

**Chapter VI**

**RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTORY NOTE .....	75
<b>PART I. RELATIONS WITH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY</b>	
Note .....	75
A. Practices and proceedings in relation to Article 12 of the Charter .....	75
**B. Practices and proceedings in relation to the convocation of a special session of the General Assembly .....	76
C. Practices and proceedings in relation to Articles of the Charter involving recommendations by the Security Council to the General Assembly .....	76
1. Appointment of the Secretary-General .....	76
2. Conditions of accession to the Statute of the International Court of Justice .....	77
**3. Conditions under which a non-Member State, party to the Statute, may participate in electing members of the International Court of Justice .....	77
D. Practices and proceedings in relation to the election of members of the International Court of Justice .....	77
E. Relations with subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly .....	79
F. Reception of recommendations to the Security Council adopted by the General Assembly in the form of resolutions .....	80
G. Reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly .....	81
**PART II. RELATIONS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL .....	81
<b>PART III. RELATIONS WITH THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL</b>	
**A. Procedure under Article 83 (3) in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter with regard to strategic areas under trusteeship .....	81
B. Transmission to the Security Council by the Trusteeship Council of questionnaires and reports .....	81
**PART IV. RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE .....	81
**PART V. RELATIONS WITH THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE .....	81

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present chapter, concerned with the relations of the Security Council with all the other organs of the United Nations, is, as indicated in the previous volume of the *Repertoire*, broader in scope than chapter XI of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council (rule 61) which governs certain procedures to be followed by the Council for the election of members of the International Court of Justice.

The present chapter presents material bearing on the relations of the Security Council with the General Assembly (part I) and brings up to date the account given in the previous volume of the *Repertoire* of the transmission by the Trusteeship Council to the Security

Council of questionnaires and reports (part III). No material has been found for the period under review which would require entry in parts II, IV and V relating respectively to relations with the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the Military Staff Committee.

The functions of the Secretariat in relation to the Security Council, to the extent that they are governed by the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, are covered in chapter I, part IV. Proceedings regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General under Article 97 are treated in part I of this chapter.

### Part I

## RELATIONS WITH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### NOTE

Part I concerns the relations of the Security Council with the General Assembly in instances where the responsibility of the two organs is, under the provisions of the Charter or the Statute of the Court, either exclusive or mutual; that is, where a final decision is or is not to be taken by one organ without a decision to be taken in the same matter by the other.<sup>1</sup> The proceedings in these instances fall into three broad categories.

The first group includes proceedings where the relations between the two organs are governed by provisions of the Charter (Article 12, paragraph 1) limiting the authority of the General Assembly in respect of any dispute or situation while the Security Council is exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter. The second group comprises instances where the decision by the Council must be taken before that of the General Assembly; e.g., appointment of the Secretary-General, and conditions of accession to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The third group includes cases where the final decision depends upon action to be taken by both the organs concurrently, such as the election of members of the International Court of Justice.

Part I comprises, in addition, material relating to subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly and placed by the latter in special relation to the Security Council. This part concludes with a chronological tabulation of recommendations to the Security Council adopted by the General Assembly in the form of resolutions.

<sup>1</sup> A case *sui generis* is presented by Article 109 (3) of the Charter. For the decision taken by the Security Council at its 707th meeting on 16 December 1955, concurring in the General Assembly decision under Article 109 (3), as set forth in resolution 992 (X), see chapter I, Case 25.

### A. PRACTICES AND PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE CHARTER

#### *Article 12 of the Charter*

"1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

"2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters."

[*Note:* Section A includes an instance of discussion in the Council on the nature of the limitation placed by Article 12 (1) upon the authority of the General Assembly.<sup>2</sup>

Notifications to the General Assembly under Article 12 (2) by the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, of "matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council", and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal, have been drafted on the basis of the "Summary Statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration" which is circulated each week by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>2</sup> Case 1.

