

155. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, pursuant to Assembly decision 43/455, and was also considered at the forty-fifth to forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 44/192, 45/258, 47/218, 48/227, 49/233 A and B, 49/249 A and B and 51/218, and decision 46/480).

At its fifty-fourth session,²⁰⁶ the General Assembly decided that, from the date of the adoption of the resolution and without prejudice to the relevant financial regulations and rules of the United Nations, all financial contributions of Belarus and Ukraine to the Organization, including those for which assessments were issued prior to 1996, should be taken into account when determining whether the amount of their arrears, as calculated in accordance with its decision 49/470, equalled or exceeded the amount of the contributions due from Belarus and Ukraine for the preceding two full years in accordance with Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations; emphasized that that decision should not exempt Belarus and Ukraine from their obligation to pay all outstanding contributions;

²⁰⁶ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 151):

- (a) Relevant chapter of the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1999: Supplement No. 30 (A/54/30);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Revised post requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000: A/54/648;
 - (ii) Losses of United Nations property in peacekeeping operations: A/54/669 and Corr.1;
 - (iii) Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi: performance report for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999: A/54/711;
 - (iv) Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi: proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: A/54/733;
 - (v) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: A/54/763;
 - (vi) Support account for peacekeeping operations: performance report for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999: A/54/797;
 - (vii) Support account for peacekeeping operations: estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: A/54/800;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Death and disability benefits: A/C.5/53/66, A/C.5/54/13 and A/C.5/54/47;
 - (ii) Budgetary requirements of peacekeeping operations: A/C.5/54/61;
 - (iii) Support account for peacekeeping operations and financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi: A/C.5/54/63 and Corr.1;

called upon Belarus and Ukraine to make proposals for the treatment of their arrears concerning the financing of peacekeeping operations; and decided to keep the matter under review (resolution 54/242).

(a) Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations¹

Support account for peacekeeping operations

The support account for peacekeeping operations was established effective 1 January 1990 for the purpose of meeting the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters providing direct support to peacekeeping operations. It became operational on 1 May 1990 through the incorporation of resources relating to the overload posts that were funded from the separate budgets of the five peacekeeping operations in existence at the time, which were financed outside the scope of the regular budget. Those peacekeeping operations were the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG) and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA). In its resolution 45/258, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the fund.

In its resolution 50/221 B, the Assembly approved on a provisional basis, for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, new support account funding arrangements whereby the Assembly would appropriate the Headquarters backstopping requirements for the 12-month fiscal period ending 30 June of the following year, Member States would be assessed

- (iv) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the management of service and ration contracts in peacekeeping missions: A/54/335;
- (v) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the liquidation of peacekeeping missions: A/54/394 and Corr.1;
- (vi) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of contingent-owned equipment procedures and payments to troop-contributing countries: A/54/765 and Corr.1;
- (vii) Reform of the procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment: A/54/795;
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee:
 - (i) Implementation of the reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment: A/53/944 and Corr.1 and A/54/826;
 - (ii) Support account for peacekeeping operations: A/54/661; A/54/832;
 - (iii) Death and disability benefits: A/54/782;
 - (iv) United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi: A/54/841 and Add.8;
 - (v) Reimbursement to troop-contributing countries: A/54/841 and A/54/859;
- (e) Letters:
 - (i) Letter dated 28 January 2000 from the Chairman of the Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee, transmitting the report of the Working Group: A/C.5/54/49;
 - (ii) Letter dated 13 April 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/55;
- (f) Note verbale dated 23 June 1999 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General: A/53/1009;
- (g) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/684 and Add.1 and 2;
- (h) Resolutions 54/19 A and B, 54/242, 54/243 A and B and 54/278 and decisions 54/456 to 459 A and B, 54/485 and 54/486;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.14, 15, 45, 47, 49, 56, 65-67 and 74;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.33, 43, 88, 95 and 98.

