

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS
WITH THE
HOST COUNTRY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 26 (A/38/26)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1983

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

[28 November 1983]

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1	1
II. MEMBERSHIP, TERMS OF REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE	2 - 6	2
III. TOPICS DEALT WITH BY THE COMMITTEE	7 - 59	4
A. Question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel	7 - 34	4
1. Communications received	7 - 14	4
2. Consideration of the question of security during Committee meetings	15 - 34	6
B. Consideration of, and recommendations on, issues arising in connection with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations	35 - 48	9
1. New United States legislation	35 - 40	9
2. Entry visas issued by the host country	41 - 47	10
3. Exemption from taxes	48	11
C. Transportation: use of motor vehicles, parking and related matters	49 - 52	11
D. Public relations of the United Nations community in the host city and the question of encouraging the mass media to publicize the functions and status of permanent missions to the United Nations	53	12
E. Comments and suggestions on the organization of the Committee's work	54 - 57	12
F. Other matters	58 - 59	13
IV. RECOMMENDATIONS	60	14

Annexes

I. UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONS ACT: APPLICATION OF SECTION 205 TO THE MISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED NATIONS	16
II. LIST OF DOCUMENTS	25

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971, the General Assembly established the Committee on Relations with the Host Country. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 37/113 of 16 December 1982, that the Committee should continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI), and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country". The Committee's recommendations are contained in section IV below.

II. MEMBERSHIP, TERMS OF REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATION
OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

2. The Committee's membership in 1983 was as follows:

Bulgaria	Ivory Coast
Canada	Mali
China	Senegal
Costa Rica	Spain
Cyprus	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Honduras	
Iraq	United States of America

3. Throughout 1983, Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus) continued to serve as Chairman, Mrs. E. Castro de Barish (Costa Rica) continued to serve as Rapporteur and the representatives of Bulgaria, Canada and the Ivory Coast continued to serve as vice-chairmen.

4. The list of topics previously adopted by the Committee in May 1982 was retained in 1983 and is as follows:

1. Question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel.
2. Consideration of, and recommendations on, issues arising in connection with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, including:
 - (a) Entry visas issued by the host country;
 - (b) Acceleration of immigration and customs procedures;
 - (c) Exemption from taxes;
 - (d) Possibility of establishing a commissary at United Nations Headquarters to assist diplomatic personnel and staff.
3. Responsibilities of permanent missions to the United Nations and their personnel, in particular the problem of claims of financial indebtedness and procedures to be followed with a view to resolving the issues relating thereto.
4. Housing for diplomatic personnel and for Secretariat staff.
5. Question of privileges and immunities:
 - (a) Comparative study of privileges and immunities;
 - (b) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and other relevant instruments.
6. Host country activities: activities to assist members of the United Nations community.

7. Transportation: use of motor vehicles, parking and related matters.
8. Insurance, education and health.
9. Public relations of the United Nations community in the host city and the question of encouraging the mass media to publicize the functions and status of permanent missions to the United Nations.
10. Consideration and adoption of the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

5. During the period under review the Committee held seven meetings, as follows: the 95th meeting on 28 March 1983; 96th meeting on 28 April 1983; 97th meeting on 17 June 1983; 98th meeting on 19 September 1983; 99th meeting on 11 October 1983; 100th meeting on 28 October 1983; and 101st meeting on 18 November 1983.

6. The Bureau, which is charged with the consideration of all the topics before the Committee with the exception of the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, which is kept under permanent review by the Committee as a whole, continued its work in 1983. The Bureau consists of the Chairman, the Rapporteur, the three vice-chairmen and a representative of the host country who attends Bureau meetings ex officio. Proposals or recommendations made by the Bureau are transmitted by the Chairman to the Committee for its adoption and consequently reflected in the Committee's report. During the period under review, the Bureau held two meetings.

III. TOPICS DEALT WITH BY THE COMMITTEE

A. Question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel

1. Communications received

7. In its note verbale dated 7 March 1983 (A/AC.154/239), the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations complained about a hostile campaign of threats and abuse by anti-Soviet hooligans to which the Mission was subjected. The Mission had registered 845 harassing telephone calls in January and 1,795 in February, many of them containing bomb threats. The USSR Mission requested that the host country take effective measures for the cessation of such hostile actions which interfere with the normal work of the Mission.

8. In a note verbale dated 25 March 1983 (A/AC.154/240), the United States Mission to the United Nations responded to the aforementioned complaint: it strongly condemned the irresponsible and illegal activities directed against the USSR Mission. The note stated that the matter continued to be investigated but that various investigations concerning the telephone calls were hampered by the USSR Mission's refusal to co-operate with the law enforcement authorities. The note alleged that police records do not reflect the great number of calls reported in the Soviet note. The note also gave assurances that the United States was committed to meet its obligations as host country.

9. In a note verbale dated 7 April 1983 (A/AC.154/241), the Permanent Mission of the USSR referred to the points raised by the note verbale from the United States Mission and pointed out that, in its opinion, the United States authorities could have curtailed the harassing telephone calls if they really desired to tackle the problem. It expressed the hope that the host country would inform it about the specific measures it was going to take to halt hooligan telephone calls. In the view of the USSR Mission, placing a "tap" was not the only means to do so.

10. By a note verbale dated 19 May 1983 (A/AC.154/242), the Permanent Mission of the USSR drew attention to the intrusion of a group of people into the grounds of the Riverdale residential complex of the USSR Mission. The Mission had demanded that the United States police draw up a report on the detention of a few of the perpetrators. However, such a report had not yet been received. The USSR Mission was of the view that the unlawful intrusion demonstrated that the necessary safety of the residential complex of the Mission was not being ensured. The Mission insisted that measures be taken to strengthen the security of the residential complex.

11. In a note verbale dated 14 June 1983 (A/AC.154/243), the United States Mission expressed its regrets over the incident. An investigation which had been undertaken showed that the individuals involved in the incident were college students intent on some misguided prank. The note also stated that the refusal of the USSR Mission to sign a complaint had led to the dismissal of the charges.