The notification issued before each session of the General Assembly contains the same agenda items as those in the current Summary Statement, except that certain items in the Statement which are not considered as "matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security" for the purpose of Article 12 (2) are excluded from the notification; e.g., rules of procedure of the Council, applications for membership, and the application of Articles 87 and 88 with regard to strategic areas. In addition, the notification contains a list of any items with which the Council has ceased to deal since the previous session of the General Assembly.

Matters being dealt with by the Security Council have been listed in the notification, since 1951, in two categories: (1) matters which are being dealt with by the Council and which have been discussed during the period since the last notification; and (2) matters of which the Council remains seized but which have not been discussed since the last notification.

Since 1947, the consent of the Council required by Article 12 (2) has been obtained through the circulation by the Secretary-General to the members of the Council of copies of draft notifications.]

#### CASE 1

At the 621st meeting on 31 August 1953, during the course of the Council's debate on the question of including in the agenda an item concerning events in Morocco, the representative of Greece stated:<sup>3</sup>

"... were the Security Council... to place on its agenda the item concerning the events in Morocco, those who—like us—are open-minded as regards the consideration of the Moroccan question at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly would be confronted with an additional difficulty deriving from Article 12 of the Charter. That Article, as we all know, provides that the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to any dispute or situation while the Security Council is exercising in respect of that dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter.

"...

"... the application of the open-door principle to the present case in the Security Council, while not bringing the case an inch nearer to a settlement, definitely compromises the chances of applying the same principle to the same case under the more promising auspices of the General Assembly."

At the 622nd meeting on 1 September 1953, the representative of Lebanon, in reply to the statement made by the representative of Greece at the previous meeting, commented:

"... certainly Article 12 does not prevent any item which is being discussed by the Security Council from being examined also by the General Assembly. What Article 12 does is to prevent the General Assembly from making positive recommendations about any item if, at the same time, the Security Council is seized of that item. According to the Charter, the

General Assembly is not prevented in any way from considering any subject which it decides to place on the agenda. It is prevented by Article 12 from making recommendations on matters which happen to be under consideration by the Security Council."

He added:

"... So far as the admissibility or inadmissibility of any items to the agenda of the General Assembly is concerned, the matter is governed by Article 10 and Article 11, paragraph 2, and in neither case is there any limitation whatever provided the question is within the scope of the Charter itself."<sup>4</sup>

#### \*\*B. PRACTICES AND PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO THE CONVOCATION OF A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### C. PRACTICES AND PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO ARTICLES OF THE CHARTER INVOLVING RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### 1. Appointment of the Secretary-General

*"Article 97 of the Charter*

"The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization."

[Note: The meetings of the Security Council at which recommendations regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General have been considered, have been held in private in accordance with rule 48 of the provisional rules of procedure. The Council has voted by secret ballot. Communiqués, circulated after each private meeting in accordance with rule 55, have contained information as to the stage reached in the consideration of the recommendations. The 613th and 614th meetings on 13 and 19 March 1953, respectively, were devoted to the consideration of proposals to recommend various persons to the General Assembly for appointment as Secretary-General. None of the proposals made was adopted by the Council. The communiqués issued after each of the foregoing meetings indicated the author of the proposal considered, the person proposed for recommendation, and the decision.]

#### CASE 2

At the 617th meeting on 31 March 1953, held in private, the Security Council approved by 10 votes in favour, none against, with 1 abstention, a proposal submitted by the representative of France to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld as Secretary-General.<sup>5</sup> On the same date the President (Pakistan) informed Mr. Hammarskjöld by cable of the Council's decision to this effect.

<sup>4</sup> For texts of relevant statements see:

621st meeting: Greece, paras. 9, 12.

622nd meeting: Lebanon, para. 5.

<sup>5</sup> 617th meeting: p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> For the decision, see chapter II, Case 8.