on the same scale as that used for peacekeeping assessments and the requirements would be prorated among the individual peacekeeping operations rather than appropriated and assessed separately.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,²⁰⁶ the General Assembly decided to maintain for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, as provisionally approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B; approved 469 support account-funded temporary posts, including one P-3 and one General Service post for the Training Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; noted the importance of the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive concept of the United Nations rapid deployment capability, and invited the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to review the concept, including its compatibility with the rapidly deployable mission headquarters, in accordance with paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/54/832), and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to take into account the mandate of relevant committees before requesting any human or financial resources; also requested the Secretary-General to inform Member States of all job vacancies in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and in field missions in a timely manner; reiterated its requests to the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to avoid duplication and overlapping among departments of the Secretariat related to backstopping peacekeeping activities and requested him to keep it informed on concrete measures taken; reaffirmed the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that delegation of authority to the Department and the field missions was in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions as well as relevant rules and procedures of the Assembly; approved the support account post and non-post requirements in the amount of \$50,699,900 gross (\$43,237,900 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided to apply the unencumbered balance of \$2,179,000 from the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, inclusive of \$601,000 in miscellaneous and interest income, for the resources required for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and to prorate the balance of \$48,520,900 gross (\$41,058,900 net) among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the resource requirements for the support account for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; and stressed the importance of providing detailed and comprehensive information on training activities, including information on its relation with the interests of the United Nations (resolution 54/243 B).

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,²⁰⁶ the General Assembly welcomed the recent positive developments in the utilization of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, especially in contributing crucial logistic support to the launching of large new missions; reiterated the need to implement, as a matter of priority, an effective inventory management standard, especially in respect of peacekeeping operations involving high inventory value; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to review the concept of operations of the Base and requested him to fully consider the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to report thereon to the Assembly as soon as possible during its fifty-fifth session; approved the cost estimates for the Base amounting to \$9,317,400 gross (\$8,481,300 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided to apply the unencumbered balance of \$451,800 in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, the interest income of \$114,000 and miscellaneous income of \$1,166,000 (\$1,731,800 in total) to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided to prorate the balance of \$7,585,600

gross (\$6,479,500 net) among the individual active peacekeeping operations budgets to meet the financing requirements of the Base for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; approved a civilian establishment of 10 Professional, 13 Field Service and 83 locally recruited staff; and decided to consider at its fifty-fifth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 54/278).

Reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,²⁰⁶ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment (see A/C.5/54/49); requested the Secretary-General to collect the data from Member States referred to in the recommendations made by the Working Group in paragraphs 44 and 45 of its report concerning the cost of painting and repainting major equipment; took note of the views of the Secretariat regarding replacement of the term “force-wide” with the term “force level”, the inclusion of climatic and environmental changes under inland transportation costs, and the medical equipment threshold of \$1,500, and invited the post-Phase V Working Group to reconsider those issues; decided to convene, for not fewer than 10 working days, in accordance with annex IX to the report of the Working Group, a post-Phase V Working Group in January/February 2001 to review rates for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services, and to include, within the post-Phase V Working Group, appropriate expertise to conduct the vaccination cost review recommended by the Working Group in paragraph 87 (a) (iii) of its report; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate and sufficient conference facilities for the post-Phase V Working Group were provided, taking duly into consideration the Working Group’s structure and needs; requested the Secretary-General to collect data from Member States and to report to the Assembly on the extent of his success; urged Member States in this regard to provide the data pertaining to major equipment and self-sustainment to the Secretariat by 31 October 2000 at the latest, in order for the Secretariat to report to the Assembly in November 2000 on the adequacy of the data with a view to ascertaining whether the data are available for holding the meeting of the post-Phase V Working Group in January/February 2001; emphasized that the Secretary-General should strictly ensure that in future, when the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services are transmitted, a reference to General Assembly resolution 54/244 of 23 December 1999 is included in addition to a reference to Assembly resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994; and decided to keep this matter under review at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/19 B).

Reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,²⁰⁶ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (A/54/763) and decided to postpone consideration of the question to an early date during the main part of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/485).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Support account for peacekeeping operations (resolution 54/243 B);
- (b) Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 54/278);
- (c) Cost estimates of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 54/278);

- (d) Status of death and disability claims (decision 54/459 B);
- (e) Experience gained in the use of resident auditors in peacekeeping missions (resolution 54/241);
- (f) Major equipment and self-sustainment data provided by Member States (resolution 54/19 B);
- (g) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolution 48/216 B);
- (h) Comprehensive review of a rapidly deployable mission headquarters (resolution 53/12 B);
- (i) Performance report of a rapidly deployable mission headquarters (resolution 54/243 B);
- (j) Cost estimates for a rapidly deployable mission headquarters (resolution 54/243 B).

