



Seventeenth session
Agenda item 64

OBBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS, UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
WITH REGARD TO THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY
FORCE AND THE ORGANIZATION'S OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO: ADVISORY
OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. N.A. QUAO (Ghana)

1. At a series of meetings held between 3 and 12 December 1962^{1/} the Fifth Committee discussed item 64 of the agenda entitled "Obligation of Members, under the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the Organization's operations in the Congo: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice". The views expressed by the many members of the Committee who took part in the discussion are set forth in the Official Records (A/C.5/SR.961-969, 971-973).
2. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/5161 and Corr.1) transmitting to the Members of the General Assembly the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice on 20 July 1962^{2/} in response to the question submitted on 20 December 1961^{3/} in the following terms:

Do the expenditures authorized in General Assembly resolutions 1583 (XV) and 1590 (XV) of 20 December 1960, 1595 (XV) of 3 April 1961, 1619 (XV) of 21 April 1961 and 1633 (XVI) of 30 October 1961 relating to the United

^{1/} 961st-969th and 971st-973rd meetings.

^{2/} Certain expenses of the United Nations (Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Charter), Advisory Opinion of 20 July 1962: I.C.J. Reports, p. 151.

^{3/} Resolution 1731 (XVI) of 20 December 1961.

Nations operations in the Congo undertaken in pursuance of the Security Council resolutions of 14 July, 22 July and 9 August 1960 and 21 February and 24 November 1961, and General Assembly resolutions 1474 (ES-IV) of 20 September 1960 and 1599 (XV), 1600 (XV) and 1601 (XV) of 15 April 1961, and the expenditures authorized in General Assembly resolutions 1122 (XI) of 26 November 1956, 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1090 (XI) of 27 February 1957, 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957, 1204 (XII) of 13 December 1957, 1337 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1441 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and 1575 (XV) of 20 December 1960 relating to the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force undertaken in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956, 998 (ES-I) and 999 (ES-I) of 4 November 1956, 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November 1956, 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956, 1121 (XI) of 24 November 1956 and 1263 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, constitute "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations?

3. At the 961st meeting, the Secretary-General made a statement to the Committee^{4/} on the item under discussion.

Draft resolutions

4. At the same meeting, the following draft resolutions were submitted:

(a) Draft resolution A/C.5/L.760, submitted by Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Liberia, Pakistan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America in the following terms:

The General Assembly,

Having regard to resolution 1731 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it recognized "its need for authoritative legal guidance as to obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations in the matter of financing the United Nations operations in the Congo and in the Middle East",

Recalling the question submitted to the International Court of Justice in that resolution,

^{4/} The text of the statement was circulated in document A/C.5/952.

Having received the Court's advisory opinion of 20 July 1962, transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General under document A/5161, declaring that the expenditures authorized in the General Assembly resolutions designated in resolution 1731 (XVI) constitute "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter,

Accepts the opinion of the Court on the question submitted to it.

Subsequently, Australia, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Federation of Malaya, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Philippines, Tanganyika and Trinidad and Tobago were added to the list of sponsors (A/C.5/L.760/Add.1-4).

(b) Draft resolution A/C.5/L.761, submitted by Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Liberia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that peace-keeping operations of the United Nations such as those in the Congo and in the Middle East impose a heavy financial burden upon Member States, and in particular on those having a limited capacity to contribute financially,

Recalling that by resolution 1620 (XV) of 21 April 1961 the General Assembly established a Working Group of Fifteen on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations and that, in accordance with a recommendation of the Working Group of Fifteen, contained in document A/4971, the General Assembly, in resolution 1731 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, sought an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice,

Recalling that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962, /Certain Expenses of the United Nations (Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter)/ has been accepted by the General Assembly in resolution (XVII) of 1962,

Believing that it should now be possible, in the light of the Court's opinion, to arrive at an agreement on methods for covering the costs of peace-keeping operations in the future,

1. Decides to re-establish the Working Group of Fifteen on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations with the same membership as that established by resolution 1620 (XV);

2. Requests the Working Group of Fifteen to consider, in consultation as appropriate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and with the Committee on Contributions, methods of financing, in the future, peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures;

3. Requests the Working Group of Fifteen to convene as early as possible in 1963, and endeavour to complete its report to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date and in any case not later than 1 April 1963;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Working Group of Fifteen to Member States as early as possible, with a view to its consideration, when appropriate, by the General Assembly.

Subsequently, Australia, Nigeria and Pakistan were added to the list of sponsors (A/C.5/L.761/Add.1 and 2).