## 2. Conditions of accession to the Statute of the International Court of Justice

*"Article 93 (2) of the Charter*

"A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

### CASE 3

On 26 October 1953, the permanent observer of Japan to the United Nations transmitted to the Secretary-General a cablegram dated 24 October 1953 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan<sup>6</sup> expressing the desire of his Government to ascertain the conditions on which Japan could become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

On 6 November 1953, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino addressed a letter to the Secretary-General<sup>7</sup> requesting to be informed of the conditions required to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

At the 641st meeting on 23 November 1953, the Security Council referred both applications to the Committee of Experts for study and report.<sup>8</sup>

At the 645th meeting on 3 December 1953, the Council had before it two reports from the Committee of Experts,<sup>9</sup> containing texts of the recommendation which the Committee advised the Council to send to the General Assembly concerning the conditions upon which Japan and the Republic of San Marino might become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Chairman of the Committee of Experts, in submitting the reports, stated that in its consideration of the applications of Japan and the Republic of San Marino, the Committee had been guided to a large extent by the exhaustive and detailed examination of two previous applications—those of Switzerland and Liechtenstein, although, as had been made abundantly clear, those cases had not been intended to constitute a precedent. He further pointed out that the conditions proposed for the accession of Japan and the Republic of San Marino were the same as those determined for the accession of Switzerland and Liechtenstein and, as in the latter cases, were not intended to constitute a precedent.<sup>10</sup>

**Decision:** *The Council adopted both the proposals of the Committee of Experts by 10 votes in favour, none against, with 1 abstention.*<sup>11</sup>

<sup>6</sup> S/3126, O.R., 8th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1953, p. 37.

<sup>7</sup> S/3137, O.R., 8th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1953, pp. 56-57.

<sup>8</sup> 641st meeting: paras. 1-3.

<sup>9</sup> S/3146 and S/3147, O.R., 8th year, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1953, pp. 72-73.

<sup>10</sup> 645th meeting: paras. 6-8.

<sup>11</sup> 645th meeting: paras. 11-14.

## \*\*3. Conditions under which a non-Member State, party to the Statute, may participate in electing members of the International Court of Justice<sup>12</sup>

### D. PRACTICES AND PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

#### STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

##### *"Article 4*

"1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration . . ."

##### *"Article 8*

"The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court."

##### *"Article 10*

"1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

"2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

"3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected."

##### *"Article 11*

"If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place."

##### *"Article 12*

"1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

"2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

<sup>12</sup> See *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 1946-1951*, chapter VI, part 1, C.3, Case 10, pp. 219-220.

"3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

"4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote."

*"Article 14*

"Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council."

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

*Rule 61*

*Relations with other United Nations Organs*

"Any meeting of the Security Council held in pursuance of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the election of members of the Court shall continue until as many candidates as are required for all the seats to be filled have obtained in one or more ballots an absolute majority of votes."

CASE 4

At the 618th meeting on 12 August 1953, the Security Council noted with regret the resignation of Judge Golumsky and decided, under Article 14 of the Statute, that the election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of Judge Golumsky should take place during the eighth session of the General Assembly.<sup>13</sup> At the 644th meeting on 27 November 1953, the Council elected a candidate to fill the vacancy, who also received an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly.<sup>14</sup>

CASE 5

At the 677th meeting on 28 July 1954, the Security Council noted with regret the death of Judge Sir Benegal Narsing Rau and decided, under Article 14 of the Statute, that an election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of Judge Rau should take place during the ninth session of the General Assembly,<sup>15</sup> prior to the regular election to be held at that session.

At the 681st meeting on 7 October 1954, the Council elected a candidate to fill the vacancy and the candidate received the required majority of votes in the General Assembly.<sup>16</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council proceeded to fill five regular vacancies which were to occur on 5 Feb-

ruary 1955. Before the commencement of balloting, the President (Denmark) stated that if more than five candidates obtained the required majority, he would consult the Council as to the procedure to be followed. After six candidates had obtained the required majority on the first ballot, the President requested that, since there were only five vacancies to be filled, the members vote only for that number of candidates. He declared that ballot papers containing the names of more than five candidates would be regarded as invalid, and that the members would be free to cast their votes for any one on the list of candidates. Six candidates obtained the required majority on the second and third ballots.

