

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

S/2070  
3 April 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF MATTERS  
OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND THE  
STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General submits the following statement of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration on 31 March 1951:

1. The Iranian question (see S/1456).
2. Special agreements under Article 43 and the organization of Armed Forces made available to the Security Council (see S/1456).
3. Rules of procedure of the Security Council (see S/1456).
4. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee (see S/1456).
5. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on Armed Forces of the United Nations (see S/1456).
6. Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/1456)
7. The Egyptian question (see S/1456).
8. The Indonesian question (see S/1456).
9. Voting procedure in the Security Council (see S/1456).
10. Procedure in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter with regard to the Pacific Islands under strategic trusteeship of the United States of America (see S/1456).
11. Applications for membership (see S/1456).
12. The Palestine question (see S/1456, S/1864, S/1873, S/1904 and S/1912).
13. The India-Pakistan question (see S/1456, S/1463, S/1465, S/1468, S/1472, S/1479, S/2025, S/2029, S/2037 and S/2058).

Discussion was continued at the 538th and 539th meetings held on 29-30 March 1951. At the 539th meeting, the Council adopted by a vote of eight in favour, none against and three abstentions (India, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia) the revised draft resolution (S/2017/Rev.1) which had been submitted by the Representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States of America at the 537th meeting. The adopted resolution instructs the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to proceed to the sub-continent and, after consultation with the Governments of India and Pakistan, to effect the

demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949. The adopted resolution also instructs the United Nations Representative to report to the Security Council within three months from the date of his arrival. If, at the time of this report, he has not effected demilitarization, or obtained the agreement of the parties to a plan for effecting such demilitarization, the United Nations Representative shall report to the Security Council those points of difference between the parties regarding the interpretation and execution of the above-mentioned resolutions which he considers must be resolved to enable such demilitarization to be carried out. The resolution, furthermore, calls upon the parties, in the event of their discussions with the United Nations Representative failing, in his opinion to result in full agreement, to accept arbitration upon all outstanding points of difference; such arbitration to be carried out by an Arbitrator, or a panel of Arbitrators, to be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice after consultation with the parties.

14. The Czechoslovakian question (see S/1456).
15. The question of the Free Territory of Trieste (see S/1456).
16. The Hyderabad question (see S/1456).
17. Identic notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the Secretary-General (see S/1456).
18. International control of atomic energy (see S/1456).
19. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (see S/1774, S/1785, S/1831, S/1912 and S/1928).
20. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (see S/1774, S/1785, S/1803 and S/1811).