

**REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS
WITH THE HOST COUNTRY**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 26 (A/44/26)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1990

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.

[10 January 1990]

.ONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	1
II. MEMBERSHIP, TERMS OF REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE	3 - 9	2
III. TOPICS DEALT WITH BY THE COMMITTEE	10 - 44	5
A. 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	10 - 30	5
1. Host country travel regulations	10 - 24	5
2. Acceleration of immigration and customs procedures	25	8
3. Exemption from taxes	26 - 27	8
4. Possibility of establishing a commissary at United Nations Headquarters to assist diplomatic personnel and staff	28 - 30	9
B. Transportation: use of motor vehicles, parking and related matters	31 - 42	9
C. Other matters	43 - 44	11
IV. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	45	12
<u>Annex.</u> List of documents		13

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 43/172 of 9 December 1988, requested the Committee "to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI)", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

2. The Committee's report is divided into four sections. The Committee's recommendations and conclusions are contained in section IV of the present report.

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

3. The Committee's membership in 1989 was as follows:

Bulgaria

Canada

China

Costa Rica

Côte d'Ivoire

Cyprus

France

Honduras

Iraq

Mali

Senegal

Spain

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

4. Throughout 1989, Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus) continued to serve as Chairman, the representatives of Bulgaria, Canada and Côte d'Ivoire as Vice-Chairmen and Mrs. Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica) as Rapporteur.

5. The terms of reference of the Committee were determined by the General Assembly in its resolution 2819 (XXVI), pursuant to which it was particularly instructed "to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as all categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations". The Committee was further authorized to study the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and to consider, and advise the host country on, issues arising in connection with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations. The list of topics adopted by the Committee in May 1982 was retained in 1989 and was 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.

6. During the period under review the Committee held 5 meetings: the 139th meeting on 7 March 1989; the 140th meeting on 25 May 1989; the 141st meeting on 27 October 1989; the 142nd meeting on 3 November 1989; and the 143rd meeting on 10 November 1989.

7. At its 140th meeting, the Committee set up a Working Group, with a mandate to explore the possibility of establishing a commissary at United Nations Headquarters to assist diplomatic personnel and staff, headed by the representative of Honduras with an open-ended membership (see para. 28 below). The Committee also organized, in co-operation with the Secretariat and the United States Mission to the United Nations, a talk on matters relating to the use of motor vehicles, including parking problems (see paras. 39 and 40 below).

8. The Bureau of the Committee consists of the Chairman, the Rapporteur, the three Vice-Chairmen, a representative of the host country who attends Bureau meetings ex officio, and the Secretary of the Committee. The Bureau is charged with the consideration of topics before the Committee, with the exception of the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, which the Committee keeps under permanent review in plenary meetings. The proposals or recommendations made by the Bureau are transmitted by the Chairman to the Committee as a whole for approval.

9. During the period under review, the Bureau held one meeting, on 17 March 1989. At that meeting the Chairman, Mr. Moushoutas, informed the Bureau that, having reached the age limit set by the Public Service Commission of Cyprus, he had relinquished his duties as Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations as of 1 March 1989. As of that date, Mr. Moushoutas had been appointed "Ambassador, Special Adviser to the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations". In that connection, the Bureau considered the question whether Mr. Moushoutas could continue to hold the title and perform functions of Chairman of the Committee. Members of the Bureau expressed their willingness that he continue to fulfil the functions of Chairman of the Committee. That proposal was also supported by the Legal Counsel, who reminded the Bureau that, pursuant to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) establishing the Committee, it had been "composed of the host country and fourteen Member States" but not of permanent representatives of those countries in their personal capacity. Therefore, the Committee might choose as its Chairman any member of a State which was represented in the Committee. The Bureau unanimously decided that Mr. Moushoutas should remain the Chairman of the Committee.

III. TOPICS DEALT WITH BY THE COMMITTEE

A. 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. Host country travel regulations

10. By a note verbale dated 19 January 1989 (ST/IC/89/10, annex I), the United States Mission to the United Nations had advised the Secretary-General that, effective 26 January 1989, all employees of the United Nations assigned to New York City (including persons temporarily assigned) who were nationals of the People's Republic of China and their dependants wishing to travel beyond a 25-mile radius of Columbus Circle would be required to submit written notification for all non-official travel in the United States by any means of transportation. According to the note, the travel notification forms must be delivered to the Host Country Section of the United States Mission at least two full working days in advance of travel.

11. The Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 20 January 1989 (ST/IC/89/10, annex II), had protested those measures.

12. In a letter dated 28 February 1989 (A/AC.154/269), the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations brought the above matter to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee with a view to raising the issue at the Committee's next meeting in order to urge the host country to revoke the travel restrictions. The Committee devoted its 139th meeting, on 7 March 1989, exclusively to a discussion of travel regulations issued by the host country.

13. The representative of China characterized the travel restrictions imposed by the host country as illegal and unfair. He regretted that protests by his Government and the Secretary-General had not produced the expected results. The United States action violated the integrity and unity of the Secretariat and ran counter to the essential character of the international civil service. The host country Government was obligated under the Charter of the United Nations to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat officials. Discriminatory measures were contrary to the norms of international law and detrimental to the special status and nature of the United Nations as derived from the Charter. The action constituted a breach of the legal obligations of the host country under the Charter, the Headquarters Agreement and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1946. The travel restrictions deprived the Chinese nationals of the Secretariat of equal status vis-à-vis their colleagues in the Secretariat and violated the rights to which they were entitled as international civil servants. They also constituted an infringement of the freedom of movement of the staff members and their families and of their right to family and social life. The restrictions also harmed the independence and integrity of the Organization and constituted interference in the responsibilities of the Secretariat. He urged the host country to revoke the travel restrictions immediately.

14. The representative of Bulgaria reminded the Committee that the recent action by the host country was one of a series of restrictive measures it had imposed on

diplomats of certain missions accredited to the United Nations and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, including the Bulgarians. The restrictions imposed on nationals of China working for the United Nations should be lifted. Likewise, restrictions imposed in 1985 and in 1988 on travel by nationals from his country violated the Charter of the United Nations and the Headquarters Agreement. Such measures were discriminatory and therefore must be rescinded. He urged the Secretary-General to undertake an appropriate review of such travel restrictions.

15. The representative of the Soviet Union stated that the host country had been given credit for resolving problems identified by the Committee, but difficulties remained. The travel restrictions and limitations imposed by the United States on several socialist countries, including his own, constituted one of the principal outstanding problems. He supported the concerns expressed by the representative of China. The actions taken by the host country were clearly illegal and discriminatory. Any impediment to the work and movements of diplomatic and United Nations staff negatively affected the increasingly important work of the Organization. He hoped that the host country would take into account the views expressed by the Member States affected by the discriminatory travel restrictions and reconsider its actions.

16. Responding to those statements, the representative of the United States asserted that the travel regulations had been adopted by the host country for national security reasons. In no way, however, did those regulations affect official travel, nor did they create impediments to travel to or from the Headquarters district. The regulations were not inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States, nor did they hamper the legitimate functioning of missions accredited to the United Nations. It was further clarified that if movement on daily maintenance of household by diplomatic or United Nations personnel was hampered by the measures, they could apply for waivers. Missions should furnish the names and addresses of such personnel. It was also underlined that, while the United States was willing to run security risks with respect to its bilateral relations, that did not mean it was obligated to run the same risks with respect to United Nations staff and diplomats.

17. The representative of China observed that the national security reasons could not be used in an abusive way. That was not acceptable. Certain waivers relating to "movement on daily maintenance" as referred to by the United States representative were not enough. He urged the Legal Counsel to explain the position of the Organization on the matter.

18. The Legal Counsel stated that the legal position of the United Nations with respect to the new regulations had been set out in a note verbale by the Secretary-General transmitted to the United States Mission on 20 January 1989 (ST/89/10, annex II). In that note, the Secretary-General protested "an unjustified and unmotivated measure which creates yet another discrimination in the treatment by the host country of staff members of the United Nations Secretariat solely on the basis of their nationality". In that regard the Secretary-General referred to the position, which remains unchanged, expressed by him in his notes of 9 September 1985, 14 December 1985, 25 May 1988, 2 September 1988 and 22 September 1988 regarding similar travel restrictions imposed on staff members of several other nationalities. That position was summed up in the Secretary-General's note verbale of 9 September 1985 as follows:

"In the absence of any specific evidence or charges, [the Secretary-General] cannot accept any blanket unsubstantiated accusation against members of the staff of the United Nations. The Secretary-General wishes to emphasize that, in his capacity as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, he would fully investigate information brought to his attention and would proceed to take quick and effective action against any staff member shown to have engaged in any improper activities against the security of the host State. The Secretary-General is of the view that these measures are not compatible with the international obligations of the United States, vis-à-vis the Organization, under the latter's Charter, under the Headquarters Agreement and under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. In particular, the proposed measures would seem to constitute discrimination among members of the Secretariat solely on the basis of their nationality, in violation of the principle that they are all international civil servants whose primary loyalty and responsibility are to the Organization. Any discrimination among them based on nationality runs counter to the essential character of the international civil service, as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations. The unity of the international civil service is absolutely essential if the Organization is to carry out its world-wide obligations with staff members whose individual nationalities might otherwise not be acceptable to the Governments with whom they have to deal or within whose jurisdiction they must operate. This principle of non-discrimination, indeed non-differentiation, is designed to protect both the Organization and its staff members, including United States staff members serving in various countries."

Staff of the United Nations Secretariat were informed of the recent travel regulations to be applied to staff members of Chinese nationality by information circular ST/IC/89/10 of 1 February 1989. By that circular the Secretary-General also maintained the Organization's position of principle that, under the given circumstances, the compliance by individual staff members with such measures "cannot be considered to prejudice the legal position of the United Nations".

19. The representative of Bulgaria expressed the view that the host country had a right to issue regulations. However, Member States, including Bulgaria, also had a right legally to dispute restrictive regulations. The restrictions imposed could not be justified by reasons of national security. There was a difference between the regulations affecting Bulgaria's permanent mission to the United Nations and those affecting its embassy in Washington.

20. The Representative of the United States responded that she appreciated the clarity of the Legal Counsel's statement, but wished to point out that there was a fundamental difference between the views of the Legal Counsel and those of the United States Government. In addition, she emphasized that the host country very definitely did not believe it was using national security concerns in an "abusive" manner, as stated by the representative of China. She stressed that United States actions were fully consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the Headquarters Agreement and that the official functioning of the United Nations Secretariat and accredited missions had not been affected. She concluded by stating that the views expressed in the Committee would as usual be reported to Washington.

21. Responding to the above observations, the representative of China stated that his country's complaint had not been adequately addressed by the United States. He expressed appreciation of the statements made by the representatives of the USSR, and Bulgaria and the Legal Counsel.

22. At the 140th meeting, on 25 May 1989, the Observer of Czechoslovakia reminded the Committee, that in addition to China, about 16 other countries were affected by travel restrictions imposed by the host country. He recalled that in the joint letter dated 25 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations and the chargé d'affaires of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, as well as in subsequent statements made by the representative of Czechoslovakia in the Committee on 24 June 1988 and 12 October 1988, the Secretary-General had been asked to intervene with the relevant United States authorities for a prompt revocation of the earlier unlawful and discriminatory measures. He wondered whether contacts had taken place with the host country and what the response had been to the issues raised.

23. The Legal Counsel stated that the Secretary-General had raised the question of travel restrictions with the United States authorities in the fall and summer of 1988. Earlier in the current year, the representative of the host country had been asked to come to see the Legal Counsel, and the United Nations position on the matter had been conveyed to him. The Legal Counsel had been promised that the Organization's position would be transmitted to Washington. However, to date no response had been received.

24. The representative of the United States confirmed that the concerns on travel restrictions raised by the representatives of the affected countries had been transmitted to the Department of State, and that she was awaiting the response.

2. Acceleration of immigration and customs procedures

25. At the 140th meeting, the Chairman commended the customs procedures and services at Miami Airport. As to the concerns expressed in the past regarding the immigration and customs procedures at various arrival terminals of Kennedy International Airport in New York, the Chairman informed the Committee that measures would shortly be taken to ensure that the procedures applied at those terminals were the same as those applied at the main International Arrivals Terminal of Kennedy Airport.

3. Exemption from taxes

26. At the 141st meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom observed that members of his mission had experienced problems resulting in failure to obtain exemption from sales and hotel taxes in a number of states of the host country, including Hawaii, Florida, California and Massachusetts. State authorities and traders seemed to be unaware of the tax-exempt status of diplomats. He suggested steps could be taken in order to rectify the situation by, for example, action with state authorities and improving the wording on tax exemption cards. Failure to obtain exemption did affect income of diplomats, whose allowances were based on the assumption that exemption would be obtained.

27. The representative of the United States assured the Committee of the serious commitment of the United States to its obligations under the applicable international agreements. He promised that the United States Mission would look into the matter.

4. Possibility of establishing a commissary at United Nations Headquarters to assist diplomatic personnel and staff

28. At the 140th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee of the discussions at a Bureau meeting, held on 17 March 1989, concerning the possibility of establishing a commissary at United Nations Headquarters to assist diplomatic personnel and staff. The Bureau, inter alia, adopted a recommendation to set up a Working Group with an open-ended membership headed by the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations, Mr. José Roberto Martínez Ordóñez. The representatives of Bulgaria, Canada, Spain and the host country expressed their intention to participate in the Working Group. The Bureau also decided that a representative of the Legal Counsel should join the Working Group. The Committee unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the Bureau.

29. At the 141st meeting, the Chairman of the Committee, at the request of the representative of Honduras, clarified the terms of reference and the membership of the Working Group. The Working Group met twice, on 27 and 30 October 1989.

30. At the 142nd meeting, on 3 November 1989, the Working Group presented to the Committee a draft letter to the Secretary-General on this matter. After having been approved by the Committee, the letter was forwarded by the Chairman of the Committee to the Secretary-General for his attention.

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

31. By a note verbale dated 1 February 1989, the United States Mission had advised permanent missions, observer offices and the Secretariat of "proper procedures to be followed regarding citations for motor vehicle infractions". According to the note, the United States Mission, as of 15 February 1989, would no longer intervene with local jurisdictions to request dismissal of valid moving violations and all other non-parking citations. The prompt payment of all fines associated with such citations was expected. The note further stated that "the privilege to drive in the United States may be suspended or revoked when accumulation of citations indicates that an individual is a dangerous driver".

32. At the 140th meeting, on 25 May 1989, the representative of Spain referred to the note by the host country regarding traffic citations. While paying tribute to the host country for the manner in which it had handled traffic matters in the past, he expressed the concerns of the 12 missions of the States members of the European Community about the proposed changes in the system, and particularly that the host country mission would no longer take action in connection with traffic offences alleged by the local authorities. He informed the Committee that the Twelve had replied to the host country's note of 1 February 1989 by a note verbale dated 24 February 1989 stating their concerns about the possible implications of the new procedures and the assumption that the host country would continue to respect the applicable legal instruments, customs and practice.

33. The representative of Costa Rica said that she shared the concerns expressed by the representative of Spain. She also informed the Committee that her car had been stolen. The car had been recovered thanks to the diligence of the police. While the car was being repaired, she had been obliged to use her other car bearing "S" plates. She complained about the difficulties she had had in entering the Headquarters district and in parking her car bearing "S" plates in the United Nations Garage.

34. The representative of France, with reference to the note on behalf of the Twelve, brought to the attention of the Committee the relevant provisions of article IV of the 1947 Headquarters Agreement and article 31 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations which stipulated that the diplomatic agent shall enjoy immunity from criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State. The United States had an obligation to respect those provisions, which could not be affected by bilateral relations.

35. Those views were supported by the representative of the United Kingdom. The concerns of the host country about abuses of traffic regulations by diplomatic drivers should not, however, be allowed to impede normal procedures. He hoped that the suspension or revocation of a driver's licence would be applied only to narrowly defined dangerous cases. Before the suspension or revocation there should be full consultations between the parties concerned.

36. The representatives of Bulgaria, China and Senegal also shared the concerns expressed by the preceding speakers. While, in order to maintain traffic order, the authorities were entitled to enforce certain regulations, they were nevertheless obliged to respect privileges and immunities to be accorded to the diplomatic community by the Headquarters Agreement and the 1961 Vienna Convention.

37. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that the Secretariat had also received the note verbale dated 1 February 1989 from the United States Mission. In response, the Secretariat had on 13 March 1989 transmitted to the United States Mission a note verbale which in particular stated that the requirement of the payment of fines and punitive sanction or threat of punitive sanction of suspension or revocation of licence were measures tantamount to an exercise of jurisdiction by the host country. Such a requirement was at variance with article 31 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations as well as with the intent of both the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Headquarters Agreement. The Secretariat had formally reserved its position with regard to the procedures set out in the note of 1 February 1989. As to the experience of the representative of Costa Rica in entering the United Nations premises in a car bearing "S" plates, the Legal Counsel promised to take up the matter with the Garage Administration in order to clarify the existing regulations.

38. In response to the aforementioned concerns and observations, the representative of the host country clarified that the subject of the United States Mission's note verbale of 1 February 1989 had been moving violations. Similar guidelines had been established in the context of bilateral relations. Moving traffic violations and dangerous driving practices were inconsistent with the provisions of article 41, paragraph 1, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations providing for the duty of all persons enjoying privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State. Therefore, the issuance of a valid traffic citation should not be considered an infringement of diplomatic privileges and immunities. While the United States Mission would no

longer intervene for the dismissal of each citation, diplomatic personnel would not be required to appear in court in person to respond to such citations. The system to be used in New York was similar to that in effect in Washington, D.C. There had been few violations reported since 15 February 1989. It had been working well in Washington, D.C. and she expected it to work equally in New York City. She further assured the Committee that good sense would prevail regarding the suspension or revocation of driving licences. The host country would not shirk its responsibilities under the Vienna Convention and the Headquarters Agreement; it would abide by them.

39. Also at the 140th meeting, the Chairman brought to the attention of the Committee a proposal by the United States Mission to arrange a talk with the First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Transportation, Mr. Samuel Schwartz, and the Director of the Parking Violations Bureau, Mr. Thomas McEnergy, in order further to familiarize the diplomatic community with the use of motor vehicles and the parking problems which the City of New York encountered. The Committee endorsed the proposal.

40. Thus, on 16 June 1989, New York City officials presented a talk on "Matters related to use of motor vehicles, including parking problems". Among various aspects of the use of motor vehicles, particular reference was made to the parking problems in the City of New York.

41. At the 141st meeting, the Legal Counsel, in response to the observations by the representative of Costa Rica concerning parking in the United Nations Garage while in a car bearing "S" plates (see para. 33), informed the members of the Committee that the Office of Legal Affairs was in touch with the Office of General Services of the Secretariat with regard to the matter. In particular, arrangements were being discussed by which decals could be issued to permanent staff of missions, listing more than one vehicle per delegate. That procedure would allow the delegate to use his/her replacement car with the "S" plates when the one bearing the "D" plates could not be used. At the same time it would ensure that only one vehicle per delegate entered the Headquarters district and parked in the United Nations Garage at any one time. The Legal Counsel also said that after the details of those arrangements had been worked out by the relevant offices of the Secretariat, missions would be informed formally of the new procedure in an information circular.

42. The representative of Costa Rica thanked the Legal Counsel for his efforts to clarify the problem.

C. Other matters

43. At the 141st meeting, the representative of Libya said that the problems of his Mission were well known to the Committee and the Legal Counsel. He further informed the Committee that the representatives of the Libyan Mission were continuing talks with the representatives of the United States Mission which were being held with great diplomatic courtesy. He praised such co-operation and courtesy. However, the Libyan Mission still awaited a positive resolution of its long-standing problems.

44. The representative of the United States assured the Committee of his country's commitment to work out problems with a view to achieving a mutual understanding.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

45. At its 143rd meeting, on 10 November 1989, the Committee approved the following recommendations and conclusions:

(a) The Committee welcomes the participation of Members of the United Nations and the Secretariat in its work and is convinced that its important work has been strengthened by the co-operation of all concerned.

(b) Considering that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, the Committee appreciates the efforts made by the host country for this purpose and hopes that outstanding problems raised at its meetings will be duly settled in a spirit of co-operation and in accordance with international law.

(c) Considering that the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel are indispensable for their effective functioning, the Committee urges the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions.

(d) The Committee considered the travel regulations issued by the host country with regard to personnel of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities. The Committee takes note of the positions of the affected Member States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country.

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

(f) The Committee appeals to the host country to review the measures relating to diplomatic vehicles with a view to responding to the needs of the diplomatic community, and to consult with the Committee on matters relating to transportation.

(g) The Committee wishes to reiterate its appreciation to the Host Country Section of the United States Mission to the United Nations, the New York City Commission for the United Nations and the Consular Corps and those bodies, particularly the New York City Police Department, 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.

(h) The Committee stresses the particular importance of a positive perception of the increasingly important work of the United Nations and urges that efforts be continued to build public awareness of the vital role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it for the solution of global and regional problems and strengthening of international peace and security.

Annex

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

(28 September 1988-3 November 1989)

A/AC.154/269 Letter dated 28 February 1989 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم. استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : 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.