After four candidates had received the required majority on the fourth ballot, the President declared:

"... Those four candidates have received the necessary number of votes in the Council; the Assembly is voting at the same time, and must elect the same candidates. If the elected candidates are the same, the President of the General Assembly will declare them elected. I am sure that the President of the Assembly will declare those four elected.

"As there are five vacancies to be filled and as we have elected only four candidates, we shall have to vote again for one more candidate.

"If the name of any of the four candidates who have just been elected is placed on the next ballot, that ballot will be considered invalid."

The representative of Colombia expressed some doubt as to the procedure which had been followed, since under Article 10 of the Statute candidates who had obtained an absolute majority in the General Assembly and the Council were to be considered elected. It was possible that when six candidates had obtained the required majority in the Council, five of them might already have obtained an absolute majority in the Assembly. Theoretically, those five candidates should have been declared elected. Furthermore, the fifth candidate whom the Council had yet to elect might fail to obtain the required majority which he had obtained on the earlier ballots in the Council.

The President, noting that Article 8 of the Statute required the General Assembly and the Security Council to proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court, declared:

"... In my view we have to vote in the Security Council until we have elected five candidates with the necessary majority of six votes. We now have four candidates elected, and therefore one more ballot is necessary in order to elect the fifth candidate. When we have obtained that result, then, independently of the General Assembly, we shall have fulfilled what is required of us by the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that is, electing five judges with the necessary majority. If the two organs of the United Nations do not elect the same number, there are special rules which apply in that case."

The representative of France stated:

"... I support the interpretation just given by the President. I might add that at the time when six candidates had obtained an absolute majority in the

<sup>13</sup> S/3078, 618th meeting: para. 1.

<sup>14</sup> 644th meeting: paras. 5-6, 8.

<sup>15</sup> S/3226, 677th meeting: para. 12.

<sup>16</sup> 681st meeting: paras. 10-12.

Security Council, none of them could be elected, because, since the number of seats to be filled was five, only five or fewer candidates could be elected. Consequently, at the time when six candidates had received an absolute majority here, neither five nor six persons had been elected, and there could therefore have been no concordance between our vote and any vote which might have taken place in the Assembly."

The representative of Colombia, indicating his disagreement with the interpretation which had been given by the President, stated:

"... It is nowhere provided that only five candidates may obtain a majority in the Security Council and the General Assembly. On the contrary, the rules seem to me to indicate that if, at any given time, six candidates have obtained a majority, it would be quite in order for the Council to communicate that result to the Assembly. These candidates will not have been elected. Only if five of the six candidates also obtain a majority in the Assembly will they be elected. But I do not see why the Security Council should not inform the General Assembly—and there is nothing in the Statute to stop it from doing so—that, in an election which has just taken place, such-and-such candidates have obtained an absolute majority. Article 10 of the Statute of the Court does not require anything else."

He therefore suggested that in future, consideration should be given to the possibility of asking the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Security Council to exchange letters after each ballot.<sup>17</sup>

On the fifth ballot, the Council elected the fifth member. The President of the General Assembly notified the President of the Security Council that the same five candidates had received an absolute majority in the Assembly.<sup>18</sup>

#### E. RELATIONS WITH SUBSIDIARY ORGANS ESTABLISHED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*Note:* Certain subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly have figured in the proceedings of the Security Council, either when they have been placed in special relation to the Council by resolution of the General Assembly, or when the Council has decided to utilize the services of a subsidiary organ without such provision having been made by the Assembly. This section includes an instance of proceedings involving the relations of the Council with the Peace Observation Commission, a subsidiary organ established by the General Assembly, on 3 November 1950, with authority to observe and report and to establish sub-commissions for the performance of its functions. The General Assembly, by the resolution establishing the Peace Observation Commission, provided that the Security Council might utilize the Commission in accordance with its authority under the Charter.]<sup>19</sup>

<sup>17</sup> For texts of relevant statements see: 681st meeting: President (Denmark), paras. 16, 18, 21-22, 27; Colombia, paras. 24-25, 30, 32-33; France, para. 28.