12. In a letter dated 4 September 1983 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of the USSR requested that the letter with the annexed note verbale which had been circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 129 of the provisional agenda (A/38/384) be brought to the

attention of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country. In this note reference was made to an attack on the country residence of the Permanent Representative of the USSR in Glen Cove. The note states that on 4 September 1983 at 8.30 a.m. a large hostile mob which included United States journalists and television correspondents began to assemble outside the residence. After chanting provocative slogans, an enraged crowd of 100 people broke down the gates and sections of the fence and burst into the territory of the residence, threatening the lives and safety of the diplomats and children present on the grounds. The note states that the crowd was driven back only after 11 a.m. by additional police forces summoned on the insistence of the Mission. The United States authorities did not take the necessary steps to prevent such actions and protect the residence despite the obvious preparations for the criminal attack which was planned and organized. The USSR Mission registered a firm protest and demanded that the United States official authorities take immediate and effective measures to ensure appropriate protection of the residence and Mission.

13. By a note verbale dated 16 September 1983 to the USSR Mission (A/AC.154/247), the United States Mission replied to the aforementioned note verbale. Referring to the incident on 4 September 1983, the note states that at 8.30 a.m. approximately 500 members and supporters of the Korean Association of New York began a peaceful demonstration across the street from the main gate to the Glen Cove complex. At 9.30 a.m., approximately 75 persons broke away and overwhelmed the uniformed officers at the gate. Sixty to 75 demonstrators broke the lock on the gate and entered the grounds of the complex. At this time, additional police assistance was obtained and the police reinforcement dispersed the crowd and restored order. No arrests were effected due to the confusion that resulted from the disturbance. The note added that five members of the Glen Cove police department were injured in the course of protecting the Soviet premises. The assertion in the USSR note that the authorities, despite prior warning of the demonstration, had nevertheless failed to take the necessary measures to safeguard the residence was categorically rejected. As the USSR Mission was aware, extensive measures had been taken to ensure normal working conditions and safety for their diplomatic missions and members. Failure by the Soviet authorities to present themselves as witnesses and document alleged damage or losses was evidence of the USSR Mission's lack of co-operation. The note also states that the competent law enforcement authorities provided adequate protection to the USSR Mission as was evidenced by the demonstration that occurred on 6 September 1983 in the area of the Soviet Mission, in which 500 demonstrators were stopped while attempting to break through police lines. During this incident 8 demonstrators were arrested. The note added that Soviet diplomatic premises received a large protective security force on a 24-hour basis.

14. By a note verbale dated 11 October 1983 to the United States Mission (A/AC.154/248), the USSR Mission declined to accept the statements made by the United States in its note verbale mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The USSR Mission reaffirmed the substance of its previous note on the matter (A/38/384) and rejected any accusations of having distorted or misrepresented the facts. It noted that the attack on the Glen Cove residence was of a systematic and organized character with the mass media inciting people to commit such an act and with some representatives of official United States authorities participating in it. The failure of the competent United States authorities to stop such criminal acts was a gross violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The many criminal and hostile acts demonstrated that the United States did not fulfil its international obligations: persons guilty of crimes did not get the punishment they deserved. The USSR Mission denied that there was a lack of co-operation on

its side. It co-operated on the basis of strict observance of the principles and norms of diplomatic immunity including questions of court jurisdiction. It urged the host country to intensify measures to prevent the recurrence of criminal actions and to fulfil its international obligations.

2. Consideration of the question of security during Committee meetings

15. At the 95th meeting of the Committee, the representative of the USSR drew the Committee's attention to the many hostile acts against the USSR Mission. He mentioned in particular the numerous harassing and threatening telephone calls the Mission received each day and also complained that Soviet citizens working in New York were victims of mugging attacks, shooting incidents and apartment robberies. Under such unsafe conditions, the host country was under a special duty to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement with the United Nations to ensure normal working conditions.

16. The representative of the host country replied that the Soviet Mission's refusal to co-operate had made it impossible to respond effectively to the complaints of the Soviet Mission by tracing the telephone calls through the implantation of a "tap". The competent authorities could not put an end to an activity before the fact and must be given reasonable corroboration after the fact.

17. The representative of Bulgaria stated that the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations had also experienced problems such as damage done to diplomatic cars and insulting and menacing letters and telephone calls. A local residential newspaper called "Our Town" had tried to incite hostility against the residents of the Bulgarian diplomatic premises by publishing a politically biased article. The representative of Bulgaria regretted that the host country had not done all that it should have in order to prevent acts that disrupted the normal functioning of missions.

18. The representative of the Soviet Union said that domestic legal requirements should not hinder the United States in fulfilling its international obligations.

19. At the 96th meeting the observer of Cuba referred to a note verbale in which the United States Mission had ordered Cuban diplomats expelled for illegal espionage activities and to which the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations had responded by noting that the United States had undertaken to curb the activities of Cuban Mission personnel, that the only reason for the Cuban Mission to be in New York was that the United Nations was situated in that city and that there were delegations which preferred another city where the lives and security of their mission personnel could be guaranteed. The observer of Cuba quoted further from the note which stated that, since the time of the Cuban revolution, the United States had tried to stifle the Cuban voice by resorting to hostility and acts of aggression, including the harassment of Cuban personnel and the restriction of their movement as well as their expulsion, actions against which Cuba wished to register the strongest complaint. Such acts had even led to the murder of a member of the Cuban Mission two years ago.

20. The representative of the host country explained that the five members of the Cuban Mission who had been expelled during the last five months had engaged in acts of espionage and had, inter alia, violated the Trading with the Enemy Act in order to acquire classified information. The representatives of the host country felt that that was not the normal discharge of duties and said that Cuban Mission

personnel would continue to be expelled if they continued to discharge their duties in such a way.

21. The observer of Cuba, expressing surprise at the novel accusations, said that the United States had accused those expelled of "hostile intelligence activities" but it had never corroborated that accusation, which Cuba rejected. The observer of Cuba believed that the United States was abusing its position as host country and complained that the representative of the host country in his reply had neither referred to the harassment of Cuban personnel nor to the terrorist acts committed against it.

22. The representative of the host country replied that the murder of a member of the Cuban Mission had been carried out by a terrorist organization and that he believed that the alleged perpetrators had been arrested and were under indictment. All steps were carried out in accordance with the country's judicial procedure.

23. The observer of Cuba said that neither the murderer of Mr. Felix Garcia nor the terrorist who had placed bombs under cars of Cuban personnel had been punished.

24. With reference to a document the Committee had before it, containing preliminary information on the security situation in New York, Geneva and Vienna (A/AC.154/1983/CRP.1), the USSR representative observed that a comparison of the situation at the three places showed that conditions in Geneva and Vienna were satisfactory while missions in New York had to face serious problems such as criminal activities and acts of hooliganism. He felt that the excuses put forward by the United States authorities often amounted to connivance at the hostile actions involved.

25. The representative of the host country stated in reply that his mission regretted that there was so much crime in the United States. However, he vigorously rejected the charge of possible complicity and wished to be given cases or specifics before such unacceptable accusations were made.

26. The representative of Bulgaria reiterated the concern already expressed by the USSR representative concerning the security situation in New York and informed the Committee that hooligans had attacked seven Bulgarian Mission cars.

27. The representative of the host country, referring to such criminal activities directed against missions, stated that crime prevention and prosecution of persons responsible for criminal activities was contingent upon co-operation with the United States authorities.

28. The Committee decided to undertake a general comparative review of the question of security of missions and the safety of their personnel at a later stage when the full comparative study, the preparation of which the Committee had requested on the initiative of the Soviet Union, had been completed.

29. At the 98th meeting, the USSR representative drew the attention of the Committee to an attack against the country residence of the Permanent Representative in Glen Cove, and continued to call the Committee's attention to the serious unprecedented and illegitimate action of the local United States authorities which prevented the travel and landing at either Kennedy or Newark airport of Mr. Gromyko, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, on the eve

of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. The USSR representative said that not only the security of missions but also the security of delegations was of concern at the present stage. The Permanent Mission of the USSR was of the view that the refusal to guarantee the safety of the Head of the Soviet delegation to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly and the refusal to create normal conditions as well as to provide properly for the arrival and handling of the Soviet plane were in manifest contradiction with the United Nations Headquarters Agreement. The USSR representative recalled the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement, according to which the federal, State or local authorities of the United States should not impose any impediments to transit to or from the Headquarters district and according to which the appropriate United States authorities should afford any necessary protection to such persons while in transit to or from Headquarters. He further stated that a number of other outrageous illegitimate actions had taken place, the latest example of which was the organized criminal attack on the country residence of the Permanent Representative of the USSR. He drew attention to the fact that a Senator - a representative of the United States authorities - had taken part in the organization and performance of that action. The action had been thoroughly organized and planned as evidenced, inter alia, by a whole armada of television personnel. On a daily basis, Soviet personnel and premises were subjected to orchestrated hostile campaigns of intimidation and threats of physical violence. Such unlawful and hostile acts were intended to stir up anti-Soviet sentiment in the host country. He asked the Committee to condemn the United States authorities for their violation of the Headquarters Agreement and asked the United States to fulfil its international obligations. By failing to do so, the United States was disrupting normal conditions of work for the representatives at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

30. The representative of the United States said that normal conditions ceased to obtain when the Soviet Union shot down a civilian airliner with the loss of 269 lives. He categorically rejected the statement made by the representative of the USSR. He considered the proposal that Mr. Gromyko's plane land at the McGuire military airfield in New Jersey as a reasonable one. The insinuation of connivance and pre-planning in the Glen Cove incident was unsupportable in view of the fact that an assemblage of enraged appalled Americans, among them some of South Korean descent, had gathered in the vicinity of the Soviet estate to listen to a United States Senator. When the demonstrating group moved towards the Soviet residence, the police force did not prove adequate. The representative of the United States regretted the indefensible bursting of one of the gates and the unlawful intrusion onto the estate grounds. Police had arrived within 45 minutes and order was rapidly restored. He added that it was difficult to assess the precise damage since the Soviet officials refused to provide detailed information and that a precise identification of law-breakers was required to prosecute the perpetrators. If the Soviet representative or any other member wished to propose that the United Nations leave the United States, his Government would put no impediment in their way.

31. The representative of Bulgaria expressed the view that the decision of the United States authorities to impose discriminatory restrictions as to the travel and arrival of the delegates of the Soviet Union, and especially the head of the delegation of the USSR, was an unprecedented act in the history of the United Nations and in clear and flagrant violation of the Headquarters Agreement. This act undermined the credibility of the United States as a host to that most important international organization.

32. The USSR representative observed that he had listed specific incidents which had not been rejected by the United States side. The impediment to the visit of the head of the Soviet delegation to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, which, he said, was part of a special campaign, was contrary to the host country's obligations.

33. Responding to those comments, the representative of the United States asserted that his Government would continue to fulfil its obligations and that there would be no impediments as long as delegations were doing legitimate business in the United States.

34. In response, the representative of the USSR pointed out that Member States were not in New York at the invitation of the United States, but according to an international agreement to which the United States had agreed. The missions and delegations participated in the work of the Organization and there should be no impediment to such participation.

B. Consideration of, and recommendations on, issues arising in connection with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations

1. New United States legislation

35. At its 95th to 98th meetings, the Committee considered questions pertaining to the application of the United States Foreign Missions Act which was enacted on 24 August 1982 and became effective on 1 October 1982.

36. At the 95th meeting the representative of the USSR expressed concern over the application of section 205 of the Foreign Missions Act to Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations. He said that, in his view, the law's reciprocity provisions opened the possibility for the United States Administration to treat missions in New York in a retaliatory or discriminatory way. Making such a distinction was contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement. He added that, leaving aside the question of whether the principle of reciprocity applied on a bilateral basis, the relations between the United States and the missions to the United Nations were not based on a bilateral relationship. He pointed out that, as a consequence, reciprocity should not be applied with respect to missions accredited to an international organization.

37. The representative of the host country replied that only the provisions of section 205 of the Foreign Missions Act, pertaining exclusively to the acquisition of real estate by foreign missions, had been extended to United Nations missions by the Secretary of State.

38. The Committee requested that a legal opinion be obtained from the Legal Counsel on the application of section 205 of the United States Foreign Missions Act to the Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations in New York.

39. At the 96th meeting of the Committee, the observer from Cuba sought legal guidance from the Legal Counsel as to whether the United States had the authority to obtain certain information concerning Cuban property. He was advised by the representative of the United States to await the forthcoming study from the Legal Counsel.

40. At its 97th meeting the Committee had before it the legal opinion on this subject (A/AC.154/R.1), which was self-explanatory (see annex I). Comments were made by the representatives of China, Costa Rica, France, Mali and the USSR. The Legal Counsel said that he intended to seek the assurances of the host country that it would apply section 205 to permanent missions in New York in a manner consistent with its obligations. He reiterated his commitment to continue consultations with the United States Mission at the 98th meeting of the Committee. The Committee decided to keep the item on the agenda.

2. Entry visas issued by the host country

41. At the Committee's 96th meeting, the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to a letter addressed to him by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The communication dealt with certain visa difficulties which representatives of non-governmental organizations and of liberation movements experienced. In the letter, the Acting Chairman complained that the difficulties encountered by invitees in obtaining United States visas seriously hampered the Special Committee's work.

42. The representative of the host country stated in reply that nothing contained in the Headquarters Agreement could prevent the United States from safeguarding its security. He believed that persons travelling to the United States on United Nations business were almost invariably granted visas if the United States was informed of the fact and if lead time was given for processing visas.

43. The Chairman informed the Committee that the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council would discuss visa problems of non-governmental organizations at its meeting to be held in May. Subsequently, at the Committee's 97th meeting, the Chairman, who had been presented with a memorandum from the Board of the Conference containing the Board's understanding of the application of the Headquarters Agreement, read out the relevant provisions to the Committee. The Chairman indicated that he would inform the Committee of further developments concerning visa problems of the aforementioned bodies.

44. At the 97th meeting of the Committee, the representative of the host country reiterated that in every case in which a representative of a non-governmental organization had been invited a visa had been issued.

45. The observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) requested that a multiple visa be issued, at least to his organization's Permanent Observer. The representative of Iraq supported the request of the PLO.

46. The representative of the USSR expressed concern regarding the issuance of visas in general.

47. The representative of the host country said that the request of the PLO would be expeditiously acted upon in a manner that seemed to the authorities to be applicable under the provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act which contained provisions to safeguard the interests of the United States and to control the entry of aliens into the United States.

3. Exemption from taxes

48. The Committee, at its 96th meeting, expressed concern over new tax legislation which might affect the diplomatic community such as the "Foreign Investment in Real Property Act of 1980" which established certain reporting requirements applicable to foreign persons who were stockholders in co-operative buildings or who were house or apartment owners. The Internal Revenue Service had thereafter postponed the date of implementation of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Act and at present no deadline for compliance had yet been established. As soon as the United States Mission informed the Legal Counsel of further developments the information would be conveyed to the Committee.

C. Transportation: use of motor vehicles, parking and related matters

49. The problem of the parking situation affecting the diplomatic community was brought to the attention of the Committee at its 96th meeting by the representative of Iraq. He stated that DPL licensed cars were treated differently from other illegally parked cars which were very often not ticketed and not towed away when parked in areas designated for diplomatic cars. The City of New York needed to inform its officials that the United Nations was an important body and that diplomats should be given the respect they deserved. At the same time the diplomatic community should be made aware of the problems created by some of their members. The representative of Iraq also suggested holding meetings in which problems faced by the diplomatic community in their relations with the city could be discussed.

50. The representative of Spain fully supported the aforementioned statement. He asked the host country whether it would be possible to contact a mission if any action was to be taken against a car with a diplomatic licence plate.

51. The representatives of Benin and of Mali both brought to the attention of the Committee the situation in Roosevelt Island. They felt that the necessary privileges and immunities were not accorded to diplomats in that part of New York City.

52. The representative of the host country assured the Committee members that the competent authorities would continue their efforts to resolve the issue of diplomatic parking. He also welcomed the convening of meetings to discuss the problems confronted by the diplomatic community and cited the following telephone numbers which diplomats should call to report a problem:

Monday to Friday
during business hours: 826-4440

At other times: 826-4449

To report a crime call: 911

D. Public relations of the United Nations community in the host city and the question of encouraging the mass media to publicize the functions and status of permanent missions to the United Nations

53. Although the question of public relations of the United Nations community in the host city did not come under discussion as a separate item it was nevertheless referred to at the 97th and 99th meetings. The Committee felt that improvement of relations between the diplomatic community and the local population was a two-way process that required efforts by both sides involved. It was suggested that further discussion should be held of the idea that the diplomatic community contribute to a park, or other recreational facility, in New York City in order to improve its relations with the city.

E. Comments and suggestions on the organization of the Committee's work

54. The 99th meeting of the Committee, convened to discuss practical matters affecting the diplomatic community, was entirely devoted to a discussion of the role of the Committee. The representative of Iraq had touched upon the question of how to improve the effectiveness of the Committee's work at the 97th and 98th meetings. He felt that there was a need for a more positive action-oriented approach to the Committee's work which would help to reduce elements of controversy which often prevailed in Committee meetings. He said a greater effort should be made to filter problems through the Committee's officers who might attempt to resolve them without necessitating a meeting of the full Committee. He also suggested that Committee members should inquire with their colleagues whether there were practical problems which should be presented to the Committee. The representative of Iraq also referred to a body reported to exist at the United Nations Office at Geneva that acted as a liaison between delegations and the Organization itself. He felt that such a body would also be useful in New York.

55. Concerning bodies or organizations which are of assistance to the diplomatic community, the Legal Counsel referred to the Protocol and Liaison Service of the United Nations. The representative of Costa Rica mentioned the successful and useful work of the New York City Commission for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps and the Hospitality Committee. She was further of the opinion that the Committee on Relations with the Host Country could fulfil the tasks to which the Iraqi representative had referred.

