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COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE
INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND
THE SECURITY COUNCIL RELATING TO THE QUESTION OF
PALESTINE, 1947-1975

Introductory note

To facilitate the work of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Committee, at its 1st meeting on 26 February 1976, requested the Secretariat to prepare, for circulation to its members, a document containing inter alia, all the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine.

The present document contains in chronological order all resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the General Assembly and the Security Council, from 1947, when the question was first discussed in the United Nations, to 1975. In view of the urgency with which it was required, and in order to ensure the authenticity of the texts, the document has been put out in its present form.

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A. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A. L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

104 (S-1). Hearing for the Jewish Agency for Palestine

The General Assembly

Resolves:

1. That the First Committee grant a hearing to the Jewish Agency for Palestine on the question before the Committee;

2. To send to that same Committee for its decision those other communications of a similar character from the Palestinian population which have been received by the special session of the General Assembly or may later be submitted to it.

*Seventy-fifth plenary meeting,
5 May 1947.*

105 (S-1). Hearing for the Arab Higher Committee

The General Assembly

Affirms:

That the decision of the First Committee to grant a hearing to the Arab Higher Committee gives a correct interpretation of the Assembly's intention.

*Seventy-sixth plenary meeting,
7 May 1947.*

104 (S-1). Audition de l'Agence juive pour la Palestine

L'Assemblée générale

Décide:

1. Que la Première Commission entendra l'Agence juive pour la Palestine sur la question soumise à l'examen de la Commission;

2. De remettre à la décision de ladite Commission toutes autres communications de même nature émanant de la population de Palestine, déjà reçues par l'Assemblée générale au cours de la présente session extraordinaire, ou qui pourraient, par la suite, lui être présentées.

*Soixante-quinzième séance plénière,
le 5 mai 1947.*

105 (S-1). Audition du Haut Comité arabe

L'Assemblée générale

Affirme:

Que la décision de la Première Commission donnant au Haut Comité arabe l'occasion de se faire entendre interprète fidèlement l'intention de l'Assemblée.

*Soixante-seizième séance plénière,
le 7 mai 1947.*

106 (S-1). Special Committee on Palestine

Whereas the General Assembly of the United Nations has been called into special session for the purpose of constituting and instructing a special committee to prepare for consideration at the next regular session of the Assembly a report on the question of Palestine,

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. A Special Committee be created for the above-mentioned purpose consisting of the representatives of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia;

2. The Special Committee shall have the widest powers to ascertain and record facts, and to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine;

3. The Special Committee shall determine its own procedure;

106 (S-1). Commission spéciale pour la Palestine

Considérant que l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a été convoquée en session extraordinaire afin de procéder à la constitution et à la définition du mandat d'une commission spéciale chargée de préparer et de soumettre à l'examen de la prochaine session ordinaire de l'Assemblée générale un rapport sur la question de la Palestine,

L'Assemblée générale

Décide ce qui suit:

1. Une Commission spéciale est créée à cet effet; elle est composée des représentants de l'Australie, du Canada, de la Tchécoslovaquie, du Guatemala, de l'Inde, de l'Iran, des Pays-Bas, du Pérou, de la Suède, de l'Uruguay et de la Yougoslavie;

2. La Commission spéciale disposera des pouvoirs les plus étendus en vue de s'assurer des faits et de les enregistrer, ainsi que d'enquêter sur toutes les questions et tous les problèmes relatifs à la question palestinienne;

3. La Commission spéciale fixera sa propre procédure;

4. The Special Committee shall conduct investigations in Palestine and wherever it may deem useful, receive and examine written or oral testimony, whichever it may consider appropriate in each case, from the mandatory Power, from representatives of the population of Palestine, from Governments and from such organizations and individuals as it may deem necessary;

5. The Special Committee shall give most careful consideration to the religious interests in Palestine of Islam, Judaism and Christianity;

6. The Special Committee shall prepare a report to the General Assembly and shall submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine;

7. The Special Committee's report shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 1 September 1947, in order that it may be circulated to the Members of the United Nations in time for consideration by the second regular session of the General Assembly;

The General Assembly

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into suitable arrangements with the proper authorities of any State in whose territory the Special Committee may wish to sit or to travel, to provide necessary facilities, and to assign appropriate staff to the Special Committee;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of a representative and an alternate representative from each Government represented on the Special Committee on such basis and in such form as he may determine most appropriate in the circumstances.

*Seventy-ninth plenary meeting,
15 May 1947.*

107 (S-1). Threat or use of force

The General Assembly

Calls upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly upon the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the Special Committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine.

*Seventy-ninth plenary meeting,
15 May 1947.*

4. La Commission spéciale procédera à des enquêtes en Palestine et dans tous les endroits où elle le jugera utile, recevra et examinera les témoignages, écrits ou oraux, selon qu'elle le jugera convenable dans chaque cas, émanant de la Puissance mandataire, des représentants de la population de la Palestine, de Gouvernements et de toutes autres organisations et personnes, si elle le juge nécessaire;

5. La Commission spéciale examinera avec le plus grand soin les intérêts religieux de l'islam, du judaïsme et de la chrétienté en Palestine;

6. La Commission spéciale préparera un rapport à l'Assemblée générale et soumettra les propositions qu'elle considérera appropriées à la solution du problème palestinien;

7. Le rapport de la Commission spéciale sera communiqué au Secrétaire général au plus tard le 1er septembre 1947, afin qu'on puisse le distribuer aux Membres des Nations Unies à temps pour qu'il soit examiné lors de la deuxième session ordinaire de l'Assemblée générale;

L'Assemblée générale

8. *Invite* le Secrétaire général à prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour demander aux autorités compétentes de tous les Etats où la Commission spéciale désirera siéger ou voyager de mettre à sa disposition les facilités nécessaires et le personnel approprié;

9. *Autorise* le Secrétaire général à rembourser les frais de voyage et de subsistance d'un représentant et d'un suppléant pour chaque Gouvernement représenté à la Commission spéciale sur la base et de la manière qu'il jugera les plus appropriées dans la circonstance.

*Soixante-dix-neuvième séance plénière,
15 mai 1947.*

107 (S-1). Recours à la force ou à la menace

L'Assemblée générale,

En attendant qu'elle statue sur le rapport de la Commission spéciale pour la Palestine, *invite* tous les Gouvernements et tous les peuples, et particulièrement les habitants de la Palestine, à s'abstenir du recours à la force ou à la menace, ainsi qu'à toute forme d'action qui serait de nature à créer une atmosphère pouvant compromettre une solution rapide de la question de Palestine.

*Soixante-dix-neuvième séance plénière,
le 15 mai 1947.*

181 (III). Future government of Palestine

A

The General Assembly,

Having met in special session at the request of the mandatory Power to constitute and instruct a special committee to prepare for the consideration of the question of the future government of Palestine at the second regular session;

Having constituted a Special Committee and instructed it to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine, and to prepare proposals for the solution of the problem, and

Having received and examined the report of the Special Committee (document A/364)¹ including a number of unanimous recommendations and a plan of partition with economic union approved by the majority of the Special Committee,

Considers that the present situation in Palestine is one which is likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations among nations;

Takes note of the declaration by the mandatory Power that it plans to complete its evacuation of Palestine by 1 August 1948;

Recommends to the United Kingdom, as the mandatory Power for Palestine, and to all other Members of the United Nations the adoption and implementation, with regard to the future government of Palestine, of the Plan of Partition with Economic Union set out below;

Requests that

(a) The Security Council take the necessary measures as provided for in the plan for its implementation;

(b) The Security Council consider, if circumstances during the transitional period require such consideration, whether the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace. If it decides that such a threat exists, and in order to maintain international peace and security, the Security Council should supplement the authorization of the General Assembly by taking measures, under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter, to empower the United Nations Commission, as provided in this

¹ See Official Records of the second session of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 11, Volumes I-IV.

181 (III). Gouvernement futur de la Palestine

A

L'Assemblée générale,

Après s'être réunie en session spéciale à la requête de la Puissance mandataire, en vue de procéder à la constitution, et de définir le mandat, d'une commission spéciale chargée de préparer l'examen par l'Assemblée, en sa seconde session régulière, de la question du futur gouvernement de la Palestine;

Ayant constitué une Commission spéciale, et lui ayant donné mandat d'enquêter sur toutes les questions relatives au problème de la Palestine, et de préparer des propositions en vue de la solution de ce problème, et

Ayant reçu et examiné le rapport de la Commission spéciale (document A/364)¹, où figurent un certain nombre de recommandations présentées par la Commission à l'unanimité, et un plan de partage avec union économique approuvé par la majorité de la Commission spéciale,

Considère que la situation actuelle de la Palestine est de nature à nuire au bien général et aux relations amicales entre les nations;

Prend acte de la déclaration de la Puissance mandataire, par laquelle celle-ci fait connaître qu'elle se propose d'achever l'évacuation de la Palestine pour le 1er août 1948;

Recommande au Royaume-Uni, en tant que Puissance mandataire pour la Palestine, ainsi qu'à tous les autres Etats Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, l'adoption et la mise à exécution, en ce qui concerne le futur gouvernement de la Palestine, du Plan de partage avec Union économique exposé ci-dessous;

Demande

a) Que le Conseil de sécurité prenne les mesures nécessaires prévues dans le plan pour sa mise à exécution;

b) Que le Conseil de sécurité détermine, au cas où les circonstances l'exigeraient pendant la période de transition, si la situation en Palestine représente une menace contre la paix. S'il décide qu'une telle menace existe, et afin de maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales, le Conseil de sécurité complètera l'autorisation de l'Assemblée générale par des mesures prises aux termes des Articles 39 et 41 de la Charte, qui donneront pouvoir à la Commission des Nations

¹ Voir les Documents officiels de la deuxième session de l'Assemblée générale, Supplément No 11, Volumes I-IV.

resolution, to exercise in Palestine the functions which are assigned to it by this resolution;

(c) The Security Council determine as a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter, any attempt to alter by force the settlement envisaged by this resolution;

(d) The Trusteeship Council be informed of the responsibilities envisaged for it in this plan;

Calls upon the inhabitants of Palestine to take such steps as may be necessary on their part to put this plan into effect;

Appeals to all Governments and all peoples to refrain from taking any action which might hamper or delay the carrying out of these recommendations, and

Authorizes the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the Commission referred to in Part I, Section B, paragraph 1 below, on such basis and in such form as he may determine most appropriate in the circumstances, and to provide the Commission with the necessary staff to assist in carrying out the functions assigned to the Commission by the General Assembly.

B¹

The General Assembly

Authorizes the Secretary-General to draw from the Working Capital Fund a sum not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the purposes set forth in the last paragraph of the resolution on the future government of Palestine.

*Hundred and twenty-eighth plenary meeting,
29 November 1947.*

At its hundred and twenty-eighth plenary meeting on 29 November 1947 the General Assembly, in accordance with the terms of the above resolution, elected the following members of the United Nations Commission on Palestine:

BOLIVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, PANAMA and PHILIPPINES.

PLAN OF PARTITION WITH ECONOMIC UNION

PART I

Future constitution and government of Palestine

A. TERMINATION OF MANDATE, PARTITION AND INDEPENDENCE

1. The Mandate for Palestine shall terminate as soon as possible but in any case not later than 1 August 1948.

¹ This resolution was adopted without reference to a Committee.

Unies prévue dans la présente résolution d'exercer en Palestine les fonctions qui lui sont assignées dans la présente résolution;

c) Que le Conseil de sécurité considère comme menace contre la paix, rupture de paix ou acte d'agression, conformément à l'Article 39 de la Charte, toute tentative visant à modifier par la force le règlement prévu par la présente résolution;

d) Que le Conseil de tutelle soit informé de la responsabilité qui lui incombera aux termes de ce plan;

Invite les habitants de la Palestine à prendre toutes les mesures qui pourraient être nécessaires de leur part, en vue d'assurer l'application de ce plan;

Fait appel à tous les Gouvernements et tous les peuples pour qu'ils s'abstiennent de toute action qui risquerait d'entraver ou de retarder l'exécution de ces recommandations, et

Autorise le Secrétaire général à rembourser les frais de voyage et de subsistance des membres de la Commission dont il est fait mention ci-dessous (première partie, section B, paragraphe 1) sur telle base et sous telle forme qu'il estimera les plus appropriées aux circonstances, et à fournir à la Commission le personnel nécessaire pour l'aider à remplir les fonctions qui lui sont assignées par l'Assemblée générale.

B¹

L'Assemblée générale

Autorise le secrétaire général à prélever sur le Fonds de roulement une somme ne dépassant pas 2.000.000 de dollars, aux fins énoncées dans le dernier alinéa de la résolution relative au gouvernement futur de la Palestine.

*Cent-vingt-huitième séance plénière,
le 29 novembre 1947.*

Au cours de sa cent-vingt-huitième séance plénière, tenue le 29 novembre 1947, et conformément aux termes de la résolution ci-dessus, l'Assemblée générale a élu les Membres suivants pour faire partie de la Commission des Nations Unies pour la Palestine:

BOLIVIE, TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE, DANEMARK, PANAMA et PHILIPPINES.

PLAN DE PARTAGE AVEC UNION ECONOMIQUE

PREMIERE PARTIE

Constitution et gouvernement futurs de la Palestine

A. FIN DU MANDAT, PARTAGE ET INDEPENDANCE

1. Le Mandat pour la Palestine prendra fin aussitôt que possible, et en tous cas le 1er août 1948 au plus tard.

¹ Cette résolution a été adoptée sans renvoi à une Commission.

2. The armed forces of the mandatory Power shall be progressively withdrawn from Palestine, the withdrawal to be completed as soon as possible but in any case not later than 1 August 1948.

The mandatory Power shall advise the Commission, as far in advance as possible, of its intention to terminate the Mandate and to evacuate each area.

The mandatory Power shall use its best endeavours to ensure that an area situated in the territory of the Jewish State, including a seaport and hinterland adequate to provide facilities for a substantial immigration, shall be evacuated at the earliest possible date and in any event not later than 1 February 1948.

3. Independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem, set forth in part III of this plan, shall come into existence in Palestine two months after the evacuation of the armed forces of the mandatory Power has been completed but in any case not later than 1 October 1948. The boundaries of the Arab State, the Jewish State, and the City of Jerusalem shall be as described in parts II and III below.

4. The period between the adoption by the General Assembly of its recommendation on the question of Palestine and the establishment of the independence of the Arab and Jewish States shall be a transitional period.

B. STEPS PREPARATORY TO INDEPENDENCE

1. A Commission shall be set up consisting of one representative of each of five Member States. The Members represented on the Commission shall be elected by the General Assembly on as broad a basis, geographically and otherwise, as possible.

2. The administration of Palestine shall, as the mandatory Power withdraws its armed forces, be progressively turned over to the Commission; which shall act in conformity with the recommendations of the General Assembly, under the guidance of the Security Council. The mandatory Power shall to the fullest possible extent co-ordinate its plans for withdrawal with the plans of the Commission to take over and administer areas which have been evacuated.

In the discharge of this administrative responsibility the Commission shall have authority to issue necessary regulations and take other measures as required.

The mandatory Power shall not take any action to prevent, obstruct or delay the implementation by the Commission of the measures recommended by the General Assembly.

3. On its arrival in Palestine the Commission shall proceed to carry out measures for the establishment of the frontiers of the Arab and Jewish States and the City of Jerusalem in accordance with the general lines of the recommendations of the General Assembly on the partition of Palestine. Nevertheless, the boundaries as described in part II of this plan are to be modified in such a way that village areas as a rule will not be divided by state boundaries unless pressing reasons make that necessary.

4. The Commission, after consultation with the democratic parties and other public organizations

2. Les forces armées de la Puissance mandataire évacueront progressivement la Palestine; cette évacuation devra être achevée aussitôt que possible, et en tous cas le 1er août 1948 au plus tard.

La Puissance mandataire informera la Commission aussi longtemps à l'avance que possible, de son intention de mettre fin au Mandat et d'évacuer chaque zone.

La Puissance mandataire fera tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour assurer, à une date aussi rapprochée que possible, et en tous cas le 1er février 1948 au plus tard, l'évacuation d'une zone située sur le territoire de l'Etat juif et possédant un port maritime et un arrière-pays suffisants pour donner les facilités nécessaires en vue d'une immigration importante.

3. Les Etats indépendants arabe et juif ainsi que le Régime international particulier prévu pour la Ville de Jérusalem dans la troisième partie de ce plan, commenceront d'exister en Palestine deux mois après que l'évacuation des forces armées de la Puissance mandataire aura été achevée et, en tous cas, le 1er octobre 1948 au plus tard. Les frontières de l'Etat arabe, de l'Etat juif et de la Ville de Jérusalem seront les frontières indiquées aux deuxième et troisième parties ci-dessous.

4. La période qui s'écoulera entre l'adoption par l'Assemblée générale de ses recommandations sur la question palestinienne et l'établissement de l'indépendance des Etats juif et arabe sera une période de transition.

B. MESURES PREPARATOIRES A L'INDEPENDANCE

1. On instituera une Commission composée des représentants de cinq Etats Membres, à raison d'un représentant par Etat. Les Membres représentés au sein de cette Commission seront élus par l'Assemblée générale, sur une base, géographique ou autre, aussi large que possible.

2. A mesure que la Puissance mandataire retirera ses forces armées, elle transmettra progressivement l'administration de la Palestine à la Commission qui agira conformément aux recommandations de l'Assemblée générale et sous la direction du Conseil de sécurité. La Puissance mandataire coordonnera dans toute la mesure du possible son plan de retrait avec le plan établi par la Commission pour prendre en main et administrer les régions qui auront été évacuées.

Pour assurer les fonctions d'administration dont la responsabilité lui est confiée, la Commission aura autorité pour promulguer les règlements nécessaires et prendre toutes autres mesures utiles.

La Puissance mandataire ne se livrera à aucun acte de nature à gêner, empêcher ou retarder l'exécution par la Commission des mesures recommandées par l'Assemblée générale.

3. Dès son arrivée en Palestine, la Commission prendra des dispositions en vue de fixer les frontières des Etats juif et arabe et de la Ville de Jérusalem, en se conformant d'une manière générale aux recommandations de l'Assemblée générale relatives au partage de la Palestine. Néanmoins, le tracé des frontières, tel qu'il est indiqué dans la deuxième partie du plan, doit être modifié de manière qu'en règle générale, les territoires des villages ne soient pas coupés par la ligne frontière entre les deux Etats, à moins que des motifs pressants ne rendent nécessaire une telle mesure.

4. Après consultation avec les partis démocratiques et les autres organisations publiques des Etats

of the Arab and Jewish States, shall select and establish in each State as rapidly as possible a Provisional Council of Government. The activities of both the Arab and Jewish Provisional Councils of Government shall be carried out under the general direction of the Commission.

If by 1 April 1948 a Provisional Council of Government cannot be selected for either of the States, or, if selected, cannot carry out its functions, the Commission shall communicate that fact to the Security Council for such action with respect to that State as the Security Council may deem proper, and to the Secretary-General for communication to the Members of the United Nations.

5. Subject to the provisions of these recommendations, during the transitional period the Provisional Councils of Government, acting under the Commission, shall have full authority in the areas under their control, including authority over matters of immigration and land regulation.

6. The Provisional Council of Government of each State, acting under the Commission, shall progressively receive from the Commission full responsibility for the administration of that State in the period between the termination of the Mandate and the establishment of the State's independence.

7. The Commission shall instruct the Provisional Councils of Government of both the Arab and Jewish States, after their formation, to proceed to the establishment of administrative organs of government, central and local.

8. The Provisional Council of Government of each State shall, within the shortest time possible, recruit an armed militia from the residents of that State, sufficient in number to maintain internal order and to prevent frontier clashes.

This armed militia in each State shall, for operational purposes, be under the command of Jewish or Arab officers resident in that State, but general political and military control, including the choice of the militia's High Command, shall be exercised by the Commission.

9. The Provisional Council of Government of each State shall, not later than two months after the withdrawal of the armed forces of the mandatory Power, hold elections to the Constituent Assembly which shall be conducted on democratic lines.

The election regulations in each State shall be drawn up by the Provisional Council of Government and approved by the Commission. Qualified voters for each State for this election shall be persons over eighteen years of age who are: (a) Palestinian citizens residing in that State and (b) Arabs and Jews residing in the State, although not Palestinian citizens, who, before voting, have signed a notice of intention to become citizens of such State.

Arabs and Jews residing in the City of Jerusalem who have signed a notice of intention to become citizens, the Arabs of the Arab State and the Jews of the Jewish State, shall be entitled to vote in the Arab and Jewish States respectively.

Women may vote and be elected to the Constituent Assemblies.

During the transitional period no Jew shall be permitted to establish residence in the area of the proposed Arab State, and no Arab shall be permitted

arabe et juif, la Commission désignera et établira, aussi rapidement que possible, dans chaque Etat, un Conseil provisoire de gouvernement. Les Conseils provisoires de gouvernement des Etats arabe et juif agiront sous la direction générale de la Commission.

Si, au 1^{er} avril 1948, il n'a pu être désigné de Conseil provisoire de gouvernement pour l'un ou l'autre Etat, ou si ce Conseil, une fois institué, ne peut s'acquitter de ses fonctions, la Commission en informera le Conseil de sécurité pour qu'il prenne à l'égard de cet Etat, les mesures qu'il jugera appropriées; elle en informera aussi le Secrétaire général qui avisera les Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

5. Pendant la période de transition, et sous réserve des dispositions des recommandations susdites, les Conseils provisoires de gouvernement, agissant sous la direction de la Commission, auront pleine autorité dans les zones qui dépendent d'eux, notamment en matière d'immigration et de réglementation foncière.

6. Le Conseil provisoire de gouvernement de chaque Etat, agissant sous la direction de la Commission, se verra progressivement confier par celle-ci l'entière responsabilité de l'administration de cet Etat pendant la période qui s'écoulera entre la cessation du mandat et l'établissement de l'indépendance dudit Etat.

7. Une fois les Conseils provisoires de gouvernement des Etats arabe et juif constitués, la Commission leur donnera mission de procéder à la création des organes administratifs du gouvernement central et des autorités locales.

8. Le Conseil provisoire de gouvernement de chaque Etat recrutera dans le plus bref délai possible, parmi les résidents de cet Etat, une milice armée assez nombreuse pour maintenir l'ordre dans le pays et pour prévenir les incidents de frontière.

Dans chaque Etat, cette milice armée opérera sous les ordres d'officiers juifs ou arabes résidant en cet Etat, mais la direction générale, politique et militaire de la milice, notamment la désignation du Haut commandement, sera exercée par la Commission.

9. Deux mois au plus tard après le retrait des forces armées de la Puissance mandataire, le Conseil provisoire de gouvernement de chaque Etat organisera des élections à l'Assemblée constituante, élections qui devront être conformes aux principes démocratiques.

Dans chaque Etat, les règlements concernant les élections seront établis par le Conseil provisoire de gouvernement et approuvés par la Commission. Pourront participer à ces élections, dans chaque Etat, toutes personnes de plus de dix-huit ans qui seront: a) citoyens palestiniens résidant dans cet Etat ou b) Arabes ou Juifs résidant dans l'Etat et qui, sans être citoyens palestiniens, auront, avant le vote, signé une déclaration affirmant expressément leur intention de devenir citoyens dudit Etat.

Les Arabes et les Juifs résidant dans la Ville de Jérusalem qui auront déclaré sous cette forme leur intention de devenir citoyens — les Arabes, citoyens de l'Etat arabe et les Juifs, citoyens de l'Etat juif — auront le droit de vote dans l'Etat arabe et dans l'Etat juif, respectivement.

Les femmes auront le droit de vote et seront éligibles aux Assemblées constituantes.

Pendant la période de transition, aucun Juif ne pourra établir sa résidence sur le territoire de l'Etat arabe envisagé, et aucun Arabe ne pourra établir sa

to establish residence in the area of the proposed Jewish State, except by special leave of the Commission.

10. The Constituent Assembly of each State shall draft a democratic constitution for its State and choose a provisional government to succeed the Provisional Council of Government appointed by the Commission. The constitutions of the States shall embody chapters 1 and 2 of the Declaration provided for in section C below and include *inter alia* provisions for:

(a) Establishing in each State a legislative body elected by universal suffrage and by secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation, and an executive body responsible to the legislature;

(b) Settling all international disputes in which the State may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered;

(c) Accepting the obligation of the State to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

(d) Guaranteeing to all persons equal and non-discriminatory rights in civil, political, economic and religious matters and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion, language, speech and publication, education, assembly and association;

(e) Preserving freedom of transit and visit for all residents and citizens of the other State in Palestine and the City of Jerusalem, subject to considerations of national security, provided that each State shall control residence within its borders.

11. The Commission shall appoint a preparatory economic commission of three members to make whatever arrangements are possible for economic co-operation, with a view to establishing, as soon as practicable, the Economic Union and the Joint Economic Board, as provided in section D below.

12. During the period between the adoption of the recommendations on the question of Palestine by the General Assembly and the termination of the Mandate, the mandatory Power in Palestine shall maintain full responsibility for administration in areas from which it has not withdrawn its armed forces. The Commission shall assist the mandatory Power in the carrying out of these functions. Similarly the mandatory Power shall co-operate with the Commission in the execution of its functions.

13. With a view to ensuring that there shall be continuity in the functioning of administrative services and that, on the withdrawal of the armed forces of the mandatory Power, the whole administration shall be in the charge of the Provisional Councils and the Joint Economic Board, respectively, acting under the Commission, there shall be a progressive transfer, from the mandatory Power to the Commission, of responsibility for all the functions of government, including that of maintaining law and order in the areas from which the forces of the mandatory Power have been withdrawn.

14. The Commission shall be guided in its activities by the recommendations of the General Assem-

blée sur le territoire de l'Etat juif envisagé, sauf autorisation spéciale de la Commission.

10. L'Assemblée constituante de chaque Etat élaborera une constitution démocratique pour cet Etat et choisira un gouvernement provisoire qui succédera au Conseil provisoire de gouvernement désigné par la Commission. Les constitutions des Etats devront comprendre les clauses énoncées aux chapitres 1er et 2 de la Déclaration prévue à la section C ci-dessous et, entre autres, des dispositions:

a) Créant dans chaque Etat un corps législatif élu au suffrage universel et au scrutin secret sur la base de la représentation proportionnelle, ainsi qu'un organe exécutif responsable devant le corps législatif;

b) Permettant de régler, par des moyens pacifiques, tous différends internationaux dans lesquels l'Etat pourrait être impliqué, de telle manière que la paix et la sécurité internationales et la justice ne soient pas mises en danger;

c) Portant acceptation, par l'Etat, de l'obligation de s'abstenir, dans ses relations internationales, de tout recours à la menace ou à l'emploi de la force soit contre l'intégrité territoriale ou l'indépendance politique de tout Etat, soit de toute autre manière incompatible avec les buts de l'Organisation des Nations Unies;

d) Garantissant à toutes personnes, sans discrimination, des droits égaux en matière civile, politique, économique et religieuse et la jouissance des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales, y compris la liberté de culte, de langue, de parole et de publication, d'instruction, de réunion et d'association;

e) Garantissant la liberté de transit et de visite en Palestine et dans la Ville de Jérusalem à tous les résidents et citoyens de l'autre Etat, sous réserve de considérations de sécurité nationale et à condition que chaque Etat exerce le contrôle de la résidence à l'intérieur de ses frontières.

11. La Commission désignera une commission économique préparatoire de trois membres chargée de conclure tous arrangements possibles pour réaliser la coopération économique, en vue d'établir aussitôt que possible l'Union économique et le Conseil économique mixte prévus à la section D ci-dessous.

12. Pendant la période qui s'écoulera entre l'adoption par l'Assemblée générale des recommandations relatives à la question palestinienne et la cessation du Mandat, la Puissance mandataire de Palestine conservera l'entière responsabilité de l'administration des régions dont elle n'aura pas retiré ses forces armées. La Commission aidera la Puissance mandataire à s'acquitter de ces fonctions. De même, la Puissance mandataire collaborera avec la Commission dans l'exécution de ses fonctions.

13. En vue d'assurer la continuité dans le fonctionnement des services administratifs et pour que, au moment du retrait des forces armées de la Puissance mandataire, toute l'administration soit entre les mains des Conseils provisoires et du Conseil économique mixte, respectivement agissant sous la direction de la Commission, la Puissance mandataire transférera progressivement à la Commission toutes les fonctions gouvernementales, y compris la responsabilité du maintien de l'ordre public dans les régions d'où la Puissance mandataire aura retiré ses forces armées.

14. La Commission s'inspirera, dans son activité, des recommandations de l'Assemblée générale et

bly and by such instructions as the Security Council may consider necessary to issue.

The measures taken by the Commission, within the recommendations of the General Assembly, shall become immediately effective unless the Commission has previously received contrary instructions from the Security Council.

The Commission shall render periodic monthly progress reports, or more frequently if desirable, to the Security Council.

15. The Commission shall make its final report to the next regular session of the General Assembly and to the Security Council simultaneously.

C. DECLARATION

A declaration shall be made to the United Nations by the provisional government of each proposed State before independence. It shall contain *inter alia* the following clauses:

GENERAL PROVISION

The stipulations contained in the declaration are recognized as fundamental laws of the State and no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

CHAPTER I

Holy Places, religious buildings and sites

1. Existing rights in respect of Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall not be denied or impaired.

2. In so far as Holy Places are concerned, the liberty of access, visit and transit shall be guaranteed, in conformity with existing rights, to all residents and citizens of the other State and of the City of Jerusalem, as well as to aliens, without distinction as to nationality, subject to requirements of national security, public order and decorum.

Similarly, freedom of worship shall be guaranteed in conformity with existing rights, subject to the maintenance of public order and decorum.

3. Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall be preserved. No act shall be permitted which may in any way impair their sacred character. If at any time it appears to the Government that any particular Holy Place, religious building or site is in need of urgent repair, the Government may call upon the community or communities concerned to carry out such repair. The Government may carry it out itself at the expense of the community or communities concerned if no action is taken within a reasonable time.

4. No taxation shall be levied in respect of any Holy Place, religious building or site which was exempt from taxation on the date of the creation of the State.

No change in the incidence of such taxation shall be made which would either discriminate between the owners or occupiers of Holy Places, religious buildings or sites, or would place such owners or occupiers in a position less favourable in relation to the general incidence of taxation than existed at the time of the adoption of the Assembly's recommendations.

5. The Governor of the City of Jerusalem shall have the right to determine whether the provisions

des instructions que le Conseil de sécurité jugera nécessaire de lui donner.

Les mesures prises par la Commission dans le cadre des recommandations de l'Assemblée générale, prendront immédiatement effet, à moins que le Conseil de sécurité n'ait donné au préalable à la Commission des instructions contraires.

La Commission présentera tous les mois, ou à intervalles plus rapprochés le cas échéant, un rapport au Conseil de sécurité sur la situation.

15. La Commission présentera son rapport final, simultanément à la prochaine session ordinaire de l'Assemblée générale et au Conseil de sécurité.

C. DECLARATION

Avant la reconnaissance de l'indépendance, le gouvernement provisoire de chacun des Etats envisagés adressera à l'Organisation des Nations Unies une déclaration qui devra contenir, entre autres, les clauses suivantes:

DISPOSITION GÉNÉRALE

Les stipulations contenues dans la déclaration sont reconnues comme lois fondamentales de l'Etat. Aucune loi, aucun règlement et aucune mesure officielle ne pourront être en contradiction, en opposition avec ces stipulations ou leur faire obstacle et aucune loi, aucun règlement et aucune mesure officielle ne pourront prévaloir contre elles.

CHAPITRE PREMIER

Lieux saints, édifices et sites religieux

1. Il ne sera porté aucune atteinte aux droits existants concernant les lieux saints, édifices ou sites religieux.

2. En ce qui concerne les lieux saints, la liberté d'accès, de visite et de transit sera garantie, conformément aux droits existants, à tous les résidents ou citoyens de l'autre Etat et de la Ville de Jérusalem, ainsi qu'aux étrangers, sans distinction de nationalité, sous réserve de considérations de sécurité nationale et du maintien de l'ordre public et de la bienséance.

De même, le libre exercice du culte sera garanti conformément aux droits existants, compte tenu du maintien de l'ordre public et de la bienséance.

3. Les lieux saints et les édifices ou sites religieux seront préservés. Toute action de nature à compromettre, de quelque façon que ce soit, leur caractère sacré sera interdite. Si, à quelque moment, le Gouvernement estime qu'il y a des réparations urgentes à faire à un lieu saint, à un édifice ou à un site religieux quelconque, il pourra inviter la ou les communautés intéressées à procéder aux réparations. Il pourra procéder lui-même à ces réparations, aux frais de la ou des communautés intéressées, s'il n'est donné aucune suite à sa demande dans un délai raisonnable.

4. Aucun impôt ne sera perçu sur les lieux saints, édifices ou sites religieux qui étaient exemptés d'impôts lors de la création de l'Etat.

Il ne sera apporté à l'incidence des impôts aucune modification qui constituerait une discrimination entre les propriétaires ou occupants des lieux saints, édifices ou sites religieux, ou qui placerait ces propriétaires ou occupants dans une situation moins favorable, par rapport à l'incidence générale des impôts, qu'au moment de l'adoption des recommandations de l'Assemblée.

5. Le Gouverneur de la Ville de Jérusalem aura le droit de décider si les dispositions de la Constitu-

of the Constitution of the State in relation to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites within the borders of the State and the religious rights appertaining thereto, are being properly applied and respected, and to make decisions on the basis of existing rights in cases of disputes which may arise between the different religious communities or the rites of a religious community with respect to such places, buildings and sites. He shall receive full cooperation and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of his functions in the State.

CHAPTER 2

Religious and minority rights

1. Freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, shall be ensured to all.

2. No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants on the ground of race, religion, language or sex.

3. All persons within the jurisdiction of the State shall be entitled to equal protection of the laws.

4. The family law and personal status of the various minorities and their religious interests, including endowments, shall be respected.

5. Except as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government, no measure shall be taken to obstruct or interfere with the enterprise of religious or charitable bodies of all faiths or to discriminate against any representative or member of these bodies on the ground of his religion or nationality.

6. The State shall ensure adequate primary and secondary education for the Arab and Jewish minority, respectively, in its own language and its cultural traditions.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the State may impose, shall not be denied or impaired. Foreign educational establishments shall continue their activity on the basis of their existing rights.

7. No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any citizen of the State of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the Press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.¹

8. No expropriation of land owned by an Arab in the Jewish State (by a Jew in the Arab State)² shall be allowed except for public purposes. In all cases of expropriation full compensation as fixed by the Supreme Court shall be paid previous to dispossession.

¹ The following stipulation shall be added to the declaration concerning the Jewish State: "In the Jewish State adequate facilities shall be given to Arabic-speaking citizens for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, in the legislature, before the Courts and in the administration."

² In the declaration concerning the Arab State, the words by an Arab in the Jewish State should be replaced by the words "by a Jew in the Arab State".

tion de l'Etat concernant les lieux saints, édifices et sites religieux se trouvant sur le territoire de l'Etat, et les droits religieux s'y rapportant, sont bien et dûment appliqués et observés. Il aura également le droit de prendre, en se fondant sur les droits actuels, toutes décisions relatives aux différends qui pourraient surgir entre les diverses communautés religieuses ou les rites d'une communauté religieuse au sujet des lieux, édifices et sites susdits. Il devra recevoir une pleine coopération et jouira des privilèges et immunités nécessaires à l'exercice de ses fonctions dans l'Etat.

CHAPITRE 2

Droits religieux et droits des minorités

1. La liberté de conscience et le libre exercice de toutes les formes de culte compatibles avec l'ordre public et les bonnes mœurs seront garantis à tous.

2. Il ne sera fait aucune discrimination, quelle qu'elle soit, entre les habitants, du fait des différences de race, de religion, de langue ou de sexe.

3. Toutes les personnes relevant de la juridiction de l'Etat auront également droit à la protection de la loi.

4. Le droit familial traditionnel et le statut personnel des diverses minorités, ainsi que leurs intérêts religieux, y compris les fondations, seront respectés.

5. Sous réserve des nécessités du maintien de l'ordre public et de la bonne administration, on ne prendra aucune mesure qui mettrait obstacle à l'activité des institutions religieuses ou charitables de toutes confessions ou constituerait une intervention dans cette activité et on ne pourra faire aucune discrimination à l'égard des représentants ou des membres de ces institutions du fait de leur religion ou de leur nationalité.

6. L'Etat assurera à la minorité, arabe ou juive, l'enseignement primaire et secondaire, dans sa langue, et conformément à ses traditions culturelles.

Il ne sera porté aucune atteinte aux droits des communautés de conserver leurs propres écoles en vue de l'instruction et de l'éducation de leurs membres dans leur propre langue, à condition que ces communautés se conforment aux prescriptions générales sur l'instruction publique que pourra édicter l'Etat. Les établissements éducatifs étrangers poursuivront leur activité sur la base des droits existants.

7. Aucune restriction ne sera apportée à l'emploi, par tout citoyen de l'Etat, de n'importe quelle langue, dans ses relations personnelles, dans le commerce, la religion, la presse, les publications de toutes sortes ou les réunions publiques¹.

8. Aucune expropriation d'un terrain possédé par un Arabe dans l'Etat juif (par un Juif dans l'Etat arabe)² ne sera autorisée, sauf pour cause d'utilité publique. Dans tous les cas d'expropriation, le propriétaire sera entièrement et préalablement indemnisé, au taux fixé par la Cour suprême.

¹ La clause suivante sera ajoutée à la déclaration relative à l'Etat juif: "Dans l'Etat juif, des facilités suffisantes seront données aux citoyens de langue arabe, pour l'emploi de leur langue, soit oralement, soit par écrit, au corps législatif, devant les tribunaux et dans l'administration."

² Dans la déclaration relative à l'Etat arabe, les mots "par un Arabe dans l'Etat juif" seraient remplacés par les mots "par un Juif dans l'Etat arabe".

CHAPTER 3

Citizenship, international conventions and financial obligations

1. *Citizenship.* Palestinian citizens residing in Palestine outside the City of Jerusalem, as well as Arabs and Jews who, not holding Palestinian citizenship, reside in Palestine outside the City of Jerusalem shall, upon the recognition of independence, become citizens of the State in which they are resident and enjoy full civil and political rights. Persons over the age of eighteen years may opt, within one year from the date of recognition of independence of the State in which they reside, for citizenship of the other State, providing that no Arab residing in the area of the proposed Arab State shall have the right to opt for citizenship in the proposed Jewish State and no Jew residing in the proposed Jewish State shall have the right to opt for citizenship in the proposed Arab State. The exercise of this right of option will be taken to include the wives and children under eighteen years of age of persons so opting.

Arabs residing in the area of the proposed Jewish State and Jews residing in the area of the proposed Arab State who have signed a notice of intention to opt for citizenship of the other State shall be eligible to vote in the elections to the Constituent Assembly of that State, but not in the elections to the Constituent Assembly of the State in which they reside.

2. *International conventions.* (a) The State shall be bound by all the international agreements and conventions, both general and special, to which Palestine has become a party. Subject to any right of denunciation provided for therein, such agreements and conventions shall be respected by the State throughout the period for which they were concluded.

(b) Any dispute about the applicability and continued validity of international conventions or treaties signed or adhered to by the mandatory Power on behalf of Palestine shall be referred to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

3. *Financial obligations.* (a) The State shall respect and fulfil all financial obligations of whatever nature assumed on behalf of Palestine by the mandatory Power during the exercise of the Mandate and recognized by the State. This provision includes the right of public servants to pensions, compensation or gratuities.

(b) These obligations shall be fulfilled through participation in the Joint Economic Board in respect of those obligations applicable to Palestine as a whole, and individually in respect of those applicable to, and fairly apportionable between, the States.

(c) A Court of Claims, affiliated with the Joint Economic Board, and composed of one member appointed by the United Nations, one representative of the United Kingdom and one representative of the State concerned, should be established. Any dispute between the United Kingdom and the State respecting claims not recognized by the latter should be referred to that Court.

(d) Commercial concessions granted in respect of any part of Palestine prior to the adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly shall continue to be valid according to their terms, unless modified by agreement between the concession-holder and the State.

CHAPITRE 3

Citoyenneté, conventions internationales et obligations financières

1. *Citoyenneté.* Les citoyens palestiniens résidant en Palestine, à l'extérieur de la Ville de Jérusalem, et les Arabes et Juifs qui, sans avoir la nationalité palestinienne, résident en Palestine à l'extérieur de la Ville de Jérusalem, deviendront citoyens de l'Etat dans lequel ils résident et jouiront de tous les droits civils et politiques, à partir du moment où l'indépendance aura été reconnue. Toute personne de plus de dix-huit ans pourra, dans le délai d'un an à dater du jour où l'indépendance de l'Etat sur le territoire duquel elle réside aura été reconnue, opter pour la nationalité de l'autre Etat, étant entendu qu'aucun Arabe résidant sur le territoire de l'Etat arabe envisagé n'aura le droit d'opter pour la nationalité de l'Etat juif envisagé, et qu'aucun Juif résidant dans l'Etat juif envisagé, n'aura le droit d'opter pour la nationalité de l'Etat arabe envisagé. Toute personne qui exercera ce droit d'option sera censée opter en même temps pour sa femme, et ses enfants de moins de dix-huit ans.

Les Arabes résidant sur le territoire de l'Etat juif envisagé et les Juifs résidant sur le territoire de l'Etat arabe envisagé qui ont signé une déclaration affirmant leur intention d'opter pour la nationalité de l'autre Etat pourront participer aux élections à l'Assemblée constituante de cet Etat, mais non aux élections à l'Assemblée constituante de l'Etat où ils ont leur résidence.

2. *Conventions internationales.* a) L'Etat sera lié par tous les accords et conventions internationaux, d'ordre général ou particulier, auxquels la Palestine est devenue partie. Ces accords et conventions seront respectés par l'Etat pendant toute la période pour laquelle ils ont été conclus, sous réserve de tout droit de dénonciation que ces accords peuvent prévoir.

b) Tout différend portant sur l'applicabilité ou la validité continue de conventions ou traités internationaux dont la Puissance mandataire est signataire ou auxquels elle a adhéré pour la Palestine, sera porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, conformément aux dispositions du Statut de la Cour.

3. *Obligations financières.* a) L'Etat respectera et exécutera toutes les obligations financières, de quelque ordre qu'elles soient, assumées au nom de la Palestine par la Puissance mandataire au cours de l'exercice du mandat et reconnues par l'Etat. Cette disposition comprend le droit des fonctionnaires à des pensions, indemnités ou primes.

b) L'Etat remplira celles de ces obligations qui sont applicables à l'ensemble de la Palestine, en participant au Conseil économique mixte; il remplira individuellement celles qui, applicables aux Etats, peuvent être équitablement réparties entre eux.

c) Il conviendra de créer une Cour des revendications, rattachée au Conseil économique mixte et comprenant un membre nommé par l'Organisation des Nations Unies, un représentant du Royaume-Uni et un représentant de l'Etat intéressé. Tout différend entre le Royaume-Uni et l'Etat concernant les revendications non reconnues par ce dernier, sera soumis à cette Cour.

d) Les concessions commerciales accordées pour une partie quelconque de la Palestine, avant l'adoption de la résolution par l'Assemblée générale, seront maintenues conformément aux termes des contrats, à moins que ces derniers ne soient modifiés par voie d'accord entre le détenteur de la concession et l'Etat.

Miscellaneous provisions

1. The provisions of chapters 1 and 2 of the declaration shall be under the guarantee of the United Nations, and no modifications shall be made in them without the assent of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Any Member of the United Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the General Assembly any infraction or danger of infraction of any of these stipulations, and the General Assembly may thereupon make such recommendations as it may deem proper in the circumstances.

2. Any dispute relating to the application or the interpretation of this declaration shall be referred, at the request of either party, to the International Court of Justice, unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.

D. ECONOMIC UNION AND TRANSIT

1. The Provisional Council of Government of each State shall enter into an undertaking with respect to Economic Union and Transit. This undertaking shall be drafted by the Commission provided for in section B, paragraph 1, utilizing to the greatest possible extent the advice and co-operation of representative organizations and bodies from each of the proposed States. It shall contain provisions to establish the Economic Union of Palestine and provide for other matters of common interest. If by 1 April 1948 the Provisional Councils of Government have not entered into the undertaking, the undertaking shall be put into force by the Commission.

The Economic Union of Palestine

2. The objectives of the Economic Union of Palestine shall be:

- (a) A customs union;
- (b) A joint currency system providing for a single foreign exchange rate;
- (c) Operation in the common interest on a non-discriminatory basis of railways; inter-State highways; postal, telephone and telegraphic services, and ports and airports involved in international trade and commerce;

(d) Joint economic development, especially in respect of irrigation, land reclamation and soil conservation;

(e) Access for both States and for the City of Jerusalem on a non-discriminatory basis to water and power facilities.

3. There shall be established a Joint Economic Board, which shall consist of three representatives of each of the two States and three foreign members appointed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The foreign members shall be appointed in the first instance for a term of three years; they shall serve as individuals and not as representatives of States.

4. The functions of the Joint Economic Board shall be to implement either directly or by delegation the measures necessary to realize the objectives of the Economic Union. It shall have all powers of organization and administration necessary to fulfil its functions.

5. The States shall bind themselves to put into

Dispositions diverses

1. Les dispositions des chapitres 1 et 2 de la déclaration seront garanties par l'Organisation des Nations Unies et aucune modification ne pourra y être apportée sans l'assentiment de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Tout Membre de l'Organisation des Nations Unies aura le droit d'attirer l'attention de l'Assemblée générale sur les violations ou les risques de violation de l'une quelconque de ces clauses et l'Assemblée générale pourra présenter telles recommandations qu'elle estimera appropriées aux circonstances.

2. Tout différend portant sur l'application ou l'interprétation de la présente déclaration sera, à la requête de l'une ou l'autre partie, soumis à la Cour internationale de Justice, à moins que les deux parties ne conviennent d'un autre mode de règlement.

D. UNION ECONOMIQUE ET TRANSIT

1. Le Conseil provisoire du gouvernement de chaque Etat signera un engagement relatif à l'Union économique et au transit. La Commission prévue au paragraphe 1 de la section B rédigera le texte de cet engagement en faisant appel dans la plus large mesure possible au concours et aux conseils des institutions et organismes représentatifs de chacun des Etats dont on envisage la création. Cet engagement comprendra des dispositions créant l'Union économique palestinienne, et réglera également d'autres questions d'intérêt commun. Si, le 1er avril 1948, les Conseils provisoires de gouvernement n'ont pas signé l'engagement, c'est la Commission qui pronulguera cet engagement.

L'Union économique palestinienne

2. L'Union économique palestinienne aura pour buts:

- a) La création d'une union douanière;
- b) L'établissement d'un système monétaire commun prévoyant un taux de change unique;
- c) L'administration, dans l'intérêt commun et sur une base non discriminatoire, des chemins de fer, des routes communes aux deux Etats, des services postaux, télégraphiques et téléphoniques, et des ports et aéroports qui participent aux échanges et au commerce internationaux;

d) Le développement économique commun, particulièrement en ce qui concerne l'irrigation, la mise en valeur des terres et la conservation des sols;

e) La possibilité, pour les deux Etats et pour la Ville de Jérusalem d'utiliser, sur une base non discriminatoire, les eaux et les sources d'énergie.

3. Il sera créé un Conseil économique mixte, composé de trois représentants pour chacun des deux Etats et de trois membres étrangers désignés par le Conseil économique et social de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Les membres étrangers seront nommés pour une période initiale de trois ans; ils exerceront leurs fonctions à titre individuel et non pas en tant que représentants d'Etats.

4. Le Conseil économique mixte aura pour fonctions de mettre en œuvre, directement ou par délégation, les mesures nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs de l'Union économique. Il sera investi de tous les pouvoirs d'organisation et d'administration nécessaires à l'accomplissement de sa tâche.

5. Les Etats s'engageront à appliquer les déci-

effect the decisions of the Joint Economic Board. The Board's decisions shall be taken by a majority vote.

6. In the event of failure of a State to take the necessary action the Board may, by a vote of six members, decide to withhold an appropriate portion of that part of the customs revenue to which the State in question is entitled under the Economic Union. Should the State persist in its failure to co-operate, the Board may decide by a simple majority vote upon such further sanctions, including disposition of funds which it has withheld, as it may deem appropriate.

7. In relation to economic development, the functions of the Board shall be the planning, investigation and encouragement of joint development projects, but it shall not undertake such projects except with the assent of both States and the City of Jerusalem, in the event that Jerusalem is directly involved in the development project.

8. In regard to the joint currency system the currencies circulating in the two States and the City of Jerusalem shall be issued under the authority of the Joint Economic Board, which shall be the sole issuing authority and which shall determine the reserves to be held against such currencies.

9. So far as is consistent with paragraph 2 (b) above, each State may operate its own central bank, control its own fiscal and credit policy, its foreign exchange receipts and expenditures, the grant of import licenses, and may conduct international financial operations on its own faith and credit. During the first two years after the termination of the Mandate, the Joint Economic Board shall have the authority to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that—to the extent that the total foreign exchange revenues of the two States from the export of goods and services permit, and provided that each State takes appropriate measures to conserve its own foreign exchange resources—each State shall have available, in any twelve months' period, foreign exchange sufficient to assure the supply of quantities of imported goods and services for consumption in its territory equivalent to the quantities of such goods and services consumed in that territory in the twelve months' period ending 31 December 1947.

10. All economic authority not specifically vested in the Joint Economic Board is reserved to each State.

11. There shall be a common customs tariff with complete freedom of trade between the States, and between the States and the City of Jerusalem.

12. The tariff schedules shall be drawn up by a Tariff Commission, consisting of representatives of each of the States in equal numbers, and shall be submitted to the Joint Economic Board for approval by a majority vote. In case of disagreement in the Tariff Commission, the Joint Economic Board shall arbitrate the points of difference. In the event that the Tariff Commission fails to draw up any schedule by a date to be fixed, the Joint Economic Board shall determine the tariff schedule.

13. The following items shall be a first charge on the customs and other common revenue of the Joint Economic Board:

sions du Conseil économique mixte. Les décisions du Conseil seront prises à la majorité.

6. Dans le cas où un Etat négligera de prendre les mesures nécessaires, le Conseil pourra, par un vote affirmatif de six de ses membres, décider de retenir une partie déterminée de la part qui revient à l'Etat en question sur les recettes des douanes, en vertu de l'Union économique. Si l'Etat persiste à ne pas collaborer, le Conseil pourra décider, à la majorité simple, de prendre telles sanctions ultérieures qu'il jugera appropriées, y compris notamment l'utilisation des fonds qu'il aura retenus.

7. En ce qui concerne le développement économique, le Conseil aura pour fonctions de préparer, étudier et favoriser des programmes communs aux deux Etats, mais il ne pourra pas exécuter ces programmes sans l'assentiment des deux Etats et de la Ville de Jérusalem dans les cas où la Ville de Jérusalem sera directement intéressée aux programmes de développement.

8. En ce qui concerne le système monétaire commun, les monnaies circulant dans les deux Etats et dans la Ville de Jérusalem seront émises sous le contrôle du Conseil économique mixte qui sera la seule autorité émettrice et qui fixera les réserves à conserver pour la garantie de ces monnaies.

9. Dans la mesure où le permettra le paragraphe 2 b) ci-dessus, chaque Etat pourra posséder sa propre banque centrale, assurer lui-même le contrôle de sa politique fiscale et du crédit, de ses recettes et dépenses en devises étrangères, de l'octroi des licences d'importation, et procéder à des opérations financières internationales sur la base de son crédit personnel. Pendant les deux années qui suivront immédiatement la cessation du Mandat, le Conseil économique mixte aura autorité pour prendre toutes les dispositions qui pourraient être nécessaires pour que — dans la mesure où le permettra la somme totale des revenus en devises étrangères tirés par les deux Etats de l'exportation des biens et services, et pourvu que chaque Etat prenne les dispositions appropriées pour conserver ses propres ressources en devises étrangères — chaque Etat ait à sa disposition, pour n'importe quelle période de douze mois, une somme de devises étrangères suffisante pour garantir au territoire lui-même une quantité de biens et services importés équivalente à la quantité de biens et services requis par le territoire pendant les douze mois finissant au 31 décembre 1947.

10. Chaque Etat jouira de tous les pouvoirs économiques qui ne sont pas expressément confiés au Conseil économique mixte.

11. Il sera établi un tarif douanier commun prévoyant une liberté de commerce complète entre les Etats, ainsi qu'entre les Etats et la Ville de Jérusalem.

12. Les tarifs seront établis par une Commission tarifaire, composée de représentants de chacun des Etats en nombre égal, et seront soumis au Conseil économique mixte pour approbation à la majorité des voix. En cas de désaccord au sein de la Commission tarifaire, le Conseil économique mixte tranchera les questions en litige. Au cas où la Commission tarifaire ne parviendrait pas à établir un tarif dans le délai fixé, le Conseil économique mixte l'établira lui-même.

13. Les recettes des douanes et autres recettes ordinaires du Conseil économique mixte seront affectées en priorité aux catégories suivantes:

(a) The expenses of the customs service and of the operation of the joint services;

(b) The administrative expenses of the Joint Economic Board,

(c) The financial obligations of the Administration of Palestine consisting of:

(i) The service of the outstanding public debt;

(ii) The cost of superannuation benefits, now being paid or falling due in the future, in accordance with the rules and to the extent established by paragraph 3 of chapter 3 above

14. After these obligations have been met in full, the surplus revenue from the customs and other common services shall be divided in the following manner: not less than 5 per cent and not more than 10 per cent to the City of Jerusalem; the residue shall be allocated to each State by the Joint Economic Board equitably, with the objective of maintaining a sufficient and suitable level of government and social services in each State, except that the share of either State shall not exceed the amount of that State's contribution to the revenues of the Economic Union by more than approximately four million pounds in any year. The amount granted may be adjusted by the Board according to the price level in relation to the prices prevailing at the time of the establishment of the Union. After five years, the principles of the distribution of the joint revenues may be revised by the Joint Economic Board on a basis of equity

15. All international conventions and treaties affecting customs tariff rates, and those communications services under the jurisdiction of the Joint Economic Board, shall be entered into by both States. In these matters, the two States shall be bound to act in accordance with the majority vote of the Joint Economic Board

16. The Joint Economic Board shall endeavour to secure for Palestine's exports fair and equal access to world markets

17. All enterprises operated by the Joint Economic Board shall pay fair wages on a uniform basis.

Freedom of transit and visit

18. The undertaking shall contain provisions preserving freedom of transit and visit for all residents or citizens of both States and of the City of Jerusalem, subject to security considerations; provided that each State and the City shall control residence within its borders.

Termination, modification and interpretation of the undertaking

19. The undertaking and any treaty issuing therefrom shall remain in force for a period of ten years. It shall continue in force until notice of termination, to take effect two years thereafter, is given by either of the parties.

20. During the initial ten-year period, the undertaking and any treaty issuing therefrom may not be modified except by consent of both parties and with the approval of the General Assembly.

21. Any dispute relating to the application or the interpretation of the undertaking and any treaty

a) Les dépenses des services douaniers et l'entretien des autres services communs;

b) Les frais d'administration du Conseil économique mixte;

c) Les charges financières de l'administration de la Palestine, à savoir:

i) Le service de la dette publique;

ii) Les sommes dues au titre des retraites payées actuellement ou payables à l'avenir, conformément au règlement, et dans la mesure prévue par le paragraphe 3 du chapitre 3 ci-dessus.

14. Lorsque ces dépenses auront été entièrement couvertes, l'excédent des recettes provenant du service des douanes et d'autres services communs sera réparti de la façon suivante: une somme qui ne sera ni inférieure à 5 pour 100 ni supérieure à 10 pour 100 sera attribuée à la Ville de Jérusalem; le Conseil économique mixte attribuera le reste de façon équitable aux Etats juif et arabe afin de maintenir les services gouvernementaux et sociaux de chaque Etat à un niveau suffisant et convenable; toutefois, aucun des deux Etats ne pourra, en une année, se faire attribuer une somme dépassant de plus de quatre millions de livres environ le montant de sa contribution aux recettes de l'Union économique. Le Conseil pourra réviser les sommes accordées en comparant le niveau des prix au niveau existant au moment de la création de l'Union. A l'expiration d'un délai de cinq ans, le Conseil économique mixte pourra procéder à une révision des principes de répartition des recettes communes en s'inspirant de considérations d'équité.

15. Tous les accords et traités internationaux relatifs aux tarifs douaniers, ainsi qu'aux services des communications placés sous l'autorité du Conseil économique mixte, seront signés par les deux Etats. Dans ces domaines, les deux Etats seront tenus d'agir conformément à la décision de la majorité du Conseil économique mixte.

16. Le Conseil économique mixte s'efforcera d'obtenir pour les exportations de la Palestine un accès juste et égal aux marchés mondiaux.

17. Toutes les entreprises gérées par le Conseil économique mixte devront payer des salaires équitables sur une base uniforme.

Liberté de transit et de visite

18. L'engagement devra contenir des dispositions garantissant la liberté de transit et de visite à tous les résidents ou citoyens des deux Etats et de la Ville de Jérusalem, sous réserve des nécessités de sécurité; étant entendu que chaque Etat et la Ville assureront le contrôle des personnes résidant à l'intérieur de leurs territoires respectifs.

Dénonciation, modification et interprétation de l'engagement

19. L'engagement ainsi que tout traité s'y rattachant resteront en vigueur pendant une période de dix ans. Passé ce délai, il restera en vigueur jusqu'à ce que l'une des parties le dénonce, ladite dénonciation prenant effet après une période de deux ans.

20. Au cours de la période initiale de dix ans, l'engagement et tout traité s'y rattachant ne pourront être modifiés que du consentement des deux parties et avec l'approbation de l'Assemblée générale.

21. Tout différend au sujet de l'application ou de l'interprétation de l'engagement et de tout traité

issuing therefrom shall be referred, at the request of either party, to the International Court of Justice, unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.

E. ASSETS

1. The movable assets of the Administration of Palestine shall be allocated to the Arab and Jewish States and the City of Jerusalem on an equitable basis. Allocations should be made by the United Nations Commission referred to in section B, paragraph 1, above. Immovable assets shall become the property of the government of the territory in which they are situated.

2. During the period between the appointment of the United Nations Commission and the termination of the Mandate, the mandatory Power shall, except in respect of ordinary operations, consult with the Commission on any measure which it may contemplate involving the liquidation, disposal or encumbering of the assets of the Palestine Government, such as the accumulated treasury surplus, the proceeds of Government bond issues, State lands or any other asset.

F. ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

When the independence of either the Arab or the Jewish State as envisaged in this plan has become effective and the declaration and undertaking, as envisaged in this plan, have been signed by either of them, sympathetic consideration should be given to its application for admission to membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II

Boundaries¹

A. THE ARAB STATE

The area of the Arab State in Western Galilee is bounded on the west by the Mediterranean and on the north by the frontier of the Lebanon from Ras en Naqura to a point north of Saliha. From there the boundary proceeds southwards, leaving the built-up area of Saliha in the Arab State, to join the southernmost point of this village. Thence it follows the western boundary line of the villages of 'Alma, Rihaniya and Teitaba, thence following the northern boundary line of Meirun village to join the Acre-Safad sub-district boundary line. It follows this line to a point west of Es Sammu'i village and joins it again at the northernmost point of Farradiya. Thence it follows the sub-district boundary line to the Acre-Safad main road. From here it follows the western boundary of Kafr 'I'nan village until it reaches the Tiberias-Acre sub-district boundary line, passing to the west of the junction of the Acre-Safad and Lubiya-Kafr 'I'nan roads. From the

¹ The boundary lines described in part II are indicated in Annex A. The base map used in marking and describing this boundary is "Palestine 1:250,000" published by the Survey of Palestine, 1946.

s'y rattachant sera renvoyé, à la demande de l'une ou de l'autre partie, devant la Cour internationale de Justice, à moins que les deux parties ne conviennent d'un autre mode de règlement.

E. BIENS MOBILIERS ET IMMOBILIERS

1. Les biens mobiliers de l'administration de la Palestine seront attribués aux Etats arabe et juif et à la Ville de Jérusalem sur une base équitable de répartition. La répartition devra être effectuée par la Commission des Nations Unies mentionnée à la section B, paragraphe 1, ci-dessus. Les biens immobiliers deviendront la propriété du gouvernement du territoire sur lequel ils sont situés.