<sup>18</sup> 681st meeting: paras. 36-37.

<sup>19</sup> Resolution 377 B (V).

#### CASE 6

At the 672nd meeting on 3 June 1954, the Security Council had before it a letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting Permanent Representative of Thailand,<sup>20</sup> bringing a situation threatening that country's security to the attention of the Council and requesting the latter to provide for observation under the Peace Observation Commission.

At the 673rd meeting on 16 June 1954, the representative of Thailand\* submitted, under rule 38, a draft resolution which read in part as follows:<sup>21</sup>

*"The Security Council,*

*"... "*

*"Recalling General Assembly resolution 377 (V) (Uniting for peace), part A, section B, establishing a Peace Observation Commission . . . "*

*"... "*

*"Requests the Peace Observation Commission to establish a sub-commission . . . with authority:*

*"(a) To dispatch as soon as possible . . . such observers as it may deem necessary to Thailand;*

*"(b) To visit Thailand if it deems necessary;*

*"(c) To consider such data as may be submitted to it by its members or observers and to make such reports and recommendations as it deems necessary to the Peace Observation Commission and to the Security Council. If the sub-commission is of the opinion that it cannot adequately accomplish its mission without observation or visit also in States contiguous to Thailand, it shall report to the Peace Observation Commission or to the Security Council for the necessary instructions."*

The representatives of Brazil, China, New Zealand and Turkey made statements in support of the draft resolution.

The representative of the United Kingdom, in support of the Thailand draft resolution, stated:

*"In section B of the 'Uniting for peace' resolution, the General Assembly set up machinery expressly designed to deal with such a situation. Under it, a Peace Observation Commission is authorized to establish a sub-commission and to utilize the services of observers to assist in the performance of its functions. That is what is now proposed in the draft resolution before the Council.*

*"I also note that the draft resolution makes provision for the sub-commission to seek instructions if it is of the opinion that it cannot adequately accomplish its mission without observation or visit also in States contiguous to Thailand. This seems to me a wise provision. It allows for the possibility that reports may be received from the observers or from the members of the sub-commission who, having visited Thailand, find that they cannot fulfil their mission of observing the degree of international tension threaten-*

<sup>20</sup> S/3220.

<sup>21</sup> 673rd meeting: para. 10.

ing the security of Thailand without also visiting States contiguous to Thailand.”

At the 674th meeting on 18 June 1954, the representative of the USSR opposed the adoption of the draft resolution submitted by the representative of Thailand<sup>22</sup> on the ground that it would aggravate the situation.

**Decision:** *At the 674th meeting on 18 June 1954, the Council rejected the Thailand draft resolution by 9 votes in favour, 1 against, with 1 abstention (the vote against being that of a permanent member).*<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> For texts of relevant statements see: 673rd meeting: Brazil, paras. 35-39; China, para. 45; New Zealand, paras. 21, 23; Turkey, para. 26; Thailand\*, para. 10. 674th meeting: USSR, paras. 58-59. <sup>23</sup> 674th meeting: para. 71.

#### F. RECEPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN THE FORM OF RESOLUTIONS

[*Note:* The Security Council, in agreeing to consider General Assembly recommendations during the period under review has done so by placing the recommendation on the agenda. The omission of such inclusion on the agenda has not been a mark of refusal on the part of the Council to consider. The recommendations are presented below in the form of a tabulation, chronologically arranged, indicating the initial proceedings of the Council prior to the adoption, or non-adoption, of the item on the agenda of the Council.]<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> For an earlier tabulation see *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 1946-1951*, p. 225.

#### TABULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Entry No.	General Assembly resolution	Subject of recommendation	Initial proceedings of the Security Council
1.....	506 (VI) 1 February 1952	Admission of new Members, including the right of candidate States to present proof of the conditions required under Article 4 of the Charter	Included as sub-paragraph (b) under the heading of Admission of new Members in the agenda at the 577th meeting on 18 June 1952 <sup>a</sup>
2.....	703 (VII) 17 March 1953	Methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter: report of the Collective Measures Committee	Not placed on the provisional agenda <sup>b</sup>
3.....	715 (VIII) 28 November 1953	Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission	Not placed on the provisional agenda <sup>c</sup>
4.....	718 (VIII) 23 October 1953	Admission of new Members	Not placed on the provisional agenda <sup>d</sup>
5.....	808 (IX) 4 November 1954	Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission; Conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction	Not placed on the provisional agenda <sup>e</sup>
6.....	809 (IX) 4 November 1954	Methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter: report of the Collective Measures Committee	Not placed on the provisional agenda <sup>f</sup>
7.....	816 (IX) 23 November 1954	Admission of new Members to the United Nations	Included in the agenda at the 701st meeting on 10 December 1955 <sup>g</sup>
8.....	917 (X) 8 December 1955	Admission of new Members to the United Nations	Included in the agenda at the 701st meeting on 10 December 1955 <sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 577th meeting: para 89.

<sup>b</sup> 703 (VII), S/3283.

<sup>c</sup> 715 (VIII), S/3276.

<sup>d</sup> 718 (VIII), S/3131.

<sup>e</sup> 808 (IX), S/3316.

<sup>f</sup> 809 (IX), S/3317.

<sup>g</sup> 817 (IX), S/3224.

<sup>h</sup> 918 (X), S/3467.



**G. REPORTS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*“Article 24 (3) of the Charter*

“The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports of the General Assembly for its consideration.”

[*Note:* In accordance with Article 24 (3) the Security Council has continued, during the period under review, to submit annual reports to the General Assembly.<sup>25</sup> It has submitted one special report during this period. At the 604th meeting on 19 September 1952, in connexion with the question of admission of new Members, the Security Council decided to submit a special report to the General Assembly in accordance with rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.]<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Annual Reports approved by the Security Council at the following meetings held in private: 7th Report, 593rd meeting, 26 August 1952; 8th Report, 618th meeting, 12 August 1953; 9th Report, 678th meeting, 18 August 1954; and 10th Report, 699th meeting, 11 August 1955.

<sup>26</sup> S/2208, 604th meeting: paras. 4-35.

**Part II**

**\*\*RELATIONS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**Part III**

**RELATIONS WITH THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**

**\*\*A. PROCEDURE UNDER ARTICLE 83 (3) IN APPLICATION OF ARTICLES 87 AND 88 OF THE CHARTER WITH REGARD TO STRATEGIC AREAS UNDER TRUSTEESHIP**

**B. TRANSMISSION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OF QUESTIONNAIRE, AND REPORTS**

On 24 July 1953, the Secretary-General, upon the request of the Trusteeship Council, transmitted to the Security Council a questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council at its 414th meeting on 6 June 1952.<sup>27</sup>

Between 1 January 1952 and 31 December 1955, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council

<sup>27</sup> S/3065.

the following reports of the Trusteeship Council on the exercise of its functions in respect of strategic areas under trusteeship:

Fourth Report adopted during the tenth session of the Trusteeship Council, 1 April 1952.<sup>28</sup>

Fifth Report adopted during the twelfth session of the Trusteeship Council, 13 July 1953.<sup>29</sup>

Sixth Report adopted during the fourteenth session of the Trusteeship Council, 16 July 1954.<sup>30</sup>

Seventh Report adopted during the sixteenth session of the Trusteeship Council, 19 July 1955.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>28</sup> S/2599.

<sup>29</sup> S/3066.

<sup>30</sup> S/3272.

<sup>31</sup> S/3416.

**Part IV**

**\*\*RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

**Part V**

**\*\*RELATIONS WITH THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE**