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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION
ON THE WORK OF ITS TENTH SESSION

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. N. AGOLLI (Albania)

1. The General Assembly, at its 752nd plenary meeting on 22 September 1958, placed on the agenda of its thirteenth session the item "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its tenth session" and referred it to the Sixth Committee.
2. The Committee considered the item from its 550th to 583rd meetings held between 25 September and 17 November 1958.
3. At the 550th meeting, the Chairman welcomed, on behalf of the Sixth Committee, Mr. Radhabind Pal, Chairman of the International Law Commission, and invited him to introduce the Commission's report (A/3859 and Corr.1, English only).^{1/} In the course of the debate Mr. Pal replied to questions put to him by representatives.
4. The report of the Commission was divided into five chapters, of which only chapters II, III and V required action by the General Assembly. These chapters were devoted respectively to arbitral procedure, diplomatic intercourse and immunities, and other decisions and conclusions of the Commission.
5. In addition, the Sixth Committee considered the question of publishing a United Nations Juridical Yearbook, which was raised during the debate on chapter V.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 9.

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I

ARBITRAL PROCEDURE

6. Chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission, which contained draft "model rules on arbitral procedure" consisting of a preamble and thirty-eight articles, was dealt with by the Sixth Committee at its 554th to 567th meetings in connexion with item 57 "Question of arbitral procedure" (see report of the Sixth Committee on that question (A/3983)).

II

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

7. Chapter III of the report of the International Law Commission contained a draft of forty-five articles, together with comments, on diplomatic privileges and immunities, which the Commission submitted to the General Assembly proposing that it should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention.

8. As stated in paragraph 51 of the report, the draft dealt only with permanent diplomatic missions. The Commission, however, had requested its special rapporteur to study the question of ad hoc diplomacy and submit a report thereon at one of its future sessions.

9. In addition, paragraph 52 mentioned the question of relations between States and international organizations, and of the privileges and immunities of such organizations; the Commission, however, concluded that these matters were, as regards most of the organizations, governed by special conventions.

10. The Sixth Committee considered chapter III at its 568th to 580th meetings.

Proposals and amendments

11. A draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia (A/C.6/L.429 and Add.1). It read in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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"Noting with satisfaction that the draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities prepared by the International Law Commission at its tenth session as a whole constitute an adequate basis for formulating a convention on that subject,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its work on diplomatic intercourse and immunities;

"2. Invites Governments to submit their comments on the draft articles concerning diplomatic intercourse and immunities not later than 1 June 1959;

"3. Decides to include the item 'Diplomatic intercourse and immunities' on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly with a view to the early conclusion of a Convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities;

"4. Recommends to the fourteenth session the consideration whether the task of formulating a convention on the subject ought to be entrusted to an international conference of plenipotentiaries or to the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly."

12. A revised text (A/C.6/L.429/Rev.1) was later submitted in which a new paragraph was inserted after operative paragraph 2 with a view to (1) requesting the Secretary-General to circulate the comments of Governments so as to facilitate the discussion of the subject at the fourteenth session; and (2) rewording the last operative paragraph so that the Assembly would consider at its fourteenth session the question of the body to which the formulation of a convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities would be entrusted.

13. During the discussion of this text, the sponsors orally deleted the fifth preambular paragraph, quoted above in paragraph 11, and made some drafting changes in the operative paragraph 5.

14. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru submitted amendments (A/C.6/L.430) to the nine-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.429 and Add.1) in order (1) to replace in paragraph 3 the words "with a view to the early conclusion of a Convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities" by the words:

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"... with a view to the formulation, on the basis of the International Law Commission's draft, of a convention on the subject which shall, if possible, be open to signature by States at the conclusion of the session";

and (2) to replace paragraph 4 by the following:

"Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the comments of Governments in due course and to take the necessary steps to enable the Sixth Committee to undertake the formulation of the convention as provided in the previous paragraph at its fourteenth regular session".

15. These amendments were later withdrawn in view of the submission of the revised text of the nine-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.429/Add.1).

16. Pakistan also submitted amendments (A/C.6/L.431) to the nine-Power draft resolution with a view to:

(1) Replacing in the fifth preambular paragraph the words "for formulating a convention on that subject" by the words "for codification of that topic";

(2) Adding a new preambular paragraph as follows:

"Taking into consideration that Member States have not yet had an adequate opportunity fully to examine the draft articles and formulate their views thereon,";

(3) Substituting for paragraph 2 the following:

"2. Invites Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 June 1959, their comments on the draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities,";

(4) Inserting a new operative paragraph after paragraph 2 as follows:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit these comments to Member States in time for consideration by them before the fourteenth session,";

(5) Replacing in paragraph 3 the phrase "with a view to the early conclusion of a Convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities" by the phrase "with a view to taking appropriate action for codification of the topic 'diplomatic intercourse and immunities'"; and

(6) Deleting the original paragraph 4.

