



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/10514
18 January 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON
COUNCIL MEETINGS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 4
II. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE	5 - 7
III. ORGANIZATION OF WORK	8
IV. CONSIDERATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL QUESTIONS . . .	9 - 20
V. CONSIDERATION OF LEGAL AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS	21 - 28
VI. RECOMMENDATIONS	29 - 30

ANNEXES

- I. WORKING PAPER ON COST ESTIMATES
- II. WORKING PAPER ON LEGAL ASPECTS OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONVENING OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 31 July 1971, the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council transmitting the texts of a number of resolutions adopted by the Eighth Assembly of Heads of State and Government (S/10272). One of these resolutions was entitled "Convening of a Special Session in Africa of the United Nations Security Council on Decolonization Problems".
2. On 15 November 1971 the representatives of 36 African States addressed a letter (A/8494 and Corr.1 and Add.1) to the President of the General Assembly requesting inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital".
3. At its 1990th plenary meeting on 19 November 1971 the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of its General Committee, decided to include the item on its agenda. It discussed the item at the 2025th and 2027th plenary meetings, held on 18 December and 20 December 1971 respectively. At the latter meeting it adopted, by a vote of 113 to 2, resolution 2836 (XXVI) in which, *inter alia*, it invited the Security Council to consider the request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Council in an African capital.
4. By a letter dated 29 December 1971 (S/10480) the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of General Assembly Resolution 2863 (XXVI), drawing attention, in particular, to the paragraph inviting the Security Council to consider the holding of meetings of the Council in an African capital.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

5. At its 1624th meeting on 11 January 1972, the Security Council included in its agenda an item entitled "Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Council in an African capital (paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI))". A letter dated 20 December 1971 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/10480)".
6. Following discussion at its 1624th and 1625th meetings on 11 January, the Security Council decided (1) to accede in principle to the request of the Organization of African Unity that it hold meetings in an African capital early in 1972; (2) that the meetings should take place during the period from 20 January to 20 February 1972; and (3) to establish a committee composed of all Council members, to be called "Security Council Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters", to study the question of the convening of Council meetings in an African capital in all its aspects - technical, administrative, financial, legal, political and others. The Council further agreed that in carrying out its tasks,

the Committee, in addition to preparing the ground for the implementation of the Council's decision, to accede in principle to the request of the OAU, should endeavour to draft general guidelines which could be applied in all similar situations which might arise in the future in connexion with Article 28 (3) of the Charter, which authorizes the Security Council to hold "meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgement will best facilitate its work".

7. 7. The Committee held eight meetings between 12 and 18 January 1972.

IIIIII ORGANIZATION OF WORK

8. 8. At its first meeting on 12 January, the Committee took note of the Security Council's decision that it should be provided with summary records, and decided that in principle its meetings should be held in private except in cases where a contrary decision was taken; consequently distribution of the summary records would be limited to participants only. The Committee further agreed to strive to arrive at unanimous decisions on all matters before it, but should that not prove possible its reports would reflect the positions taken by all members. The Committee also agreed that it would follow the usual practice of having the Chairmanship rotate on a monthly basis, corresponding with the Presidency of the Security Council, and its work would continue beyond January 1972, as might be expected in the light of its task of trying to draft general guidelines which could be applied in future similar situations.

IV. IV CONSIDERATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

9. 9. At the first meeting of the Committee the Chairman noted the many technical aspects of the question the Committee had been asked to study, and indicated that a questionnaire had been submitted by the President of the Security Council to the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, Senegal and Zambia concerning the facilities available in their respective capitals to accommodate meetings of the Security Council. In their replies, which were circulated to the Committee, the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, Senegal and Zambia offered to act as host to Security Council meetings in their respective capitals.

10. 10. At the Chairman's request, the Committee was supplied with information at its first meeting with regard to some technical, financial and other aspects of its work. Officials of the Secretariat, The Under-Secretary-General, Office of Conference Services, presented data on requirements for the technical servicing of meetings of the Security Council. The Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information, indicated the staffing and facilities which his Department would require to provide adequate coverage for Council meetings in Africa. The Assistant Secretary-General, Office of General Services, indicated the estimated requirements for transportation of equipment and personnel. The Director of the Budget Division, Office of the Controller, indicated that cost figures would be given as soon as possible on the basis of the replies to the questionnaire. He

further indicated that when the exact expenditure was known and the Security Council had taken a decision, the Secretary-General would seek immediately the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to meet these expenditures under the terms of the General Assembly resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1972 (A/8631, para. 4).

11. The Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a working paper collating the information received and indicating the facilities available in Addis Ababa, Conakry, Dakar and Lusaka, as well as the financial expenditures that would be involved in the selection of any of those cities as the site for the Security Council meetings envisaged.

12. On 13 January, the Committee received a working paper on cost estimates. The text of this working paper is reproduced as annex I. According to the working paper, the costs of holding Security Council meetings in the four places under consideration were estimated as follows: Addis Ababa - \$144,000; Conakry - \$157,300; Dakar - \$152,500; Lusaka - \$215,600. In the light of later communications received from the Governments of Guinea and Senegal, the estimates for Conakry and Dakar were revised to \$128,000 and \$120,500 respectively. The new figures and the explanation thereof were given to the Committee by the Director of the Budget Division, in an oral statement at the 5th meeting.

13. At the Committee's request, the Secretariat provided the Committee with data concerning the existing resident diplomatic representation of the members of the Security Council in the four places mentioned, the number of Council meetings held away from Headquarters in the past, and the number of Council meetings devoted in recent years to questions concerning Africa.

14. One of the first considerations raised in the course of the Committee's discussion was the amount of time which the Council should contemplate spending away from Headquarters. Several representatives drew attention to the importance of the principle contained in paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the Charter which stipulates that in view of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. A number of points were raised in this connexion, including the importance of immediate access to the Council by all Members of the United Nations at all times, the necessity of having rapid communications readily available at all times, the possibility of the occurrence of unforeseen emergencies, which might oblige the Council to return urgently to Headquarters, and the importance of ensuring the success of the Council's first meetings in an African capital. Some discussion was also directed to the desirability of holding three meetings a day in order to shorten the over-all length of the session. However in view of certain factors, including additional staff requirements, the Committee agreed that in principle two meetings each working day should be scheduled.

15. In the light of all the relevant information obtained with regard to the expenses involved and the facilities available both to delegations and the Secretariat in each of the four capitals, the Committee decided that, taking into

account all the factors involved, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, would be recommended as the site for the meetings, which should begin on Friday, 28 January 1972 and end on not later than Friday, 4 February 1972.

16. After this decision had been taken, the Committee received a request from the President of the OAU for postponement of the dates mentioned. After careful consideration of this request, and taking into account all factors involved, such as the global responsibilities of the Security Council, the time-table already established by the Council and the advanced stage of preparations for the meetings, the Committee felt that it should retain the original dates. In this connexion, the Committee decided to request the President of the Security Council to inform the President of the OAU of the views of its members and to express the sincere hope of the Committee that the President of the OAU would be in a position to address the Security Council meetings at any time during that period or, should he himself not be in a position to attend, to designate a representative who would address the Council on his behalf.

17. In connexion with certain technical aspects of the Council's meetings away from Headquarters, a number of issues were raised. Most members requested the Secretariat to make every effort to reduce costs to the minimum possible. In that respect the following questions were considered:

- (a) whether full verbatim records were necessary at that stage,
- (b) if so, whether these records had to be provided in all working languages,
- (c) whether summary records could replace the verbatim records.

After full consideration the Committee decided to recommend that the meetings be provided with full verbatim records in accordance with rule 49 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

18. Questions were also raised with regard to the staffing requirements presented by the Office of Public Information for adequate coverage of the Council's meetings. Subsequently, in the light of the Committee's decision to recommend Addis Ababa as the venue for the meetings, the Committee was informed that the OPI would reduce its requirements because of the availability of staff and facilities from the United Nations offices in that city.

19. Questions were also raised concerning the suggestion by the Office of Public Information (see annex I, page 1, para. 2) that a special illustrated pamphlet be issued, in 13 languages, covering the Council's meetings in Africa. After considerable discussion the Committee agreed to recommend to the Council to consider that matter during its meetings in Africa.

20. The Committee further agreed that in order to assist delegations a document be issued before the meetings in Africa containing the texts of resolutions adopted by the Security Council on African questions with which the Council is currently seized.

/...

V. CONSIDERATION OF LEGAL AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS

21. At the first meeting of the Committee the Director of the General Legal Division, Office of Legal Affairs, indicated that certain legal aspects of the question would need to be incorporated in a conference agreement to be concluded with the host country concerned. He added that special considerations might have to be taken into account in view of the high level of representation on the meetings and the need for the Council to deal with emergency situations. The Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a working paper on this issue including the draft of an appropriate conference agreement. On the same day the Committee received this working paper, the text of which is reproduced in annex II.

22. Having considered the working paper and having taken into consideration the readiness of the Government of Ethiopia to act as host to the Security Council meetings and to provide certain facilities without charge to the United Nations, the Committee decided to recommend to the Council that it request the Secretary-General to enter into immediate negotiations with the Government of Ethiopia with a view to concluding a conference agreement along the lines set out in the working paper.

23. The Committee also considered that the Council should acknowledge, with gratitude, the offers of the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, Senegal and Zambia to act as hosts to the Council in their respective capitals.

24. In connexion with the provisional agenda for the meetings of the Security Council to be held in Africa, all members of the Committee were in agreement that any formulation should be in sufficiently general terms to permit all participants to address themselves to any matters related to Africa with which the Security Council was seized and which were of particular concern to them. Several members referred to the wish expressed by the Organization of African Unity in its resolution requesting a session of the Security Council in Africa, that such a special session be devoted to specific African problems. A number of formulations were put forward for consideration.

25. After extensive discussions and informal consultations, the Committee reached a consensus that it would recommend to the Security Council to devote its meetings in Africa to the following: "Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and the implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions".

26. A number of members of the Committee drew attention to the importance they attached to the success of the Council's meetings in Africa, and to the need for careful preparation to attain that end. Following some discussion, the Committee decided to establish a Working Group of the Whole to prepare a working document which might form the basis for the Council's action at the conclusion of its meetings in Africa. It was agreed that summary records would not be required for the Working Group. The Working Group would start meeting following the required decision by the Security Council on the time, place and duration of the meetings in Africa.

27. Another matter raised was the procedure to be followed with regard to the anticipated requests to address the Council. In that respect the practices followed by some other United Nations organs in hearing petitioners were cited. The relatively short time available to the Council in Addis Ababa was cited as a factor in the need to devise procedures for screening such requests in advance. After considerable discussion, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Security Council to establish, if necessary, a sub-committee of five of its members to examine and make recommendations on all invitations to be extended under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

28. In view of the directive of the Security Council to the Committee to study all aspects of the question of convening Council meetings in an African capital and to report by 17 January, the Committee agreed to submit the present report as a matter of priority. It further agreed to defer to a later stage its work on other aspects of its mandate, in particular the Council's directive that the Committee should endeavour to draft general guidelines which could be applied in all similar situations which might arise in the future in connexion with Article 28 (3) of the Charter.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

29. The Committee decided unanimously to submit to the Security Council the following recommendations:

(a) that the Council decide to hold meetings in Addis Ababa beginning on Friday, 28 January 1972 and ending not later than Friday, 4 February 1972;

(b) that, in principle, two meetings would be held on each working day;

(c) that the meetings would be provided with full verbatim records in accordance with rule 49 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council;

(d) that the meetings to be held in Addis Ababa would be devoted to the "Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and the implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions";

(e) that the Council request the Secretary-General to enter into immediate negotiations with the Government of Ethiopia with a view to concluding a Conference Agreement along the lines set out in annex II, in the light of that Government's stated readiness to act as a host to the Security Council meetings and to provide certain facilities without charge to the United Nations;

(f) that the Council acknowledge, with gratitude, the offers of the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, Senegal and Zambia to act as hosts to the Security Council in their respective capitals;

(g) that the Council consider, during its meetings in Addis Ababa, the question of the production by the Office of Public Information of an illustrated pamphlet on that session;

(h) that the Council establish, if necessary, a sub-committee of five members to examine and make recommendations to the Council on all invitations to be extended under rule 39.

30. Bearing in mind the above recommendations, the Committee further recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution without objection, as representing the consensus of its members:

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Security Council,

Having considered at the invitation of the General Assembly, the request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Council in an African capital (paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI); S/10480),

Recalling the decisions taken at its 1625th meeting on 11 January 1972,

Recalling in particular the decision to accede in principle to the request of the Organization of African Unity,

Taking note, with gratitude, of the offers by the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, Senegal and Zambia to act as hosts to the Security Council in their respective capitals,

Having discussed the report of the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters (S/10514),

Taking note, in particular, of the statements concerning cost estimates reproduced in annex I of the Committee's report,

Bearing in mind the recommendations submitted by the Committee in chapter VI of its report,

1. Decides to hold meetings in Addis Ababa, beginning on Friday, 28 January 1972 and ending not later than Friday, 4 February 1972 devoted to the "Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and the implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions";

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Ethiopia for its stated readiness to act as host to the Security Council meetings and to provide certain facilities without cost to the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to enter into immediate negotiations with the Government of Ethiopia with a view to concluding a Conference Agreement along the lines set out in annex II of the Committee's report.

/...

ANNEX I

WORKING PAPER ON COST ESTIMATES

..... 1. As indicated in the attached, the costs of holding Security Council meetings in Addis Ababa are estimated at \$144,000, 1/ in Conakry at \$157,300, 2/ in Dakar at \$152,500 2/ and in Lusaka at \$215,600, based in each case on a meeting period of seven working days and the provision of all services to the Council except for consecutive interpretation which would be dispensed with.

2. The Office of Public Information proposes the issuance of a 32-page special illustrated pamphlet covering the discussions and decisions of the special session of the Council for wide distribution in the five official languages plus eight other languages, at a cost of approximately \$25,000. The above estimates do not include the amount of \$25,000 which would be required for this pamphlet to be issued. 3/

1/ The figure concerning Addis Ababa was later revised to \$139,500 in view of reduced requirements subsequently indicated by OPI (see para. 17 of the report).

2/ The figures concerning Conakry and Dakar were subsequently revised to \$128,000 and \$120,500, respectively (see para. 12 of the report).

3/ For a decision on this proposal see paragraph 18 of the report.

COST ESTIMATES ON MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

1. In the event that the Security Council decides to hold meetings in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the costs that would be incurred, based on a meeting period of seven working days, are estimated at \$144,000, having regard to the following:

(a) The meetings of the Council would be of a formal nature, requiring the same services as are provided in New York, except that consecutive interpretation would be dispensed with;

(b) The meetings would be in Africa Hall which is equipped for simultaneous interpretation in five languages and is suitable for the Council meetings in all respects;

(c) The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) would make available from its own resources in Addis Ababa three telecommunications operators, two English and one French speaking public information officers, two English and one French reviser, two conference officers, English and French secretaries and typists, and reproduction facilities;

(d) The host Government would be prepared to meet the hotel room costs with respect to members of the Secretariat and to provide the necessary security personnel, messengers, etc., and all necessary local transportation;

(e) In addition to the Secretary-General and his accompanying staff of three, a total of 122 staff members would need to be detailed from New York to service the session, bearing in mind the contribution of the host Government and of ECA indicated in subparagraphs 1 (c) and (d) above:

(i) Office of Conference Services (91 staff members)

The Director of Interpretation and Meeting Services, one conference officer, 13 interpreters, 32 verbatim reporters, seven verbatim reporting editors, 30 conference typists for verbatim records, three translators/revisers, one calligrapher, one reproduction officer, one distribution officer and one documents control officer.

(ii) Office of Public Information (18 staff members)

Two information officers and one editor, for press services; three radio officers, three production assistants and three radio engineers, for radio services; one photographer, one producer/director, two cameramen and two sound engineers, for films and photographic services.

(iii) Office of General Services (one staff member)

One sound engineer.

(iv) Substantive staff (12 staff members)

Twelve substantive staff, comprising 10 from the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, and one each from the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Office of Legal Affairs.

2. A breakdown of the estimated cost of \$144,000 is given below:

Travel and subsistence of staff	\$134,500
Communications	5,500
General expenses	<u>4,000</u>
	<u>\$144,000</u>

3. The provision for travel and subsistence of staff includes an amount of \$88,000 for the charter of an aircraft from New York to Addis Ababa and return. The subsistence rates for Addis Ababa have been reduced by 40 per cent in view of the host Government's undertaking to meet the hotel room costs of detailed staff.

4. The amount of \$5,500 for communications includes a provision of \$4,200 for two hours of microwave cable facilities for the daily radio output of the Office of Public Information, at an estimated \$600 per day for seven days, plus \$1,300 for OPI daily cables to all the Information Centres in Africa.

COST ESTIMATES ON MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN CONAKRY, GUINEA

1. In the event the Security Council decides to hold meetings in Conakry, Guinea, the costs that would be incurred, based on a meeting period of seven working days, are estimated at \$157,300, having regard to the following:

(a) The meetings of the Security Council would be of a formal nature, requiring the same services as are provided in New York, except that consecutive interpretation would be dispensed with;

(b) The letter dated 23 December 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10477), in particular the paragraphs quoted below:

"In order to assist the Security Council in its task, the Government of the Republic of Guinea has decided to place at its disposal all the technical and practical facilities which it will require for its meetings. Those facilities include, inter alia, the use of the conference room of the Palais du Peuple, its simultaneous interpretation equipment and any other installations necessary for the efficient conduct of the work of the Council.

"Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Guinea will bear the costs involved."

On the basis of the above, it is assumed that any alterations or installations to the meeting chamber, if found to be necessary, will be done by the host Government at its expense, and that if United Nations assistance is requested in that regard the Organization will be reimbursed by the Government of Republic of Guinea for the costs involved. It is further assumed that the host Government will provide for external and internal security as well as documents reproduction staff, maintenance and cleaning personnel;

(c) In addition to the Secretary-General and his accompanying staff of three, a total of 145 staff members would need to be detailed from New York to service the session, bearing in mind the contribution of the host Government indicated in subparagraph 1 (b) above:

(i) Office of Conference Services (95 staff members)

The Director of Interpretation and Meeting Services, two conferences officers, 13 interpreters, 32 verbatim reporters, eight verbatim reporting editors, 30 conference typists for verbatim records, five translators/revisers, one calligrapher, one reproduction officer, one distribution officer and one documents control officer.

(ii) Office of Public Information (26 staff members)

Two information officers, one editor, two French translators, two French typists, two English typists, for press services; three radio officers, three production assistants, three radio engineers and two clerk/secretaries, for radio services; one photographer, one producer/director, two cameramen, two sound engineers, for film and photographic services.

(iii) Office of General Services (eight staff members)

One sound engineer, two security officers, three communications staff, one travel and freight officer, and one delegates' aide.

(iv) Substantive staff (12 staff members)

Twelve substantive staff, comprising 10 from the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, and one each from the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Office of Legal Affairs.

(v) Administrative/Finance staff (four staff members)

One Chief Administrative Officer, one Finance Officer, one Liaison Officer and one secretary.

2. A breakdown of the estimated cost of \$157,300 is given below:

Travel and subsistence of staff	\$126,000
Communications	21,300
General expenses	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>\$157,300</u>

3. The travel and subsistence of staff includes a provision of \$50,000 for the charter of an aircraft from New York to Conakry and return.

4. The provision for communications includes the installation of two teletype machines (\$400), eight machine hours of teletype per day for eight days (\$15,400), two hours of microwave facilities for the daily radio output of the Office of Public Information, at an estimated \$600 per day for seven days (\$4,200), and \$1,300 for OPI daily cables to all the Information Centres in Africa.

5. The provision for general expenses would cover such requirements as local transportation and other sundry expenses.

/...

COST ESTIMATES ON MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN DAKAR, SENEGAL

1. In the event that the Security Council decides to hold meetings in Dakar, Senegal, the costs that would be incurred, based on a meeting period of seven working days, are estimated at \$152,500, having regard to the following:

(a) The meetings of the Security Council in Dakar would be of a formal nature requiring the same services as are provided in New York, except that consecutive interpretation would be dispensed with;

(b) It is not clear at this time whether or not the proposed meeting chamber in Dakar is properly equipped to provide simultaneous interpretation in five languages. It is assumed for the purpose of these estimates, that such alterations or installations as might be necessary, would be done by the host Government at its expense;

(c) It is also assumed for the purpose of these estimates that the host Government would provide the necessary staff for internal and external security, as well as reproduction staff, maintenance and cleaning personnel;

(d) In addition to the Secretary-General and his accompanying staff of three, a total of 145 staff members would need to be detailed from New York to service the session, bearing in mind the contribution of the host Government indicated in subparagraph 1 (c) above:

(i) Office of Conference Services (95 staff members)

The Director of Interpretation and Meeting Services, two conference officers, thirteen interpreters, thirty-two verbatim reporters, eight verbatim reporting editors, thirty conference typists for verbatim records, five translators/revisers, one calligrapher, one reproduction officer, one distribution officer and one documents control officer.

(ii) Office of Public Information (26 staff members)

Two information officers, one editor, two French translators, two French typists, two English typists, for press services; three radio officers, three production assistants, three radio engineers and two clerk/secretaries, for radio services; one photographer, one producer/director, two cameramen, two sound engineers, for film and photographic services.

(iii) Office of General Services (eight staff members)

One sound engineer, two security officers, three communications staff, one travel and freight officer, and one delegates' aide.

(iv) Substantive staff (12 staff members)

Twelve substantive staff, comprising 10 from the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, and one each from the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Office of Legal Affairs.

(v) Administrative/Finance staff (four staff members)

One Chief Administrative Officer, one Finance Officer, one Liaison Officer and one secretary.

2. A breakdown of the estimated cost of \$152,500 is given below:

Travel and subsistence of staff	\$121,200
Communications	21,300
General expenses	10,000
	<u>\$152,500</u>

3. The travel and subsistence of staff includes a provision of \$50,000 for the charter of an aircraft from New York to Dakar and return.

4. The provision for communications includes the installation of two teletype machines (\$400), eight machine hours of teletype per day for eight days (\$15,400), two hours of microwave facilities for the daily radio output of the Office of Public Information, at an estimated \$600 per day for seven days (\$4,200), and \$1,300 for OPI daily cables to all the Information Centres in Africa.

5. The provision for general expenses would cover such requirements as local transportation and other sundry expenses.

COST ESTIMATES ON MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

1. In the event that the Security Council decides to hold meetings in Lusaka, Zambia, the costs that would be incurred, based on a meeting period of seven working days, are estimated at \$ 15,600, having regard to the following:

(a) The meetings of the Council would be of a formal nature, rendering the same services as are provided in New York, except that consecutive interpretation would be dispensed with;

(b) A suitable meeting chamber, equipped to provide simultaneous interpretation in five languages is available in Lusaka;

(c) The host Government would provide the necessary security personnel to meet internal and external security requirements, as well as liaison staff, documents reproduction staff, cleaning and maintenance personnel, messengers, etc.

(d) In addition to the Secretary-General and his accompanying staff of three, a total of 145 staff members would need to be detailed from New York to service the session, bearing in mind the contribution of the host Government indicated in sub-paragraph 1(c) above:

(i) Office of Conference Services (95 staff members)

The Director of Interpretation and Meeting Services, two conference officers, thirteen interpreters, thirty-two verbatim reporters, eight verbatim reporting editors, thirty conference typists for verbatim records, five translators/revisers, one calligrapher, one reproduction officer, one distribution officer and one documents control officer.

(ii) Office of Public Information (26 staff members)

Two information officers, one editor, two French translators, two French typists, two English typists, for press services, three radio officers, three production assistants, three radio engineers and two clerk/secretaries, for radio services; one photographer, one producer/director, two cameramen, two sound engineers, for film and photographic services.

(iii) Office of General Services (Eight staff members)

One sound engineer, two security officers, three communications staff, one travel and freight officer, and one delegates' aide.

(iv) Substantive staff (Twelve staff members)

Twelve substantive staff, comprising ten from the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, and one each from the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Office of Legal Affairs.

(v) Administrative/Finance staff (Four staff members)

One Chief Administrative Officer, one Finance Officer, one Liaison Officer and one secretary.

2. 2.A breakdown of the estimated cost of \$215,600 is given below:

Travel and subsistence of staff	\$ 184,300
Communications	21,300
General expenses	10,000
	<u>\$ 215,600</u>

3. 3.The travel and subsistence of staff includes a provision of \$98,000 for the charter of an aircraft from New York to Lusaka and return.

4. 4.The provision for communications includes the installation of two teletype machines (\$400), 80 eight machine hours of teletype per day for eight days (\$15,400), two hours of microwave facilities for the daily radio output of the Office of Public Information, at an estimated \$600 per day for seven days (\$4,200), and \$1,300 for OPI daily cables to all the Information Centres in Africa.

5. 5.The provision for general expenses would cover such requirements as local transportation and other sundry expenses.

ANNEX II

WORKING PAPER ON LEGAL ASPECTS OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONVENING
OF MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS
HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK

1. This working paper deals with legal aspects which should be taken into account in arranging for Security Council meetings away from United Nations Headquarters, with particular reference to the Security Council's decision taken in principle at its 1625th meeting on 11 January 1971 to hold meetings in an African capital during the period 20 January to 20 February 1972.
2. When the United Nations holds meetings away from established Headquarters, it is established practice for the Secretary-General to conclude a conference agreement with the host country providing essential arrangements for such meetings. One may distinguish between the requirements legally necessary for a meeting in any location away from Headquarters which would be the subject of standard provisions in all agreements and other requirements with respect to which provisions may vary in accordance with the circumstances in each case.
3. The authority of the Security Council to hold meetings at other places than the seat of the Organization, (Article 28, Section 3 of the Charter) provides the legal basis for the Security Council's decision to hold meetings in an African capital. It is further understood that the selection of the place of meeting would be subject to the agreement of the Member concerned to be host to the Security Council. Consequently the preamble of the agreement concluded between the Organization and the Host State, might contain a reference to Article 28, Section 3, as well as a reference to an acceptance of an invitation from the Host State. A reference to Article 105 of the Charter under which Members are obliged to grant, in their territories, the necessary privileges and immunities to Representatives of the Members, to the Organization and its officials might also be included in the preamble.
4. Standard provisions in the text of host country agreements at any location would deal with the following subjects:
 - I. Privileges and Immunities
 - II. Access and Exit
 - III. Police Protection
 - IV. Liaison
 - V. Liability
 - VI. Settlement of Disputes
5. In addition there would necessarily be provisions concerning Meeting Facilities to be provided by the Host Government. It would seem possible to include only a general provision as a standard clause in respect to such facilities

and undertake the more detailed determination in an annex to the agreement. This approach would facilitate flexibility in adapting to varying requirements in different localities. The same approach might be followed with respect to requirements for Hotel Accommodation.

Proposed standard clauses:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF _____
REGARDING THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
TO BE HELD AT _____ FROM _____ TO _____

Preamble

Whereas, the Security Council, in accordance with Article 28, Section 3, of the United Nations Charter has decided to convene at _____, and

Whereas the Government of _____ has extended an invitation to the Security Council to meet at _____, and/

Whereas, Article 105 of the United Nations Charter provides that the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes, and that Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization, and

Whereas, the arrangements for the meeting should be in keeping with the dignity of the Security Council and conducive to efficient dispatch of its functions,

Therefore, the Government of _____ and the United Nations agree as follows:

Article I. Privileges and Immunities

1. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations shall be applicable with respect to the meetings of the Security Council. Accordingly, the United Nations, representatives of the Members of the United Nations who are present in connexion with the meetings of the Security Council, officials of the United Nations performing functions in connexion with those meetings, and experts on mission for the United Nations in connexion with those meetings shall enjoy the privileges and immunities provided in said Convention, respectively, for the United Nations, representatives of Members, officials, and experts on mission for the United Nations.

2. Personnel provided by the Government under Section _____ of the annex to this Agreement shall enjoy immunity from legal process in respect of any words spoken or written, or any act performed by them in their official capacity in connexion with the session.

/...

3. Without prejudice to the preceding sections of this article, all other persons, including representatives of the information media, who are performing official functions in connexion with the session, or are invited by the United Nations to attend it, likewise shall enjoy such privileges and immunities, facilities and courtesies as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the meetings.