(b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996, the General Assembly decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to begin the transition of Ukraine to the Group of Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, on the understanding that the reduction in the United States dollar amounts to be assessed on Ukraine beginning on 1 July 1996 should be equal to the additional United States dollar amounts assessed on Greece in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of the resolution (resolution 50/224).

At its resumed fifty-second session in March 1998, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Assembly resolutions 49/249 A and B and 50/224 (decision 52/473). In line with the approach outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, the peacekeeping assessment rate for Ukraine has, since 1999, been reduced to the level applicable to Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, that is, 20 per cent of its regular budget assessment rate.

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) Relocation of South Africa to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232⁴

In a letter dated 29 September 1999 to the President of the General Assembly, the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations requested the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of an additional sub-item entitled "Relocation of South Africa to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232" under agenda item 151.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,²⁰⁶ the General Assembly decided to defer to its fifty-fifth session a decision on the question of the relocation of South Africa to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989 (decision 54/486).

156. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-first to forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (decisions 31/409, 32/440 and 33/424; resolutions 34/150, 35/166, 36/107, 37/103, 38/128, 39/75, 40/67, 41/73, 42/149, 43/162, 44/30 and 46/52; and decision 48/412).

At its fifty-first session,²⁰⁷ the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to resume consideration of the legal aspects of international economic relations at its fifty-fifth session (decision 51/441).

No advance documentation is expected.

157. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48 and 51/155).

At its fifty-third session,²⁰⁸ as it had done in its previous resolutions on this item, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, appealed to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date; called upon all States, on becoming parties to Protocol I, to make the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the status of the additional Protocols, as well as measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, *inter alia*, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 53/96).

²⁰⁷ References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 152):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/632;
- (b) Decision 51/441;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.9 and 49;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

²⁰⁸ References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 146):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/287;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/627;
- (c) Resolution 53/96;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.33 and 34;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/96).

158. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49 and 51/156).

At its fifty-third session,²⁰⁹ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of resolution 51/156, and requested the Secretary-General to issue on an annual basis a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as an analytical summary of the reports received from States and the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 53/97).

At the fifty-fourth session, the Secretary-General, complying with the General Assembly's request that a report under this item be issued on an annual basis, circulated an information circular under the symbol A/INF/54/5 and Add.1.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/97).

159. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had completed the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on the subject, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*: (a) accepted the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to consider the articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject; and (b) invited States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the conclusions of the chairman of

²⁰⁹ References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 147):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/INF/52/6 and Add.1 and A/53/276 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/628;
- (c) Resolution 53/97;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.29-31;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

the informal consultations held pursuant to its decision 48/413, and on the reports of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 and reconvened pursuant to its decision 47/414 (resolution 49/61).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 52/151 and 53/98).

At its fifty-fourth session,²¹⁰ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Working Group on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property of the International Law Commission, set forth in the annex to the report of the Commission on the work of its fifty-first session, and the report presented to the Sixth Committee by the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Committee established under resolution 53/98, decided that the said working group of the Committee would continue its work at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly to consider the future form of, and outstanding substantive issues related to, the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property adopted by the International Law Commission at its forty-third session (resolution 54/101).

No advance documentation is expected.

160. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-third session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 16 (b)) was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

At its fifty-fourth session,²¹¹ the General Assembly appealed to Governments that had not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretariat in relation to the legal regime governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards; invited States to nominate persons to work with the private foundation established to encourage assistance to the Commission from the private sector; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission,

²¹⁰ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 152):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/266;
- (b) Report of the Working Group on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property: A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2, annex;
- (c) Report of the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolution 53/98: A/C.6/54/L.12;
- (d) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/607;
- (e) Resolution 54/101;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.30 and 36;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

²¹¹ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 156):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-second session: Supplement No. 17 (A/54/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/611;
- (c) Resolution 54/103;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.3, 4 and 29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in that field; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and technical assistance in the field of international trade law, such as assistance in the preparation of national legislation based on legal texts of the Commission; expressed the desirability for increased efforts by the Commission, in sponsoring seminars and symposia, to provide such training and technical assistance, and expressed its appreciation to the Commission for organizing seminars and briefing missions in a number of countries and to the Governments whose contributions made it possible for the seminars and briefing missions to take place, and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia; appealed to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission; appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for travel assistance to developing countries that were members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective implementation of the programme of the Commission; and stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to that end urged States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions (resolution 54/103).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-third session, Supplement No. 17 (A/55/17);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-third session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

161. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-second session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members

elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the fifty-first session (decision 51/309).