56. The representative of the United States, as well as the representatives of the USSR, Costa Rica, Bulgaria and Mali said that there was no need to establish new procedures in the Committee but to strengthen the existing ones. The representative of the United States, inter alia, made the following suggestion. Each Committee member representing a regional group should provide a link between his or her regional group in order to bring issues of common concern to the attention of the Committee's officers. Regular briefings should be organized by the United States Mission in co-operation with New York City authorities in order to further the dialogue with delegations and to provide better information in cases where new legislation raised problems.

57. The USSR representative said that his delegation remained of the view, expressed by it on several past occasions, that the Committee should meet regularly for a detailed discussion of a broad range of issues. He referred in particular to

problems created when crimes were committed and the question of instituting legal proceedings and testimony in court. He suggested that the Committee should investigate procedures of other countries where persons committing crimes against diplomats were prosecuted while the diplomatic status of the diplomats remained unaffected and no demand was made that the diplomats concerned file formal complaint and appear as witnesses.

F. Other matters

58. At the 98th meeting, the Chairman reported that, with regard to the incident involving a member of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations which was covered in the previous report of the Committee (A/37/26), an arrangement had been found and that member had left the country. In that connection, two documents were issued (A/AG.154/245 and 246).

59. At the 96th meeting, the Committee took note of the establishment of child-care facilities for members of the United Nations community. It was announced that by October 1983 some 30 children could be accommodated. The representative of Costa Rica expressed her satisfaction concerning that matter. Her delegation, together with other delegations, had presented the proposal which had been considered in the Fifth Committee since 1980. It did not succeed in the beginning, but eventually it was agreed that the United Nations in New York would also establish a child-care centre similar to the one it had already established at Geneva.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

60. At its 101st meeting, on 18 November 1983, the Committee approved the following recommendations:

(1) Considering that the security of the missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel are indispensable for their effective functioning, the Committee notes the assurances given by the competent authorities of the host country and the constant need for effective preventive actions, particularly in the light of some of the incidents covered in the report.

(2) The Committee urges the host country to take all necessary measures without delay in order to continue to prevent any terrorist or other acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or the inviolability of their property, and in order to ensure normal conditions free from harassment for the existence and functioning of all missions.

(3) The Committee urges the host country to continue to take measures to apprehend, bring to justice and punish all those responsible for committing or conspiring to commit criminal acts against missions accredited to the United Nations as provided for in the 1972 Federal Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States.

(4) The Committee, with a view to facilitating the course of justice, calls upon the missions of States Members of the United Nations to co-operate as fully as possible with the federal and local United States authorities in cases affecting the security of those missions and their personnel.

(5) The Committee calls upon the host country to avoid actions not consistent with meeting effectively obligations undertaken by it in accordance with international law, in relation to the privileges and immunities of States Members of the United Nations including those relevant to their participation in the work of the United Nations.

(6) Appeals to the host country to review the measures with regard to the parking of diplomatic vehicles with a view to facilitating the needs of the diplomatic community and to consult with the Committee on matters related to parking.

(7) Welcomes the diplomatic community's readiness to co-operate fully with the local authorities in solving traffic problems and notes, in this regard, the desirability of missions making reasonable efforts to utilize off-street parking facilities.

(8) The Committee expresses the hope that efforts can be undertaken by the host country to ameliorate the housing situation which has created problems for members of the diplomatic community.

(9) The Committee expresses the hope that efforts will be continued and intensified with a view to implementing an information programme in order to enhance the awareness of the population of the City of New York and its boroughs with the privileges and immunities of the personnel of the missions accredited to the United Nations and with the importance of the international functions performed by them.

(10) The Committee has been informed that there have been difficulties concerning unpaid bills for goods and services rendered by private persons and organizations to certain missions accredited to the United Nations and certain individual diplomats attached to those missions, and suggests that the Secretariat and others concerned work together to solve these outstanding difficulties.

(11) The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the New York City Commission for the United Nations and the Consular Corps and those bodies, particularly the New York City Police, which contribute to its efforts to help to accommodate the needs, interests and requirements of the diplomatic community, to provide hospitality and to promote mutual understanding between the diplomatic community and the people of the City of New York.

(12) The Committee considers it necessary that its further meetings be organized both at the request of Member States and as necessary to fulfil its mandate relevant to resolutions of the General Assembly.

(13) The Committee recommends that it should consider problems within its terms of reference pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2819 (XXVI), 3033 (XXVII), 3107 (XXVIII), 3320 (XXIX), 3498 (XXX), 31/101, 32/46, 33/95, 34/148, 35/165, 36/115 and 37/113.

United States Foreign Missions Act: application of section 205
to the missions accredited to the United Nations

Note by the Legal Counsel

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document has been prepared in response to a request made by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country at its 95th meeting, on 28 March 1983. It was suggested at that meeting that it would be helpful for the Committee's work if a legal opinion were to be prepared by the Legal Counsel regarding the application of section 205 of the United States Foreign Missions Act to the permanent missions accredited to the United Nations in New York.
2. The United States Foreign Missions Act was enacted on 24 August 1982 and became effective on 1 October 1982.
3. According to section 201 (a) of the Act, it is intended to regulate:

"the operation in the United States of foreign missions and public international organizations and the official missions to such organizations, including the permissible scope of their activities and the location and size of their facilities."
4. Section 209 (a) of the Foreign Missions Act provides that the United States Secretary of State may make applicable any provision of the Act to an international organization to the same extent that it is applicable with respect to a foreign mission if the Secretary determines that such application is necessary to carry out the policy set forth in section 201 (b) and to further objectives set forth in section 204 (b).
5. The term "international organization" is defined by section 209 (b) of the Act as:

"(1) A public international organization designed as such pursuant to the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288-288 f-2) or a public international organization created pursuant to a treaty or other international agreement as an instrument through or by which two or more foreign Governments engage in some aspect of their conduct of international affairs; and

"(2) An official mission (other than a United States mission) to such a public international organization."
6. By a note verbale of 19 January 1983, the United States Mission to the United Nations informed all permanent missions and offices of permanent observers to the United Nations that, pursuant to the provisions of section 209 of the Act and a determination by the Secretary of State, the provisions of its section 205 are applicable to them.
7. Section 205 of the Act, now applied to the official missions to the United Nations, reads as follows:

"Section 205 (a) (1). The Secretary may require any foreign mission to notify the Director prior to any proposed acquisition, or any proposed sale or other disposition, of any real property by or on behalf of such mission. If such a notification is required, the foreign mission (or other party acting on behalf of the foreign mission) may initiate or execute any contract, proceeding, application, or other action required for the proposed action:

"(A) Only after the expiration of the 60-day period beginning on the date of such notification (or after the expiration of such shorter period as the Secretary may specify in a given case); and

"(B) Only if the mission is not notified by the Secretary within that period that the proposal has been disapproved; however, the Secretary may include in such a notification such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine appropriate in order to remove the disapproval.

"(2) For purposes of this section, 'acquisition' includes any acquisition or alteration of, or addition to, any real property or any change in the purpose for which real property is used by a foreign mission.

"(b) The Secretary may require any foreign mission to divest itself of, or forgo the use of, any real property determined by the Secretary:

"(1) Not to have been acquired in accordance with this section or

"(2) To exceed limitations placed on real property available to a United States mission in the sending State.

"(c) If a foreign mission has ceased conducting diplomatic, consular, and other governmental activities in the United States and has not designated a protecting power or other agent approved by the Secretary to be responsible for the property of that foreign mission, the Secretary:

"(1) Until the designation of a protecting power or other agent approved by the Secretary, may protect and preserve any property of that foreign mission; and

"(2) May authorize the Director to dispose of such property at such time as the Secretary may determine after the expiration of the one-year period beginning on the date that the foreign mission ceased those activities, and may remit to the sending State the net proceeds from such disposition."

8. As indicated in the above-mentioned note verbale, all official missions to the United Nations are requested, from the date of the note, to notify the United States Mission to the United Nations prior to any acquisition, sale, or other disposition, by or on behalf of the mission, of real property which is located in the United States, its territories or possessions. This includes, according to the note, but is not limited to, any purchase, lease, rental, alteration, addition, or change in the purpose for which real property is used by a mission. It also includes any real property made available to a mission for its use with the exception for the time being of single family residential property leased by or on behalf of the mission.

9. The note indicates that the notifications will be reviewed during the 60-day period and that, where possible, this period will be reduced.

II. GENERAL INTERNATIONAL LAW ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

10. The Charter of the United Nations states, in Article 105, 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 shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

11. Pursuant to Article 105, paragraph 3, of the Charter, the detailed application of this general principle was effected, inter alia, through the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946 (to which the United States is a party) and, in the particular case of the United States, through the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed on 26 June 1947.

12. For the purposes of the present study, the Headquarters Agreement is of particular importance as it sets forth the privileges and immunities to which the resident representatives to the United Nations and their staffs are entitled. From the very beginning, the United Nations took the position, in the light of Article 105 of the Charter, that those representatives should enjoy the same privileges and immunities as are accorded to diplomatic envoys accredited to the Government of the United States. The text of the draft agreement approved by the General Assembly, on 13 February 1946, as a basis of discussions with the competent United States authorities reflected this position very clearly. Subsequently, the following was confirmed in article V, section 15, of the Headquarters Agreement:

"(1) Every person designated by a Member as the principal resident representative to the United Nations of such Member or as a resident representative with the rank of ambassador or minister plenipotentiary;

"(2) Such resident members of their staffs as may be agreed upon between the Secretary-General, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Member concerned;

"(3) Every person designated by a Member of a specialized agency, as defined in Article 57, paragraph 2, of the Charter, as its principal resident representative, with the rank of ambassador or minister plenipotentiary, at the headquarters of such agency in the United States; and

"(4) Such other principal resident representatives of members of a specialized agency and such resident members of the staffs of representatives of a specialized agency as may be agreed upon between the principal executive officer of the specialized agency, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Member concerned, shall, whether residing inside or outside the headquarters district, be entitled in the territory of the United States to the same privileges and immunities, subject to corresponding conditions and obligations, as it accords to diplomatic envoys accredited to it. In the case of Members whose Governments are not recognized by the United States, such

privileges and immunities need to be extended to such representatives, or persons on the staffs of such representatives, only within the headquarters district, at their residences and offices outside the district, in transit between the district and such residences and offices, and in transit on official business to or from foreign countries."

13. It follows from article V, section 15, of the Headquarters Agreement that the relevant provisions of general international law on the question of privileges and immunities also apply to the resident representatives to the United Nations and their staffs. International law concerning this question is codified in the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. a/ The concept of diplomatic privileges and immunities embodied in the Vienna Convention sets forth, inter alia, the rights and duties of a receiving or host State. Among these duties is the obligation to provide every assistance to foreign diplomatic missions for the performance of their functions (articles 21 and 25 of the 1961 Vienna Convention).

14. As far as real estate matters are concerned, international law does not prevent a receiving or host State from adopting national legislation dealing with such property belonging to foreign diplomatic missions. However, it is self-evident that the legislation or, to be more precise, its application, should not be contrary to the relevant responsibilities of a receiving or host State under international law.

III. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF SECTION 205 OF THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONS ACT

15. Inasmuch as the purpose of section 205 of the United States Foreign Missions Act seeks to regulate future acquisition, sale or other disposition by or on behalf of the foreign missions real estate property, that purpose seems to be consonant with the relevant provisions of international law. However, certain elements in this section give rise to serious concerns from the point of view of existing international law.