2. Au cours de la période qui s'écoulera entre la date de nomination de la Commission des Nations Unies et l'expiration du mandat, la Puissance mandataire devra, pour toutes les opérations importantes, se mettre d'accord avec la Commission sur toutes les mesures qu'elle désirerait envisager, notamment en ce qui concerne la liquidation, la disposition ou l'hypothèque des avoirs du Gouvernement de la Palestine, tels que les excédents du Trésor, les produits des émissions d'obligations du Gouvernement, les terres domaniales ainsi que tous autres avoirs.

F. ADMISSION COMME MEMBRE DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

Lorsque l'indépendance de l'Etat arabe ou de l'Etat juif, telle qu'elle est prévue dans le présent plan, sera devenue effective et que la déclaration et l'engagement prévus dans le présent plan auront été signés par l'un ou l'autre de ces Etats, il conviendra d'examiner avec bienveillance sa demande d'admission comme Membre des Nations Unies conformément à l'Article 4 de la Charte des Nations Unies.

DEUXIÈME PARTIE

Frontières¹

A. L'ETAT ARABE

La région de l'Etat arabe comprise dans la Galilée occidentale est limitée à l'ouest par la Méditerranée, et au nord par la frontière du Liban, de Ras en Naqura jusqu'à un point au nord de Saliha. De là, la frontière se dirige vers le sud, englobant dans l'Etat arabe l'agglomération de Saliha, et rejoint le point le plus méridional de ce village. Elle suit ensuite la ligne formée par la limite ouest des villages d'Alma, Rihaniya et Teitaba; elle emprunte ensuite la limite nord du village de Meirun et rejoint la limite des sous-districts d'Acre et de Safad. Elle suit cette ligne jusqu'à un point à l'ouest du village d'Es Sammu'i et la rejoint au point le plus septentrional de Farradiya. Elle suit ensuite la ligne marquant la limite des sous-districts jusqu'à la route d'Acre à Safad. De là, elle suit la limite occidentale du village de Kafr 'I'nan jusqu'à ce qu'elle rencontre la limite des sous-districts de Tibériade et d'Acre; elle passe alors à l'ouest de l'intersection des

¹ On trouvera à l'Annexe A le tracé des frontières décrites dans la deuxième partie. On a employé la carte de Palestine au 250.000^e publiée en 1946 par le Survey of Palestine pour le tracé et la description de cette frontière. La carte à laquelle le texte se réfère étant l'œuvre des services géographiques britanniques, nous respectons l'orthographe anglaise des noms de lieu qui ne sont pas universellement connus.

south-west corner of Kafr I'n'an village the boundary line follows the western boundary of the Tiberias sub-district to a point close to the boundary line between the villages of Maghar and Eilabun, thence bulging out to the west to include as much of the eastern part of the plain of Battuf as is necessary for the reservoir proposed by the Jewish Agency for the irrigation of lands to the south and east.

The boundary rejoins the Tiberias sub-district boundary at a point on the Nazareth-Tiberias road south-east of the built-up area of Tur'an; thence it runs southwards, at first following the sub-district boundary and then passing between the Kadoorie Agricultural School and Mount Tabor, to a point due south at the base of Mount Tabor. From here it runs due west, parallel to the horizontal grid line 230, to the north-east corner of the village lands of Tel Adashim. It then runs to the north-west corner of these lands, whence it turns south and west so as to include in the Arab State the sources of the Nazareth water supply in Yafa village. On reaching Ginneiger it follows the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the lands of this village to their south-west corner, whence it proceeds in a straight line to a point on the Haifa-Afula railway on the boundary between the villages of Sarid and El Mujeidil. This is the point of intersection.

The south-western boundary of the area of the Arab State in Galilee takes a line from this point, passing northwards along the eastern boundaries of Sarid and Gevat to the north-eastern corner of Nahalal, proceeding thence across the land of Kefar ha Horeah to a central point on the southern boundary of the village of 'Ilut, thence westwards along that village boundary to the eastern boundary of Beit Lahm, thence northwards and north-eastwards along its western boundary to the north-eastern corner of Waldheim and thence north-westwards across the village lands of Shafa 'Amr to the south-eastern corner of Ramat Yohanan. From here it runs due north-north-east to a point on the Shafa 'Amr-Haifa road, west of its junction with the road to I'Billin. From there it proceeds north-east to a point on the southern boundary of I'Billin situated to the west of the I'Billin-Birwa road. Thence along that boundary to its westernmost point, whence it turns to the north, follows across the village land of Tamra to the north-westernmost corner and along the western boundary of Julis until it reaches the Acre-Safad road. It then runs westwards along the southern side of the Safad-Acre road to the Galilee-Haifa District boundary, from which point it follows that boundary to the sea.

The boundary of the hill country of Samaria and Judea starts on the Jordan River at the Wadi Malih south-east of Beisan and runs due west to meet the Beisan-Jericho road and then follows the western side of that road in a north-westerly direction to the junction of the boundaries of the sub-districts of Beisan, Nablus, and Jenin. From that point it follows the Nablus-Jenin sub-district boundary westwards for a distance of about three kilometres and then turns north-westwards, passing to the east of the built-up areas of the villages of Jalbun and Faqu'a, to the boundary of the sub-districts of Jenin and Beisan at a point north-east of Nuris.

routes d'Acre à Safad et de Lubiya à Kafr I'n'an. A partir de l'angle sud-ouest du village de Kafr I'n'an, la frontière suit la limite ouest du sous-district de Tibériade jusqu'à un point voisin de la ligne formée par les limites des territoires des villages de Maghar et d'Eilabun; ensuite, elle fait saillie vers l'ouest et englobe, dans la partie orientale de la plaine de Battuf, le territoire nécessaire au réservoir envisagé par l'Agence juive pour l'irrigation des terres du sud et de l'est.

La frontière rejoint la limite du sous-district de Tibériade en un point de la route de Nazareth à Tibériade situé au sud-est de la région bâtie de Tur'an; de là, elle se dirige vers le sud, suivant d'abord la limite du sous-district, puis passant entre l'Ecole d'agriculture Kadoorie et le Mont Thabor jusqu'à un point exactement au sud du pied du Mont Thabor. De là, elle se dirige franchement à l'ouest, parallèlement à la ligne horizontale 230 du quadrillage, jusqu'à l'angle nord-est du territoire du village de Tel Adashim. Elle se dirige ensuite jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest de ce territoire, puis tourne au sud et à l'ouest pour englober dans l'Etat arabe les sources du village de Yafa qui alimentent Nazareth. En atteignant Ginneiger, elle suit les limites est, nord et ouest du territoire de ce village jusqu'à leur angle sud-ouest; elle se dirige ensuite, en ligne droite, jusqu'à un point de la voie ferrée Haifa-Afula situé à la limite des territoires des villages de Sarid et d'El Mujeidil. C'est là le point d'intersection.

La frontière sud-ouest de la partie de l'Etat arabe comprise dans la Galilée emprunte une ligne qui, partant de ce point, se dirige vers le nord en suivant les limites est de Sarid et de Gevat jusqu'à l'angle nord-est de Nahalal. De là, elle traverse le territoire de Kefar ha Horeah jusqu'à un point central situé à la limite sud du village d'Ilut, puis se dirige vers l'ouest en suivant la limite de ce village jusqu'à la limite est de Beit Lahm. Elle s'infléchit ensuite vers le nord et le nord-est, en suivant la limite ouest de Beit Lahm jusqu'à l'angle nord-est de Waldheim, d'où elle se dirige vers le nord-ouest en coupant le territoire du village de Shafa'Amr jusqu'à l'angle sud-ouest de Ramat Yohanan. De ce point, elle oblique franchement en direction nord-nord-est jusqu'à un point situé sur la route de Shafa'Amr à Haifa, à l'ouest de l'intersection de cette route avec la route de I'Billin. De là, elle se dirige vers le nord-est, jusqu'à un point situé à la limite sud de I'Billin, à l'ouest de la route de I'Billin à Birwa. La frontière suit alors cette limite jusqu'à son point le plus occidental et, tournant vers le nord, coupe le territoire du village de Tamra, jusqu'à l'angle le plus au nord-ouest de ce territoire et suit la limite ouest de Julis jusqu'à sa rencontre avec la route d'Acre à Safad. Elle se prolonge ensuite vers l'ouest en suivant le bord sud de la route de Safad à Acre jusqu'à la limite des districts de Galilée et de Haifa qu'elle emprunte ensuite jusqu'à la mer.

La frontière de la région accidentée de Samarie et de Judée part du Jourdain, au confluent de l'oued Malih, au sud-est de Beisan et prend franchement la direction ouest jusqu'à atteindre la route de Beisan à Jéricho, puis emprunte le bord ouest de cette route en direction du nord-ouest jusqu'au point d'intersection des limites des sous-districts de Beisan, de Naplouse et de Jenin. Partant de ce point, elle suit la limite des sous-districts de Naplouse et de Jenin en direction de l'ouest, sur une distance de trois kilomètres environ, puis tourne en direction nord-ouest, en contournant à l'est l'agglomération des villages de Jalbun et de Faqu'a,

Thence it proceeds first north-westwards to a point due north of the built-up area of Zir'in and then westwards to the Afula-Jenin railway, thence north-westwards along the district boundary line to the point of intersection on the Hejaz railway. From here the boundary runs south-westwards, including the built-up area and some of the land of the village of Kh.Lid in the Arab State to cross the Haifa-Jenin road at a point on the district boundary between Haifa and Samaria west of El Mansi. It follows this boundary to the southernmost point of the village of El Butimat. From here it follows the northern and eastern boundaries of the village of Ar'ara, rejoining the Haifa-Samaria district boundary at Wadi'Arara, and thence proceeding south-south-westwards in an approximately straight line joining up with the western boundary of Qaqun to a point east of the railway line on the eastern boundary of Qaqun village. From here it runs along the railway line some distance to the east of it to a point just east of the Tulkarm railway station. Thence the boundary follows a line half-way between the railway and the Tulkarm-Qalqiliya-Jaljuliya and Ras el Ein road to a point just east of Ras el Ein station, whence it proceeds along the railway some distance to the east of it to the point on the railway line south of the junction of the Haifa-Lydd and Beit Nabala lines, whence it proceeds along the southern border of Lydda airport to its south-west corner, thence in a south-westerly direction to a point just west of the built-up area of Sarafand el 'Amar, whence it turns south, passing just to the west of the built-up area of Abu el Fadil to the north-east corner of the lands of Beer Ya'Aqov. (The boundary line should be so demarcated as to allow direct access from the Arab State to the airport.) Thence the boundary line follows the western and southern boundaries of Ramle village, to the north-east corner of El Na'ana village, thence in a straight line to the southernmost point of El Barriya, along the eastern boundary of that village and the southern boundary of 'Innaba village. Thence it turns north to follow the southern side of the Jaffa-Jerusalem road until El Qubab, whence it follows the road to the boundary of Abu Shusha. It runs along the eastern boundaries of Abu Shusha, Seidun, Hulda to the southernmost point of Hulda, thence westwards in a straight line to the north-east corner of Umm Kalkha, thence following the northern boundaries of Umm Kalkha, Qazaza and the northern and western boundaries of Mukhezim to the Gaza District boundary and thence runs across the village lands of El Mismiya, El Kabira, and Yasur to the southern point of intersection, which is midway between the built-up areas of Yasur and Batani Sharqi.

