ 152nd meeting: p. 1217.

⁴⁶ 152nd meeting: p. 1227.

"5. Extension of the principles and proposals set forth in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above to States which are not Members of the United Nations.

"6. Submission of a report or reports to the Security Council including, if possible, a draft convention.

"It is proposed that under the six headings listed above all of the references by the various delegations suggested for the plan of work will be considered.

"It is also understood that this plan of work does not limit the freedom of individual delegations to make additional suggestions at a later time."

The President (Poland) stated that the Plan for the Organization of the Work of the Commission had been submitted for the information of the members of the Security Council and not for approval.⁴⁷

Decision of 10 February 1949 (408th meeting): Transmittal to the Commission for Conventional Armaments of General Assembly resolution 192 (III) of 19 November 1948. Rejection of draft resolutions submitted by the representative of the USSR

At the 407th meeting on 7 February 1949, the Security Council included in the agenda the letter dated 14 January⁴⁸ from the Secretary-General transmitting General Assembly resolution 192 (III) of 19 November 1948.

The Council considered the resolution at the 407th and 408th meetings on 7 and 10 February.

At the 407th meeting on 7 February, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution⁴⁹ to instruct the Commission for Conventional Armaments and the Atomic Energy Commission to prepare appropriate plans and draft conventions by 1 June 1949 as parts of a general plan. It also emphasized the need for an international control body and for the submission of data on armed forces and armaments of all types, including atomic weapons.

At the 408th meeting on 10 February, the representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution.⁵⁰

At the same meeting, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution⁵¹ to transmit the USSR draft resolution as well as the General Assembly resolution to the Commission for Conventional Armaments and to the Atomic Energy Commission.

At the 408th meeting on 10 February 1949, the United States draft resolution was adopted by 9 votes in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions.⁵² It provided:

"The Security Council

"Resolves that the resolution of the General Assembly of 19 November 1948, as contained in document S/1216, be transmitted to the Commission for Conventional Armaments for action according to its terms."

At the 408th meeting on 10 February 1949, the USSR draft resolution on matters to be transmitted to the Commission for Conventional Armaments was rejected, by 3 votes in favour, none against, with 8 abstentions.⁵³ The other USSR draft resolution was also rejected, by 2 votes in favour, none against, with 9 abstentions.⁵⁴

Decision of 11 October 1949 (450th meeting): Rejection of draft resolution submitted by the representative of the United States

By letter dated 4 August 1949,⁵⁵ the Chairman of the Commission for Conventional Armaments transmitted to the President of the Security Council the second progress report of the Commission and two resolutions of the Commission relating to its work up to August 1948, and by letter of the same date⁵⁶ a working paper adopted by the Commission concerning implementation of General Assembly resolution 192 (III).

At the 449th meeting on 5 October, the Council included the letters in the agenda.⁵⁷

The Council considered the items at its 450th, 451st, 452nd, 461st and 462nd meetings between 11 October 1949 and 17 January 1950.

At the 450th meeting on 11 October, the representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution⁵⁸ to approve the resolutions concerning items 1 and 2 of the Commission's Plan of Work adopted by the Commission at its 13th meeting on 12 August 1948, which were attached to the report, and to direct the Secretary-General to transmit this report, its annexes and accompanying resolutions, together with the record of the Security Council's consideration of this subject, to the General Assembly for its information.

The United States draft resolution was not adopted. There were 9 votes in favour and 2 against (one vote against being that of a permanent member).⁵⁹

Decision of 11 October 1949 (450th meeting): Transmittal to the General Assembly of the Second Progress Report

At the 450th meeting on 11 October 1949, the representative of the United Kingdom introduced a draft resolution which was adopted at the same meeting by 9 votes in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions.⁶⁰ The resolution provided:

"The Security Council,

"Having received and examined the second progress report of the Commission for Conventional Armaments, together with the annexes and resolutions concerning items 1 and 2 of the Commission's established plan of work adopted by the Commission at its 13th meeting on 12 August 1948, which are attached to the report (S/1371),

⁴⁷ 152nd meeting: p. 1229.

⁴⁸ S/1216, O.R., 4th year, Suppl. for Jan. 1949, pp. 52-53;

407th meeting: p. 1.

⁴⁹ S/1246/Rev.1, 407th meeting: pp. 2-4.

⁵⁰ S/1248, 408th meeting: p. 2.

⁵¹ S/1249, 408th meeting: p. 17.

⁵² 408th meeting: p. 19.

⁵³ 408th meeting: p. 19.

⁵⁴ 408th meeting: p. 20.

⁵⁵ S/1371, O.R., 4th year, Suppl. for Sept. to Dec. 1949, pp. 1-2.

⁵⁶ S/1372, O.R., 4th year, Suppl. for Sept. to Dec. 1949, pp. 2-8.

⁵⁷ 449th meeting: pp. 1-2.

⁵⁸ 450th meeting: pp. 2-3.

⁵⁹ 450th meeting: p. 14.

⁶⁰ S/1403, 450th meeting: p. 15.

⁴⁷ 152nd meeting: p. 1229.

⁴⁸ S/1216, O.R., 4th year, Suppl. for Jan. 1949, pp. 52-53; 407th meeting: p. 1.

⁴⁹ S/1246/Rev.1, 407th meeting: pp. 2-4.

⁵⁰ S/1248, 408th meeting: p. 2.

⁵¹ S/1249, 408th meeting: p. 17.

⁵² 408th meeting: p. 19.

"Directs the Secretary-General to transmit this report, its annexes and accompanying resolutions, together with the record of the Security Council's consideration on the subject, to the General Assembly for its information."

Decisions of 18 October 1949 (452nd meeting): Rejection of draft resolutions submitted by the representative of the USSR and by the representative of France

At the 450th meeting on 11 October 1949, the representative of France submitted a draft resolution⁶¹ to approve the proposals concerning information on armed forces and conventional armaments contained in the Commission's working paper and to transmit those proposals and the records of the discussions of the Council to the General Assembly. At the same meeting, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution⁶² to recognize as essential the submission by States both of information on conventional armaments and of information on atomic weapons. A revision of this draft resolution called also for submission of information on armed forces.⁶³

At the 451st meeting on 14 October, the representative of France submitted a revised draft resolution⁶⁴ to provide that the relevant records of the Commission for Conventional Armaments should also be transmitted to the General Assembly. At the same meeting, the representative of France submitted a separate draft resolution⁶⁵ to recognize as an essential part of any effective system of disarmament the submission by States of full information on conventional armaments and armed forces together with adequate procedures for complete verification of such information and which would have recalled that the submission of full information on atomic material and facilities, including atomic weapons, is an integral part of the United Nations plan for atomic energy.

At the 452nd meeting on 18 October 1949, the first French draft resolution was not adopted. There were 9 votes in favour and 2 against (one vote against being that of a permanent member).⁶⁶ The USSR draft resolution was rejected by 3 votes in favour, 1 against, with 7 abstentions.⁶⁷ The second French draft resolution was not adopted. There were 8 votes in favour, 2 against (one vote against being that of a permanent member), and 1 abstention.⁶⁸

Decision of 18 October 1949 (452nd meeting): Transmittal to the General Assembly of proposals and records on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 192 (III) of 19 November 1948

At the 452nd meeting on 18 October 1949, the representative of France submitted a draft resolution which was adopted at the same meeting by 9 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.⁶⁹ It provided:

⁶¹ S/1399, O.R., 4th year, Suppl. for Sept. to Dec. 1949, pp. 12-13.

⁶² S/1405, O.R., 4th year, Suppl. for Sept. to Dec. 1949, p. 13.

⁶³ S/1405/Rev.1, 450th meeting: p. 24.

⁶⁴ S/1399/Rev.1, 451st meeting: p. 2.

⁶⁵ S/1408/Rev.1, 451st meeting: p. 6.

⁶⁶ 452nd meeting: pp. 21-22.

⁶⁷ 452nd meeting: p. 22.

⁶⁸ 452nd meeting: p. 23.

⁶⁹ 452nd meeting: p. 25; S/1410, 452nd meeting: p. 24.