5. At the 963rd meeting, the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.763 and Corr.1) was submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela:

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations as now being carried out in the Congo and in the Middle East place a heavy burden upon Member States and above all on those whose capacity to contribute funds is limited,

Noting that the permanent members of the Security Council have a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and consequently for the financing of peace and security operations,

Recognizing that in order to meet the expenditure caused by such operations a procedure is required different from that applied to the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962 in answer to the question contained in resolution 1731 (XVI),

Convinced of the necessity to establish at the earliest opportunity a special procedure to cover the expenditures for the peace-keeping operations,

1. Decides to establish a Working Group composed of twenty-one Member States, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, who shall draw up in consultation as appropriate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions a special scale of assessments for financing the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Working Group to prepare the said scale on the basis of the criteria already approved by the General Assembly as set out below and in the order in which they are given:

(a) The special responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council to contribute to the financing of the said operations (resolution 1619 (XV), operative paragraph 5 and resolution 1732 (XVI), operative paragraph 6),

(b) The special interest or responsibility of a Member State or a group of Member States in such operations (resolution 1583 (XV), operative paragraph 6; resolution 1619 (XV), operative paragraph 7 and resolution 1732 (XVI), operative paragraph 8), and

(c) The degree of economic development of each country and the fact whether or not a country is in receipt of technical assistance from the United Nations (resolution 1575 (XV), operative paragraph 3 (b); resolution 1619 (XV), operative paragraph 8; resolution 1732 (XVI), operative paragraph 5 and resolution 1733 (XVI), operative paragraph 6),

3. Recommends that the Working Group when preparing the special scale of assessments should take into consideration the report drawn up by a group of expert consultants in accordance with resolution 1516 (XV) on the "Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament" (document E/3593/Rev.1), and also the discussions to which this subject gave rise during the seventeenth session of the General Assembly and the conclusions arrived at;

4. Requests the Working Group to study also the consequences of the special scale mentioned in paragraph 2 in connexion with the formulae for provisional financing as established in resolutions 1732 (XVI) and 1733 (XVI) and previous resolutions on this subject;

5. Requests the Working Group to meet as soon as possible in 1963 and to submit its report with the least possible delay and in any case not later than 1 March 1963;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Working Group to Member States as soon as possible.

6. At the 969th meeting, Jordan offered the following amendment (A/C.5/L.766) to the draft resolution contained in document A/C.5/L.760 and Add.1-4:

In the operative paragraph, to replace the word "Accepts" by the words "Takes note of".

At the 972nd meeting, Algeria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria were added to the list of sponsors of the foregoing amendment (A/C.5/L.766/Add.1).

7. At the 971st meeting, the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.5/L.761 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/L.763 and Corr.1 were withdrawn in favour of the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.767 and Add.1), which was submitted jointly by Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela:

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, such as those in the Congo and in the Middle East, impose a heavy financial burden upon Member States, and in particular on those having a limited capacity to contribute financially,

Recognizing that in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations a procedure is required different from that applied to the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962 in answer to the question contained in resolution 1731 (XVI),

Convinced of the necessity to establish at the earliest possible opportunity financing methods different from the regular budget to cover in the future peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures, such as those for the Congo and the Middle East,

1. Decides to re-establish the Working Group of Fifteen with the same membership as that established in resolution 1620 (XV) and to increase its membership to twenty-one by the addition of six Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly with due regard to geographical distribution as provided for in resolution 1620 (XV), to study, in consultation as appropriate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions, special methods for financing peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures such as those for the Congo and the Middle East, including a possible special scale of assessments;

2. Requests the Working Group of Twenty-One to take into account in its study the criteria for the sharing of the costs of peace-keeping operations mentioned in past resolutions of the General Assembly, giving particular attention to the following:

(a) The references to a special financial responsibility of members of the Security Council as mentioned in resolutions 1619 (XV) and 1732 (XVI);

(b) Such special factors relating to a particular peace-keeping operation as might be relevant to a variation in the sharing of the costs of the operation;

(c) The degree of economic development of each Member State and whether or not a developing State is in receipt of technical assistance from the United Nations;

(d) The collective financial responsibility of the Members of the United Nations;

3. Requests further the Working Group of Twenty-One to take into account any criteria proposed by Member States at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly or submitted by them directly to the Working Group;

4. Requests the Working Group of Twenty-One to study also the situation arising from the arrears of some Member States in their payment of contributions for financing peace-keeping operations and to recommend, within the letter and the spirit of the Charter, arrangements designed to bring up to date such payments, having in mind the relative economic positions of such Member States;

5. Requests the Working Group of Twenty-One to meet as soon as possible in 1963 and to submit its report with the least possible delay and in any case not later than 31 March 1963;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Working Group of Twenty-One to Member States as soon as possible with a view to its consideration when appropriate by the General Assembly.

8. At the 973rd meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, referring to operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.5/L.767, discussed the possible alternative interpretations of the phrase "in consultation as appropriate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ...", and the differing procedures which - depending on the interpretation - might be followed. He suggested that the Advisory Committee should be kept informed of the progress of the work of the Committee of Twenty-One and that, as circumstances demanded, consultations might be held between the two bodies regarding the date when it would be appropriate and useful for the Advisory Committee to meet for the purpose of attending to any points raised by the Committee of Twenty-One. The representative of Brazil assured the Chairman of the Advisory Committee that the procedure he had suggested was entirely acceptable to the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.5/L.767.

Decisions of the Committee

9. At the 973rd meeting, the Committee voted on the two draft resolutions (A/C.5/L.760 and Add.1-4 and A/C.5/L.767 and Add.1) and on the amendment

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(A/C.5/L.766 and Add.1) to the former proposal. The result of the voting was as follows:

(a) The amendment (A/C.5/L.766 and Add.1) to the first draft resolution (A/C.5/L.760 and Add.1-4) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 61 votes to 28, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Burma, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Lebanon, Nepal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tunisia.

(b) The voting on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.5/L.760 and Add.1-4 was as follows:

	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstaining</u>
First preambular paragraph	79	0	22
Second preambular paragraph	82	0	21
Third preambular paragraph	80	12	11

The operative paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 74 votes to 15, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Jordan, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The draft resolution (A/C.5/L.760 and Add.1-4) as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 75 votes to 17, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Jordan, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea, Iraq, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Spain, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

(c) The voting on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.5/L.767 and Add.1 was as follows:

	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstaining</u>
Third preambular paragraph	74	14	14
Operative paragraph 2 (d)	75	16	12
Operative paragraph 4	72	15	14

The draft resolution (A/C.5/L.767 and Add.1) as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 78 votes to 14, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstentions: Algeria, Belgium, Guinea, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications of the draft
resolutions

10. The representative of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that the adoption of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.5/L.767 would not affect the level of the 1963 budget estimates.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

11. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF
THE UNITED NATIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Having regard to resolution 1731 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it recognized "its need for authoritative legal guidance as to obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations in the matter of financing the United Nations operations in the Congo and in the Middle East",

Recalling the question submitted to the International Court of Justice in that resolution,

Having received the Court's advisory opinion of 20 July 1962,^{5/} transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General,^{6/} declaring that the expenditures authorized in the General Assembly resolutions designated in resolution 1731 (XVI) constitute "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter,

Accepts the opinion of the Court on the question submitted to it.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, such as those in the Congo and in the Middle East, impose a heavy financial burden upon Member States, and in particular on those having a limited capacity to contribute financially,

Recognizing that in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations a procedure is required different from that applied to the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962 in answer to the question contained in resolution 1731 (XVI),

Convinced of the necessity to establish at the earliest possible opportunity financing methods different from the regular budget to cover in

^{5/} Certain expenses of the United Nations (Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter), Advisory Opinion of 20 July 1962: I.C.J. Reports, p. 151.

^{6/} A/5161 and Corr.1.

the future peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures, such as those for the Congo and the Middle East,

1. Decides to re-establish the Working Group of Fifteen with the same membership as that established in resolution 1620 (XV) and to increase its membership to twenty-one by the addition of six Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly with due regard to geographical distribution as provided for in resolution 1620 (XV), to study, in consultation as appropriate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions, special methods for financing peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures such as those for the Congo and the Middle East, including a possible special scale of assessments;

2. Requests the Working Group of Twenty-One to take into account in its study the criteria for the sharing of the costs of peace-keeping operations mentioned in past resolutions of the General Assembly, giving particular attention to the following:

(a) The references to a special financial responsibility of members of the Security Council as mentioned in resolutions 1619 (XV) and 1732 (XVI);

(b) Such special factors relating to a particular peace-keeping operation as might be relevant to a variation in the sharing of the costs of the operation;

(c) The degree of economic development of each Member State and whether or not a developing State is in receipt of technical assistance from the United Nations;

(d) The collective financial responsibility of the Members of the United Nations;

3. Requests further the Working Group of Twenty-One to take into account any criteria proposed by Member States at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly or submitted by them directly to the Working Group;

4. Requests the Working Group of Twenty-One to study also the situation arising from the arrears of some Member States in their payment of contributions for financing peace-keeping operations and to recommend, within the letter and the spirit of the Charter, arrangements designed to bring up to date such payments, having in mind the relative economic positions of such Member States;

5. Requests the Working Group of Twenty-One to meet as soon as possible in 1963 and to submit its report with the least possible delay and in any case not later than 31 March 1963;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Working Group of Twenty-One to Member States as soon as possible with a view to its consideration when appropriate by the General Assembly.