17. The representative of Pakistan did not, however, press for a vote on his amendments in view of the amendments made orally by the sponsors to their revised draft resolution (A/C.6/L.429/Rev.1) (see para. 13 above).

18. France submitted a resolution (A/C.6/L.427 and Corr.1, English and Spanish only) whereby the Assembly would request the International Law Commission to include in its agenda the study of the subject of relations between States and international organizations, drawing a distinction between that part of the subject which could be codified and that which could be examined within the framework of the progressive development of international law.

19. A revised text (A/C.6/L.427/Rev.1 and Corr.1, English only) was later submitted, by which the General Assembly would request the Commission to give further consideration to the question of relations between States and international organizations, in the light of the current study of diplomatic intercourse and immunities and of ad hoc diplomacy, and in the light of the discussion in the Assembly.

20. Later, the representative of France orally amended the operative part of his revised draft resolution to request the Commission to give further consideration to the question of relations between States and international organizations at the appropriate time and after the study of diplomatic intercourse and immunities, consular intercourse and immunities and ad hoc diplomacy had been completed, in the light of the results of that study and of the discussion in the General Assembly.

21. The representative of France also accepted a suggestion by the representative of Greece to specify that the international organizations envisaged were inter-governmental.

Debate

22. The majority of speakers commended the International Law Commission for its work in the field of diplomatic privileges and immunities.

23. One representative, however, was of the opinion that the draft was incomplete and dealt only with some secondary matters.

24. Others regretted the lack of a preamble or of final clauses in the draft, a feature which made it difficult to see how legal effect could be given to the fundamental principle of reciprocity.

25. Most representatives were of opinion that since the draft had been submitted shortly before the opening of the session Member States had not had sufficient time to study it. Consequently, they held that the discussion in the Sixth Committee should deal mainly with the procedure to be followed in dealing with the draft.

26. However, although the substance of the draft articles was not examined in detail, some of their provisions were subjected to criticism, as for example those permitting the appointment of nationals of the receiving State as members of the diplomatic staff of a foreign mission (article 7), those determining the categories of persons entitled to privileges and immunities (article 36) and article 45 relating to the settlement of disputes. It was stated that the Commission had in some cases gone beyond codification and had ventured into the progressive development of international law; most of the doubts entertained by representatives centred on those innovations.

27. A number of representatives felt that the subject was ripe for codification and that the draft prepared by the Commission provided a suitable basis for a convention.

28. Some representatives, however, expressed doubts about the desirability of attempting to regulate the subject by convention. They held that it was adequately governed by custom and usage, and regulation by an international instrument would merely introduce an unnecessary element of rigidity. It might even result in a reduction of the privileges and immunities at present enjoyed by members of diplomatic missions, as States might not be willing to obligate themselves by treaty to grant all the privileges accorded in practice.

29. These representatives felt that the adoption of a convention was not the best course to follow, at least for the time being. They suggested that a mere restatement of the law on the subject would be preferable to regulation by convention.

30. The representatives who were in favour of codifying the topic by convention were divided into two groups as far as the procedure to be followed. Some felt that the question could be discussed by the Sixth Committee itself at a later session of the General Assembly.

31. Other representatives expressed doubts about such a procedure and, for practical reasons, favoured convening a conference of plenipotentiaries for the purpose.

32. The representative of Austria stated that, if a decision should be taken at the next session to hold a conference away from Headquarters, his Government would regard it as a privilege to accommodate the conference in Vienna, in commemoration of the Congress of 1815.

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33. Some representatives were of the opinion that the absence of recommendations by the International Law Commission on ad hoc diplomacy and the fact that the topic on consular intercourse and immunities under consideration by it had not yet been completed made impossible a comprehensive and systematic study of the topic of diplomatic intercourse and immunities. There was a close affinity between the question of diplomatic intercourse and immunities and consular intercourse and immunities. The study of all these questions should be co-ordinated and final consideration of the present draft should therefore await the completion of drafts on the other closely related subjects.

34. It was also suggested that, ~~should a conference~~ be convened, it should already for reasons of economy prepare not only a convention on the topic of diplomatic intercourse and immunities, but also conventions on consular intercourse and immunities, on ad hoc diplomacy and on the relations between States and international organizations.