A. Sixty-day period

16. Subparagraphs 1 (A) and 1 (B) of section 205 prescribe a 60-day period needed for the Department of State to review any mission's plans for acquisition, lease or alteration of real property. It should be noted that, according to articles 21 and 25 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, "the receiving State shall either facilitate the acquisition on its territory, in accordance with its laws, by the sending State of premises necessary for its mission or assist the latter in obtaining accommodation in some other way ... and shall accord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the missions". a/

17. It is well known that the real estate market in New York City is extraordinarily tight, particularly in Manhattan, desirable properties remaining on the market for the briefest possible periods, and many Members of the United Nations are finding it more and more difficult to secure suitable facilities for their missions on terms they can afford. Under the existing circumstances, it has to be anticipated that the 60-day period would further aggravate the situation with respect to the acquisition of real estate property by missions, property owners being unwilling to hold the real estate in question for so long a period and,

therefore, insistence on so extensive a time-limit would not correspond to United States obligations under general international law reflected in the 1961 Vienna Convention to facilitate such acquisitions and to accord full facilities for the performance by the missions of their functions. Even if the full 60-day period is possibly not insisted upon in practice, as the note of the United States Mission of 19 January 1983 indicates, the necessity of providing for a waiting period of up to 60 days would still lead to considerable additional complications in real estate transactions and therefore to the same conclusions under international law.

B. Disposition of property

18. Subparagraph (c) (2) of section 205 of the Act provides that the Secretary of State may authorize under certain conditions the disposition of property belonging to a foreign mission if such mission has ceased conducting diplomatic and other governmental activities in the United States. The conditions mentioned in subparagraph (c) (2) do not include the requirement of obtaining the consent of the Government whose mission ceased the activity for such disposition. Such consent is, however, required by international law. Article 45 of the 1961 Vienna Convention explicitly states that "if diplomatic relations are broken off between two States, or if a mission is permanently or temporarily recalled, the receiving State must, even in case of armed conflict, respect and protect the premises of the mission, together with its property and archives".

C. Issue of reciprocity

19. Subparagraph (b) (2) of section 205 of the Act authorizes the Secretary of State to require any foreign mission to divest itself of, or to forgo the use of any real property if he determines that it exceeds limitations placed on real property available to a United States mission in the sending State. The legal implication of the application of this provision to diplomatic missions accredited to the United Nations is that the Department of State will handle the situations envisaged by this subparagraph on the basis of reciprocity.

20. Also, with respect to the application of section 205 (a), the discretion of the Secretary of State is considerable and the reciprocity issue could emerge in this context as well. As a matter of fact, this issue underlies the whole Act, which gives rise to the possibility that missions could be treated differently on the basis of reciprocity. According to the above-mentioned section 209 (a) of the Act, determination by the Secretary of State to apply section 205 to the official missions accredited to the United Nations means that "such application is necessary to carry out the policy set forth in section 201 (b) and to further the objectives set forth in section 204 (b)".

21. Section 201 (b), from the chapter entitled "Declaration of findings and policy", is of a very broad nature. It states that

"It is the policy of the United States to support the secure and efficient operation of the United States missions abroad, to facilitate the secure and efficient operation in the United States of foreign missions and public international organizations and the official missions to such organizations and to assist in obtaining appropriate benefits, privileges and immunities for those missions and organizations and to require their observance of corresponding obligations in accordance with international law."

22. The objectives of the Act as described in section 204 (b) are:

"To facilitate relations between the United States and a sending State;

"To protect the interests of the United States;

"To adjust for costs and procedures of obtaining benefits for missions of the United States abroad;

"To assist in resolving a dispute affecting United States interests and involving a foreign mission or sending State."

23. That both sections encompass the reciprocity concept follows clearly from section 201 (c) which equally belongs to the chapter entitled "Declaration of findings and policy" and which reads as follows:

"(c) The treatment to be accorded to a foreign mission in the United States shall be determined by the Secretary after due consideration of the benefits, privileges, and immunities provided to missions of the United States in the country or territory represented by that foreign mission."

In the section-by-section analysis of the United States Senate Report No. 97-329 of 8 April 1982, U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News (No. 8A, October 1982, 97th Congress, Public Law), it is said that:

"Section 201 (c) mandates the consideration of benefits, privileges, and immunities accorded to U.S. missions abroad in determining the assistance to be accorded to foreign missions in the United States in the specific application of the general policy enunciated in subsection (b). This element of reciprocity, while not necessarily determinative in all cases, is a key feature of the system envisioned by this title. The concept requires the Secretary of State to be cognizant of the treatment of U.S. missions and personnel in foreign countries and to take that treatment into account in determining how foreign missions are to be treated in the United States. In making such determinations, the Secretary will also take into consideration national security concerns."

24. The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations does not address itself specifically to the question of reciprocity. Since the present paper studies only a particular case concerning the granting of certain privileges and immunities to the missions accredited to the United Nations, the question of reciprocity in general international law is not dealt with. Therefore the question to be examined by this study is whether there is room for application of reciprocity vis-à-vis missions accredited to the United Nations.

25. The objectives of the Charter of the United Nations contained in Article 105 stipulate the obligation of all Members to recognize the legal capacity of the United Nations and to accord to the Organization, the representatives of its Members and its officials all privileges and immunities necessary for the accomplishment of its purposes. It follows from this that privileges and immunities granted to the Organization and the representatives of Member States have to be granted unconditionally and on an equal basis.

26. This is the underlying purpose of article V, section 15, of the Headquarters Agreement, which deals specifically with the privileges and immunities to be accorded to "resident representatives" to the United Nations and which, according to its article IX, section 27, "shall be construed in the light of its primary purpose to enable the United Nations at its headquarters in the United States, fully and efficiently to discharge its responsibilities and fulfil its purposes". The fact that by virtue of article V, section 15, the representatives of Member States to the United Nations and their staffs shall be entitled "to the same privileges and immunities, subject to corresponding conditions and obligations, as it [i.e. the United States] accords to diplomatic envoys accredited to it", does not give room for unequal treatment on the basis of reciprocity. The legislative history of this article shows that the cited words were not inserted in order to introduce the reciprocity aspect but for the purpose of assuring the United States that the privileges and immunities granted to the representatives of Members would not be broader than those enjoyed by diplomatic envoys. In this connection, the Legal Adviser of the United States Department of State in a letter dated 29 April 1948, wrote the following:

"It seems clear that the Charter of the United Nations does not permit the imposition of conditions of reciprocity on the granting of privileges and immunities under Article 105. Indeed the purpose of the Charter in respect of Article 105 is to provide for the granting unconditionally by Member States of certain privileges and immunities to the United Nations so that it may function effectively as a world organization untrammelled in its operation by national requirements of reciprocity or national measures of retaliation among States.

