

It also provided for the formation of a Four-Party Joint Military Commission (FPJMC), composed of the four Parties to the Agreement, to implement these provisions and ensure a cease-fire in South Viet-Nam for this initial sixty-day period. The Four-Party JMC was to operate in accordance with the principle of unanimity with disagreements to be referred to the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). The Agreement also called for the two South Vietnamese Parties to form a Two-Party JMC which would continue in existence after the Four-Party JMC ended its activities at the conclusion of the initial sixty-day period. The Two-Party JMC was to deal with matters relating primarily to the obligations of the two South Vietnamese Parties, for example, the implementation of the cease-fire, the prohibition of the introduction of troops and war material, and the return of captured and detained Vietnamese civilian personnel. Again disagreements were to be referred to the ICCS.

Under the Agreement the ICCS was given responsibility for reporting to the four Parties on matters of concern to the Four-Party JMC and to the two South Vietnamese parties on matters of concern to the Two-Party JMC, the latter including matters relating to the holding of general elections in South Viet-Nam. To fulfil these duties, the ICCS was to form control teams at locations provided for in the Agreement. The ICCS was also to perform its tasks in accordance with the principle of unanimity, although provisions were made for the forwarding of different views to the Parties if unanimity was not reached. Its chairmanship was to rotate among the members for whatever period was determined.

The responsibilities of the ICCS with respect to elections mentioned above arose out of an article in the Agreement calling on the two South Vietnamese Parties to set up a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord. Operating on the principle of unanimity, this Council was to organize free and democratic general elections, under the supervision of the ICCS, through which the South Vietnamese people would decide the political future of South Viet-Nam. The ICCS would continue its functions until requested to cease by the government formed after these general elections.

Within thirty days from the signing of the Agreement on January 27 an International Conference was to convene, *inter alia*, to acknowledge the signed agreements and to guarantee the ending of the war. The proposed participants would be the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the four countries of the ICCS, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the remaining Parties to the Agreement. The relationship between the International Conference and the ICCS was to be agreed upon by those two bodies.

To elaborate those provisions of the Agreement concerning the ICCS, a Protocol was signed in Paris the same day setting out the modalities for