35. In connexion with paragraph 52 of the Commission's report, the representative of France stated that the development of permanent international organizations presented a number of legal questions. It would be useful not only to codify the rules contained in special conventions, but also to work out general principles which would serve as a basis for the progressive development of international law on the subject. He held that the International Law Commission should consider further the question of relations between States and international organizations and he accordingly submitted a draft resolution (see paras. 18-21 above) to that effect.

36. The French proposal met with favourable response from several delegations. However, doubts expressed regarding certain points prompted the representative of France to revise his text in order to clarify its purpose. He pointed out that the aim was only to affirm the importance of diplomatic relations established within the machinery of international organizations. It was in no way designed to bring about a revision of the Charter or the reconsideration of certain special conventions such as headquarters agreements. The International Law Commission was given very wide discretion to deal with the study, which should be undertaken only after the completion of the studies on consular intercourse and immunities and ad hoc diplomacy.

37. One representative suggested that, instead of requesting the Commission to consider the question, the General Assembly should instruct the Secretariat to prepare a study on the subject. After having received the Secretariat's report the Assembly would be in a better position to decide on the task to be entrusted to the Commission. The representative, however, did not press his suggestion.

Voting

38. At its 579th meeting on 11 November, the Sixth Committee proceeded to vote on the revised nine-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.429/Rev.1), as further amended by its sponsors (see para. 13 above).

39. A request by the representative of Norway for a separate vote on the phrase "with a view to the early conclusion of a Convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities" in operative paragraph 4 and on paragraph 5 was rejected by 31 votes to 24, with 15 abstentions.

40. The Committee thereafter adopted the revised nine-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.429/Rev.1) as amended, by 56 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions.

41. At its 580th meeting on 12 November, the Committee adopted the revised French draft resolution (A/C.6/L.427/Rev.1 and Corr.1, English only) as orally amended (see paras. 20-21 above) by 60 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

42. The Sixth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II contained in section V of the present report.

III

OTHER DECISIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

43. Chapter V of the report of the International Law Commission dealt, inter alia, with the planning of the Commission's future work, the review of its work during the first ten sessions and the question of co-operation with other bodies.

44. The Sixth Committee considered these questions at its 550th to 554th meetings and 582nd to 583rd meetings.

Proposal

45. A draft resolution was submitted by Israel (A/C.6/L.437) whereby the General Assembly would take note of chapter V of the report of the Law Commission.

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Debate

(a) Planning of future work of the Commission

46. In relation to the section of the report dealing with the problem of how the Commission's work might be accelerated, several representatives were of the opinion that the Commission was the best judge of its own procedure and that the methods followed in the past had proved justified. Codification was always slow work and, in that field, quality was more important than speed.
47. Some representatives, on the other hand, thought that if the Commission had greater recourse to sub-commissions, its work might be accelerated without lowering its standard.
48. A number of representatives, however, opposed that idea on the ground that such a procedure might bring about a situation where the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.
49. The view was also expressed that the Commission should take care to maintain its widely representative character and should never set up working groups of less than ten members, except for simple matters of drafting.
50. Several representatives approved the Commission's decision to give more time for Governments to submit their comments on its drafts.
51. One representative regretted that procedure because it could adversely affect the topic of consular intercourse and immunities.
52. Some representatives expressed the hope that the item "State responsibility" would be given priority over that of the "Law of treaties" at the next session of the Commission.

(b) Review of the Commission's work during its first ten sessions

53. Most representatives paid tribute to the valuable achievements of the Commission during the first ten years of its existence. In particular, they were of the opinion that the success of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea held at Geneva in 1958 had been largely due to the careful and thorough preparatory work of the Commission.
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(c) Co-operation with other bodies

54. In connexion with that section of the Commission's report devoted to co-operation with other bodies, several representatives welcomed the resolution contained in paragraph 71 requesting the Secretary-General to authorize the Secretary of the Commission to attend, in the capacity of an observer, the fourth meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, scheduled to be held at Santiago, Chile, in 1959.

55. Some presentatives hoped that similar arrangements would also be made in future with regard to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.

56. Others expressed the view that collaboration with regional bodies of jurists should be closer in order to ensure the adequate representation of the different forms of civilization in the work of the Commission.

Voting

57. At its 583rd meeting on 17 November, the Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution of Israel (A/C.6/L.437) by 47 votes to none.

58. The Sixth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution III contained in section V of the present report.

IV

QUESTION OF THE PUBLICATION OF A UNITED NATIONS JURIDICAL YEARBOOK

59. During the debate on chapter V of the Law Commission's report, the representative of Ceylon mentioned the desirability of increasing the importance of international law in the work of the Organization and suggested that one way of contributing to that end would be by publishing a United Nations legal periodical. It was pointed out that the question of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook had been previously discussed by the Sixth Committee at the sixth, seventh and tenth sessions of the General Assembly in connexion with the topic of "Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available."

However, the Assembly had decided not to proceed with the project at that time.

60. The Sixth Committee discussed this matter at its 553rd, 554th, 568th, 581st and 582nd meetings. At the 554th meeting on 2 October, it was decided that an

informal working group should be set up to enable representatives supporting the views of the representative of Ceylon to consult together and that the representative of Ceylon would then submit a memorandum (see para. 61 below) as a basis for discussion.

Proposals and amendments

61. A working paper (A/C.6/L.428) on a proposed United Nations Juridical Yearbook, prepared on the basis of discussions in the information working group, was submitted by Ceylon. It called for the publication of a Juridical Yearbook of approximately 225 pages divided into four parts: (1) studies on problems of international law; (2) legal activities of the United Nations; (3) decisions of international and national tribunals on questions of international law; and (4) a bibliography. Part 1 would include articles written by private individuals or, possibly, reports by private associations or institutions. An editorial board elected by the Sixth Committee would be responsible for the selection of these articles. Articles intended for part 1 and submitted in either English or French would be published in their original language. Articles submitted in any of the other official languages would be translated into English. Provision was also envisaged for a summary of the articles in either English, French or Spanish. Part 2 would be published in English only. Parts 3 and 4, being merely lists, would involve no translation. The Yearbook could be either a third volume of the International Law Commission Yearbook or a separate publication.

62. A draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Ceylon, Mexico, Poland and the United Arab Republic (A/C.6/L.432) whereby the General Assembly would (1) request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the technical and financial implications of the publication of a Juridical Yearbook, taking into account the alternative schemes envisaged in the discussion in the Sixth Committee, and to circulate it to Member States before the fourteenth session; and (2) place this question on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session.

63. The sponsors subsequently deleted orally from the first operative paragraph of their text the words "the alternative schemes envisaged in".

64. Venezuela submitted an amendment (A/C.6/L.436) to the draft resolution whereby the Secretary-General would be requested to prepare a report on the question of a

Juridical Yearbook covering in addition the technical and financial implications of such a publication, and to circulate it to Member States before the fourteenth session to give those States time to express their opinions and to transmit any relevant comments.

65. The representative of Ecuador orally submitted an amendment to add before the preambular paragraph of the draft resolution (A/C.6/L.432) the following paragraphs:

"Considering that it is a function of the General Assembly to take appropriate measures to encourage the development of international law,

"Considering that the publication of a Juridical Yearbook may constitute a useful measure for that purpose,

"Recalling resolution 176 (II) of 21 November 1947,".

66. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the Ecuadorian amendments and revised operative paragraph 1 of their draft resolution in order to embody parts of the Venezuelan amendment to that paragraph. Operative paragraph 1, as revised, reads as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this question, covering in addition the technical and financial implications of such a publication, taking into account the suggestions made during the discussion in the Sixth Committee, and to circulate it to Member States before the fourteenth session;".

67. The representative of Venezuela stated that he would not press for a vote on operative paragraph 1 of his amendment (A/C.6/L.436) in view of this revision by the sponsors.

Debate

68. The consensus of opinion in the Committee was that the publication of a Juridical Yearbook was useful and even necessary and would serve to increase the importance of international law in the work of the United Nations, but that the question required careful examination and, therefore, should be deferred to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. In the meantime, the Secretary-General should be requested to prepare a report on the question and circulate it to Member States.

69. Though many representatives agreed in principle with the contents of the working paper (A/C.6/L.428) specific points were criticized.

70. Some representatives disagreed with the proposed contents of part I (see para. 61 above). They were of the opinion that the Yearbook should not become a forum for the discussion of political problems which called for the application of international law, especially since publication of articles under the auspices of the United Nations would give them great prestige. Moreover, one representative doubted whether the United Nations, being an Organization of States, should propagate the views of private individuals through such a publication.

71. Other representatives considered part I the most important part and were of the opinion that, if it was not included, the Yearbook would lose most of its value, for the material to be inserted in the three remaining parts was already available in Secretariat documents. They expressed the view that the Yearbook would have the advantage of providing a common meeting ground and a point of contact between jurists all over the world.

72. Several representatives objected to the preponderance given in the working paper to the English language. They were of the opinion that, if a Juridical Yearbook was to be published, it ought to be issued in the three working languages of the United Nations.

73. One representative held that the publication should be envisaged as a juridical "compendium" published every two or three years instead of a Yearbook. The consequent saving would make it possible to publish editions in English, French, Spanish, Russian and possibly Arabic.

74. The absence of criteria for selecting members of the editorial board was also regretted by some representatives. The appointment of the Board was a very delicate question and the Board should be insulated from political pressures.

75. On the other hand, it was pointed out that one could not really presume that it would be possible to insulate the proposed Yearbook from political influence. Attention was drawn to the fact that, for that reason, before deciding on the question of the Yearbook, it was necessary to ensure an equitable distribution in the membership of the editorial board in order that the proposed review should not express only one point of view.

Voting

76. At its 582nd meeting on 14 November, the Sixth Committee proceeded to vote on the five-Power draft resolution (A/C.6/L.432) as revised and amended and on the preamble of the Venezuelan amendment (A/C.6/L.436) with the following results:

- (a) The first three preambular paragraphs proposed by Ecuador (see para. 65) were adopted by 53 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.
- (b) The preamble of the Venezuelan amendment was rejected by 11 votes to 4, with 43 abstentions.
- (c) The last preambular paragraph (original preamble of the five-Power draft resolution) was adopted by 57 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.
- (d) Operative paragraph 1, as revised, was adopted by 54 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.
- (e) Paragraph 2 was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 1 abstention.
- (f) The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

77. The Sixth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution IV contained in section V of the present report.

V

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

78. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Diplomatic intercourse and immunities

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter III of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its tenth session^{1/} which contains draft articles and commentaries on diplomatic intercourse and immunities,

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/3859).

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 685 (VII) of 5 December 1952, requested the Commission to "undertake the codification of the topic 'Diplomatic intercourse and immunities', and to treat it as a priority topic",

Taking into account paragraph 25 of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its ninth session^{1/} wherein it is stated that the Commission decided to present a final report on the subject of diplomatic intercourse and immunities to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, after reviewing the subject in the light of the comments of Governments,

Taking into account also paragraph 50 of the report of the Commission covering the work of its tenth session wherein it is stated that the Commission decided "to recommend to the General Assembly that the draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention",

1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its work on diplomatic intercourse and immunities;
2. Invites Member States to submit their comments on the draft articles concerning diplomatic intercourse and immunities not later than 1 June 1959;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate such comments so as to facilitate the discussion of the subject at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly;
4. Decides to include the item "Diplomatic intercourse and immunities" in the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session with a view to the early conclusion of a convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities;
5. Decides to consider at its fourteenth session the question to what body the formulation of the convention should be entrusted.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/3623).

Draft resolution II

Relations between States and inter-governmental
organizations

The General Assembly,

Taking note of paragraph 51 of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its tenth session,^{1/} which refers to ad hoc diplomacy and, in particular, to diplomatic conferences, and of paragraph 52 of the same report, which refers to relations between States and international organizations,

Considering the importance and development of international organizations,

Considering the observations made by Governments at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the General Assembly, particularly on the question referred to in paragraph 52 of the report,

Requests the International Law Commission to give further consideration to the question of relations between States and inter-governmental international organizations at the appropriate time, and after the study of diplomatic intercourse and immunities, consular intercourse and immunities and ad hoc diplomacy has been completed by the United Nations, in the light of the results of that study and of the discussion in the General Assembly.

Draft resolution III

Report of the International Law Commission covering
the work of its tenth session (chapter V)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the questions dealt with in chapter V of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its tenth session,^{2/}

Takes note of chapter V of the said report.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No.9 (A/3859).

2/ Ibid., (A/3859 and Corr.1, English only).

Draft resolution IV

Question of the publication of a United Nations
Juridical Yearbook

The General Assembly,

Considering that it is a function of the General Assembly to take appropriate measures to encourage the development of international law,

Considering that the publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook may constitute a useful measure for that purpose,

Recalling its resolution 176 (II) of 21 November 1947,

Having considered the discussion in the Sixth Committee on the question of the publication of a Juridical Yearbook,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of the publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook, covering in addition the technical and financial implications of such a publication, taking into account the suggestions made during the discussion in the Sixth Committee, and to circulate the report to Member States before the fourteenth session of the General Assembly;

2. Decides to place this question on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session.