"The background in the negotiation of section 15 of the Headquarters Agreement indicates that the phrase 'subject to corresponding conditions and obligations' was inserted by way of compromise to meet a desire on the part of the United States that persons covered by section 15 were not to receive privileges and immunities broader than those accorded to diplomatic envoys accredited to the President of the United States, and that, like diplomatic envoys, such persons might be found personae non gratae and made subject to recall. The negotiating background does not indicate that the quoted phrase was inserted for the purpose of permitting the United States to make the privileges and immunities provided for in section 15 dependent upon reciprocity. In the case of representatives of Members, and resident members of their staffs, the United States may be authorized under the Headquarters Agreement to bring about expulsion of personnel in cases where such action appears to be required. Except for this drastic weapon which the United States may under some circumstances use, the Headquarters Agreement does not provide for the cancelling of privileges and immunities." (Letter dated 29 April 1948 addressed to the Chairman of Subcommittee No. 6 of the Committee of Foreign Affairs reprinted in Structure of the United Nations and the Relations of the United States to the United Nations. Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs. House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, second session, p. 50.)

27. The United Nations and its organs have pronounced themselves consistently in the same way, as is shown by the following citations.

(a) It is indicated in the Yearbook of the International Law Commission that:

"it has been the understanding of the Secretariat that the privileges and immunities granted should generally be those afforded to the diplomatic corps as a whole, and should not be subject to particular conditions imposed, on a basis of reciprocity, upon the diplomatic missions of particular States". b/

(b) The Legal Counsel, speaking as a representative of the Secretary-General at a meeting of the Sixth Committee during the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, made the following statement with regard to privileges and immunities:

"The Organization had a clear interest in assuring the privileges and immunities. It therefore seemed elementary that the rights of representatives should properly be protected by the Organization and not left entirely to bilateral actions of the States immediately involved. Therefore, the Secretary-General would continue to feel obligated to assert the rights and interests of the Organization on behalf of representatives of Members as the occasion may arise." c/

(c) In a letter of 26 August 1976, on a matter related to privileges and immunities, the Legal Counsel stressed that:

"The interpretation of cardinal provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (Article 105) ... is naturally of the greatest concern to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who has an obvious responsibility in seeking to ensure that the rights of Member States are equally protected and that the functioning of the Organization is not impeded."

28. It might be noted that the conclusions reached above also find expression in commentaries on the Charter of the United Nations: Goodrich, Hambro and Simons, in their book entitled Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents, advance the argument that "under the Charter, the General Convention, and the Headquarters Agreement, there is no basis for retaliatory or discriminatory treatment". d/ Leo Gross, in his article entitled "Immunities and privileges of delegations to the United Nations," e/ in a detailed survey examines the applicable international instruments and concludes that the Headquarters Agreement does not provide for reciprocity.

29. The Charter of the United Nations and the Headquarters Agreement therefore do not permit selective treatment of the representatives of Members to the United Nations on the basis of reciprocity. Permanent missions to the United Nations are accredited to the Organization and not to the United States. They all have equal rights and their treatment cannot depend on the treatment of the United States missions abroad. Section 210 of the United States Foreign Missions Act states the following:

"Section 210. Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to carry out its international obligations, or to supersede or limit immunities otherwise available by law. No act or omission by any foreign mission, public international organization, or official mission to such an organization, in compliance with this title shall be deemed to be an implied waiver of any immunity otherwise provided for by law."

However, the United States note of 19 January 1983 does not mention section 210, either directly or indirectly, and it has to be noted that the reciprocity issue is referred to in subparagraph (b) (2) of section 205.

IV. CONCLUSION

30. In summing up, it should be reiterated that international law does not prohibit, as such, the extension and application of United States domestic legislation on real property to the permanent missions accredited to the United Nations. On the other hand, the imposition of an obligation on permanent missions in New York to submit to a waiting period of up to 60 days in real estate transactions and the application of subparagraph (c) (2) of section 205 without having regard to the consent of the Government concerned and recourse to the reciprocity concept underlying the Foreign Missions Act in the application of section 205, would be at variance with the obligations of the host country under international law. It is, however, the intention of the Legal Counsel to seek the assurances from the host country that it will apply section 205 to permanent missions in New York in a manner consistent with the said obligations.

Notes

- a/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310.
- b/ Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1967, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.V.2), p. 178.
- c/ Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, Supplement No. 4, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.V.13), p. 380.
- d/ See third and revised edition (New York and London, Columbia University Press, 1969, p. 623.
- e/ International Organization, vol. XVI (1962), World Peace Foundation, pp. 504-506.

List of documents

(6 December 1982-18 November 1983)

- A/AC.154/236 Letter dated 13 December 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/AC.154/237 Letter dated 13 January 1983 from the Counsellor for Host Country Affairs of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country
- A/AC.154/238 Letter dated 27 January 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/AC.154/239 Letter dated 7 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/AC.154/240 Letter dated 25 March 1983 from the Counsellor for Host Country Affairs of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee
- A/AC.154/241 Letter dated 7 April 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/AC.154/242 Letter dated 19 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/AC.154/243 Letter dated 15 June 1983 from the Counsellor for Host Country Affairs of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee
- A/AC.154/244 Letter dated 21 June 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Chairman of the Committee
- A/AC.154/245 Letter dated 26 July 1983 from the Ambassador of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- A/AC.154/246 Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Ambassador of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee
- A/AC.154/247 Letter dated 16 September 1983 from the Counsellor for Host Country Affairs of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

A/AC.154/248 Letter dated 13 October 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

A/38/384 Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: Letter dated 4 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم منها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب الى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