"The Security Council,

"Having received and examined the proposals contained in the working document on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 192 (III) of 19 November 1948, adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments at its 19th meeting, held on 1 August 1949,

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit these proposals and the records of the discussions on this question in the Security Council and the Commission for Conventional Armaments to the General Assembly."

Decision of 17 January 1950 (462nd meeting): Transmittal of General Assembly resolution 300 (IV) to Commission for Conventional Armaments

At the 460th meeting on 12 January 1950, the Security Council included the letter dated 6 December 1949 from the Secretary-General⁷⁰ transmitting General Assembly resolution 300 (IV) of 5 December⁷¹ in the agenda.⁷²

The Council considered the letter at the 461st and 462nd meetings on 13 and 17 January.

At the 461st meeting on 13 January, the representative of France submitted a draft resolution⁷³ which was adopted at the 462nd meeting on 17 January by 9 votes in favour, none against, and no abstentions.⁷⁴ One representative did not vote and one was absent. It provided:

"The Security Council,

"Having received the text of the resolution concerning the regulation and general reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces adopted by the General Assembly at its 268th plenary meeting on 5 December 1949,

"Decides to transmit the said document to the Commission for Conventional Armaments for further study in accordance with the Commission's plan of work."

Decision of 30 January 1952 (571st meeting): Dissolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments

At the 571st meeting on 30 January 1952, the Security Council included in the agenda the letter dated 12 January 1952 from the Secretary-General⁷⁵ transmitting General Assembly resolution 502 (VI) of 11 January 1952 which established a Disarmament Commission and recommended the dissolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

At the same meeting, the President (France) submitted a draft resolution⁷⁶ which was adopted without objection.⁷⁷ It provided:

⁷⁰ S/1429.

⁷¹ G.A.O.R., 4th session, Resolution, p. 22.

⁷² 460th meeting: p. 1.

⁷³ S/1445, 461st meeting: p. 17.

⁷⁴ 462nd meeting: p. 9.

⁷⁵ S/2478.

⁷⁶ S/2506, 571st meeting: p. 2.

⁷⁷ 571st meeting: p. 2.

"The Security Council,

"In view of the recommendation contained in paragraph 2 of the resolution adopted on 11 January 1952 by the General Assembly,

"Dissolves the Commission for Conventional Armaments."

STRATEGIC AREAS UNDER TRUSTEESHIP²⁸

Decision of 2 April 1947 (124th meeting): Approval under Article 83 of the Charter of the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands

By letter dated 17 February 1947,⁷⁹ the representative of the United States requested the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the Security Council, at an early date, the text of a draft trusteeship agreement for the Pacific islands formerly under Japanese mandate, which the Government of the United States was submitting for the approval of the

⁷⁹ For constitutional relations of the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council in respect of Strategic Areas under Trusteeship, see chapter VI, part III. For certain constitutional issues raised during the detailed consideration by the Council of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands, see chapter XII, Case 28.

⁸⁰ S/281, O.R., 2nd year, Suppl. No. 8, pp. 69-74.

Security Council in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter.

At the 113th meeting on 26 February 1947, the question was put on the agenda. General discussion on the question started at that meeting and continued at the 116th and 118th meetings on 7 and 12 March 1947. At the 119th meeting on 17 March 1947, the President (Brazil) in conformity with the decision of the Council at the 118th meeting,⁸⁰ invited the representatives of Canada, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the Philippines to the Council table, to participate in consideration of the draft trusteeship agreement. Detailed consideration of the terms of this agreement proceeded at the 119th meeting, and at the 123rd meeting on 28 March 1947. At the 124th meeting on 2 April 1947, after approving several amendments, the Council adopted the trusteeship agreement, as a whole, by a unanimous vote.⁸¹

⁸⁰ 118th meeting: pp. 515-516. For discussion regarding participation, see chapter III, Case 30.

⁸¹ 124th meeting: p. 680. For the approved text see S/318 and G.A.O.R., 2nd session, Suppl. No. 2 (Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1946-1947), pp. 96-98. The date of entry into force of the agreement was communicated to the Security Council by letter dated 23 July 1947 from the Secretary of State of the United States transmitting to the United Nations the corresponding Instrument of Approval signed on 18 July 1947 by the President of the United States (S/448, 30 July 1947).