At its fifty-fourth session,²¹² the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at its fifty-first session, in particular with respect to the topic “Jurisdictional immunities of States and their property” and the completion of the second reading of the draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, noting that the Commission had completed its work on the topic “Nationality in relation to the succession of States”; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the International Law Commission of having their views on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report; reiterated its invitation to Governments to submit comments and observations in writing by 1 January 2000 on the draft articles on international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities) and requested the Commission to resume consideration of the liability aspects of the topic as soon as the second reading of the draft articles on prevention was finalized; invited Governments to respond in writing by 1 March 2000 to the questionnaire on unilateral acts of States circulated on 30 September 1999; reiterated its invitation to Governments to submit the most relevant national legislation, domestic court decisions and State practice relevant to the topic “Diplomatic protection”; recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; took note of the consideration by the Commission of its long-term programme of work; encouraged the Commission to proceed with the selection of new topics for its next quinquennium; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly commence on 23 October 2000 (resolution 54/111).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-second session, Supplement No. 10 (A/55/10).

162. Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States

At its fifty-fourth session,²¹³ in 1999, the General Assembly, under the item entitled “Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session”, considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the final draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States. The Assembly, noting that the Commission had recommended the draft articles to the General Assembly for their adoption in the form of a declaration, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled “Nationality of natural persons in relation to succession

²¹² References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 155):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session: Supplement No. 10 (A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/610;
- (c) Resolution 54/111;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.15-28, 35 and 36;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

²¹³ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 155):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session: Supplement No. 10 (A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/610;
- (c) Resolution 54/112;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.15-28, 35 and 36;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

of States”, with a view to the consideration of the draft articles and their adoption as a declaration at that session; and invited Governments to submit comments and observations on the question of a convention on the topic, with a view to the General Assembly considering the elaboration of such a convention at a future session (resolution 54/112).

No advance documentation is expected.

163. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country¹

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-fourth session,²¹⁴ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 43 of its report; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States, and requested the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country, and hoped that the issues raised at the meetings of the Committee would continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; noted that during the reporting period the travel controls previously imposed by the host country on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities remained in effect, and requested the host country to consider removing such travel controls, and in that regard noted the positions of affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country; requested the host country to continue to take steps to resolve the problem relating to the parking of diplomatic vehicles in a fair, balanced and non-discriminatory way, with a view to responding to the growing needs of the diplomatic community, and to continue to consult with the Committee on that important issue; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 54/104).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by the President of the Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 53/104, of Malaysia as a member of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (decision 54/311).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/55/26).

²¹⁴ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 157):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/54/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/612;
- (c) Resolution 54/104 and decision 54/311;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.35;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.46 and 76.

164. Establishment of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court and recommended that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court, established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute and consider arrangements for the convening of the conference (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). The Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Preparatory Committee at its fifty-first session and decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/160).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission, in accordance with resolution F adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, from 16 to 26 February, 26 July to 13 August and 29 November to 17 December 1999, to carry out the mandate of that resolution and, in that connection, to discuss ways to enhance the effectiveness and acceptance of the Court (resolution 53/105).

At its fifty-fourth session,²¹⁵ the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Preparatory Commission and, *inter alia*, called upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting awareness of the results of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court and of the provisions of the Statute; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission, in accordance with resolution F adopted by the Conference, from 13 to 31 March, 12 to 30 June and 27 November to 8 December 2000; encouraged States to make voluntary contributions to the trust funds established pursuant to Assembly resolutions 51/207 and 52/160 towards meeting the costs of the participation in the work of the Commission of the least developed countries and of those developing countries not covered by the trust fund established pursuant to Assembly resolution 51/207; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 54/105).

The Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court met at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 31 March 2000. It will meet again from 12 to 30 June and 27 November to 8 December 2000.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/105).

²¹⁵ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 158):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/613;
- (b) Resolution 54/105;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.11-14 and 36;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.