Article II. Access and Exit

1. The unqualified right of unhindered entry into and exit from _____ shall be observed by all the authorities concerned in respect of the following categories of persons: representatives of Members of the United Nations and their immediate families, officials and experts of the United Nations having official functions in connexion with the meetings and their immediate families, representatives of the press, or of radio, television, film or other information agencies accredited to the United Nations, and other persons officially invited to the meetings by the United Nations.

2. During the session, including any preparatory or final stage, the buildings, areas and premises referred to in Section _____ of the annex to this Agreement shall be deemed to constitute United Nations premises under Section 3 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and entry thereto shall be subject to the authority and control of the United Nations.

3. The Government shall ensure that no impediment is imposed on transit by the persons mentioned in Section 1 of this Article to or from the United Nations premises, referred to in Section 2 of this article and the residences referred to in Article V. They shall also be granted facilities for speedy travel.

4. Visas, entry and exit permits, where required, shall be granted free of charge, as speedily as possible and, not later than two days from the receipt of the application.

Article III. Police Protection

1. The Government shall provide at its expense such police protection as may be required to ensure the efficient functioning of the Security Council without any interference of any kind. While such police services shall be under the direct supervision and control of a senior officer provided by the Government, this officer shall work in close co-operation and contact with the Secretary-General, or another official of the Secretariat designated by the Secretary-General for this purpose, so as to ensure a proper atmosphere of security and tranquillity.

Article IV. Meeting Facilities

1. The Government shall provide the meeting facilities in respect of conference rooms, equipment for simultaneous translation, offices, office equipment and supplies, telephone and cable communications, hotel accommodation, transportation, medical services, personnel and other facilities which are

determined in detail in the annex which forms an integral part of this Agreement. The Government shall bear such costs as are provided in the annex.

Article V. Hotel Accommodation

1. The Government shall ensure that adequate hotel accommodation, as provided in the annex to this Agreement, is available at reasonable commercial rates during the meetings and to the extent required at any preliminary and final stages.

Article VI. Liaison

1. The Government shall nominate an official as liaison officer with the United Nations Secretariat. The liaison officer shall ensure that all the arrangements referred to in this Agreement with annex are implemented.

Article VII. Liability

1. The Government shall be responsible for dealing with any actions, claims or other demands arising out of (a) injury or damage to person or property in the premises referred to in Articles II and IV above; (b) injury or damage to person or property caused by, or incurred in using, the meeting facilities referred to in Article V above; (c) the employment for the meetings of the personnel referred to in Article I, Section 2, above, and the Government shall hold the United Nations and its personnel harmless in respect of any such actions, claims or other demands.

Article VIII. Settlement of Disputes

1. Any dispute between the United Nations and the Government concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, shall be referred for final decision to a tribunal of three arbitrators, one to be named by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, one to be named by the Government, and the third to be chosen by the first two, or, if they should fail to agree upon a third, then by the President of the International Court of Justice. However, any dispute which involves a question of principle concerning the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Section 30 of that Convention.

Variable legal requirements

Annex

6. It is proposed that the annex shall be an integral part of the Agreement (Article IV) and shall deal with the requirements in respect of matters such as:

- A. Conference Rooms
- B. Equipment for simultaneous translation
- C. Offices
- D. Office equipment and supplies
- E. Telephone and cable communications
- F. Hotel accommodation
- G. Transportation
- H. Medical services
- I. Personnel, and
- J. Possible other facilities

Specific legal aspects of meetings in Addis Ababa

7. There are two agreements in force between the Government of Ethiopia and the United Nations. They are the Agreement between the United Nations and Ethiopia regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa of 18 June 1958, and the Supplementary Agreement between the United Nations and the Imperial Ethiopian Government regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa of 30 September 1970. However, the original Headquarters Agreement with Ethiopia is limited in scope to the Economic Commission for Africa, its officials and activities, and the Supplementary Agreement, which applies to the premises known as "Africa Hall", is similarly limited in respect of the United Nations to its use of those premises "for the headquarters of ECA and all activities required for the implementation of ECA's terms of reference". Consequently, it would be necessary to conclude a separate conference agreement as outlined in this working paper also with the Government of Ethiopia.