From the southern point of intersection the boundary lines run north-westwards between the villages of Gan Yavne and Barqa to the sea, at a point half way between Nabi Yunis and Minat el Qila, and south-eastwards to a point west of Qastina, whence it turns in a south-westerly direction, passing to the east of the built-up areas of Es Sawafir, Esh Sharqiya and Ibdis. From the south-east corner of Ibdis village it runs to a point south-west of the built-up area of Beit 'Affa, crossing the Hebron-El Majdal road just to the west of the built-up area of Iraq Suweidan. Thence it proceeds southwards along the western village boundary of El Faluja to

jusqu'à la limite des sous-districts de Jenin et de Beissan, en un point situé au nord-est de Nuris. De là, elle se dirige tout d'abord en direction nord-ouest jusqu'à un point situé franchement au nord de l'agglomération de Zir'in, puis va dans la direction de l'ouest jusqu'à la voie ferrée Afula-Jenin et, de là, s'élance vers le nord-ouest en suivant la limite du district jusqu'à sa rencontre avec la voie ferrée du Hedjaz. A partir de là, la frontière se dirige en direction du sud-ouest, englobant dans l'Etat arabe l'agglomération et une partie du territoire du village de Kh.Lid et traverse la route de Haifa à Jenin en un point de la limite du district situé entre Haifa et Samarie, à l'ouest d'El Mansi. Elle suit cette limite jusqu'à l'extrême sud du village d'El Butimat. De là, elle suit les limites nord et est du village d'Ar'ara, rejoint la limite des districts de Haifa et de Samarie à l'oued 'Arara et se dirige ensuite en direction sud-sud-ouest, et, presque en ligne droite, rejoint la limite ouest de Qaqun en un point situé à l'est de la voie ferrée, à la limite est du village de Qaqun. De là, elle suit le bord est de la voie ferrée sur une certaine distance jusqu'à un point situé exactement à l'est de la gare de Tulkarm. Ensuite la frontière emprunte une ligne à mi-distance du chemin de fer et de la route Tulkarm-Qalqiliya-Jaljuliya-Ras el Ein, jusqu'à un point situé juste à l'est de la gare de Ras el Ein; de là, elle suit le bord est de la voie ferrée sur une certaine distance jusqu'au point de la voie située au sud de l'intersection des lignes Haifa-Lydd et Beit-Nabala; puis elle suit la bordure sud de l'aéroport de Lydda jusqu'à son angle sud-ouest; de là, elle va en direction du sud-ouest jusqu'à un point situé exactement à l'ouest de l'agglomération de Sarafand el 'Amar. Elle tourne ensuite vers le sud, en passant exactement à l'ouest de la zone bâtie d'Abu el Fadil et va jusqu'à l'angle nord-est du territoire de Beer Ya'Aqov (la frontière devra être établie de manière à permettre d'accéder directement à l'aéroport en venant de l'Etat arabe). Ensuite, la frontière longe les limites ouest et sud du village de Ramle jusqu'à l'angle nord-est du village de El Na'ana. Puis elle s'enfonce en ligne droite jusqu'au point le plus méridional d'El Barriya, en suivant la limite est de ce village et la limite sud du village de 'Innaba. Elle s'incline ensuite vers le nord pour suivre le côté sud de la route de Jaffa à Jérusalem jusqu'à El Qubab d'où elle suit la route se dirigeant vers les limites du territoire d'Abu Shusha. Elle emprunte les limites orientales d'Abu Shusha, de Seidun et de Hulda, jusqu'à l'extrémité sud de Hulda, d'où elle se dirige vers l'ouest selon une ligne droite jusqu'à l'angle nord-est d'Umm Kalkha pour suivre ensuite les limites septentrionales d'Umm Kalkha, de Qazaza et les limites septentrionales et occidentales du Mukhezim jusqu'à la limite du district de Gaza; elle traverse ensuite le territoire des villages d'El Mismiya, d'El Kabira et de Yasur, jusqu'au point d'intersection méridional qui se trouve à mi-chemin entre les agglomérations de Yasur et Batani Sharqi.

Du point d'intersection méridional, la frontière se dirige d'une part vers le nord-ouest entre les villages de Gan Yavne et de Barqa, pour atteindre la mer à un point situé à mi-chemin entre Nabi Yunis et Minat el Qila, et d'autre part vers le sud-est jusqu'à un point situé à l'ouest de Qastina, s'inclinant ensuite vers le sud-ouest pour passer à l'est des agglomérations d'Es Sawafir d'Esh Sharqiya et d'Ibdis. De l'angle sud-est du village d'Ibdis, elle se dirige vers un point situé au sud-ouest de l'agglomération de Beit 'Affa, traversant la route qui va d'Hébron à El Majdal juste à l'ouest de l'agglomération d'Iraq Suweidan. Elle suit ensuite vers le sud

the Beersheba sub-district boundary. It then runs across the tribal lands of 'Arab el Jubarat to a point on the boundary between the sub-districts of Beersheba and Hebron north of Kh. Khuweilifa, whence it proceeds in a south-westerly direction to a point on the Beersheba-Gaza main road two kilometres to the north-west of the town. It then turns south-eastwards to reach Wadi Sab' at a point situated one kilometre to the west of it. From here it turns north-eastwards and proceeds along Wadi Sab' and along the Beersheba-Hebron road for a distance of one kilometre, whence it turns eastwards and runs in a straight line to Kh. Kuseifa to join the Beersheba-Hebron sub-district boundary. It then follows the Beersheba-Hebron boundary eastwards to a point north of Ras Ez Zuweira, only departing from it so as to cut across the base of the indentation between vertical grid lines 150 and 160.

About five kilometres north-east of Ras ez Zuweira it turns north, excluding from the Arab State a strip along the coast of the Dead Sea not more than seven kilometres in depth, as far as Ein Geddi, whence it turns due east to join the Transjordan frontier in the Dead Sea.

The northern boundary of the Arab section of the coastal plain runs from a point between Minat el Qila and Nabi Yunis, passing between the built-up areas of Gan Yavne and Barqa to the point of intersection. From here it turns south-westwards, running across the lands of Batani Sharqi, along the eastern boundary of the lands of Beit Daras and across the lands of Julis, leaving the built-up areas of Batani Sharqi and Julis to the westwards, as far as the north-west corner of the lands of Beit Tima. Thence it runs east of El Jiya across the village lands of El Barbara along the eastern boundaries of the villages of Beit Jirja, Deir Suneid and Dimra. From the south-east corner of Dimra the boundary passes across the lands of Beit Hanun, leaving the Jewish lands of Nir-Am to the eastwards. From the south-east corner of Beit Hanun the line runs south-west to a point south of the parallel grid line 100, then turns north-west for two kilometres, turning again in a south-westerly direction and continuing in an almost straight line to the north-west corner of the village lands of Kirbet Ikha'a. From there it follows the boundary line of this village to its southernmost point. It then runs in a southerly direction along the vertical grid line 90 to its junction with the horizontal grid line 70. It then turns south-eastwards to Kh. el Ruheiba and then proceeds in a southerly direction to a point known as El Baha, beyond which it crosses the Beersheba-El 'Auja main road to the west of Kh. el Mushrif. From there it joins Wadi El Zaiyat in just to the west of El Subeita. From there it turns to the north-east and then to the south-east following this wadi and passes to the east of 'Abda to join Wadi Nafkh. It then bulges to the south-west along Wadi Nafkh, Wadi Ajrim and Wadi Lissan to the point where Wadi Lissan crosses the Egyptian frontier.

The area of the Arab enclave of Jaffa consists of that part of the town-planning area of Jaffa which lies to the west of the Jewish quarters lying south of Tel-Aviv, to the west of the continuation of Herzl street up to its junction with the Jaffa-Jerusalem road, to the south-west of the section of the Jaffa-

la limite ouest du territoire du village d'El Faluja jusqu'à la limite du sous-district de Bersabée. De là elle traverse les terrains de pâture de 'Arab el Jubarat jusqu'à un point situé à la limite des sous-districts de Bersabée et d'Hébron, au nord de Kh. Khuweilifa. Elle se dirige ensuite vers le sud-ouest jusqu'à un point de la grande route de Bersabée à Gaza, situé à deux kilomètres au nord-ouest de la ville. Elle s'incline alors vers le sud-est pour atteindre l'oued Sab' en un point situé à un kilomètre à l'ouest de la ville. De là, elle s'incline vers le nord-est et suit l'oued Sab', puis la route de Bersabée à Hébron sur une distance d'un kilomètre; elle tourne ensuite vers l'est et se dirige en suivant un tracé rectiligne jusqu'à Kh. Kuseifa, où elle rejoint la limite des sous-districts de Bersabée et d'Hébron, qu'elle suit en direction de l'est jusqu'à un point au nord de Ras Ez Zuweira, ne la quittant que pour traverser la base du saillant situé entre les lignes verticales 150 et 160 du quadrillage.

A cinq kilomètres environ au nord-est de Ras Ez Zuweira, elle s'incline vers le nord pour séparer de l'Etat arabe une bande de territoire située le long de la côte de la mer Morte, dont la profondeur ne dépasse pas sept kilomètres; elle arrive ainsi à Ein Geddi, d'où elle s'incline directement vers l'est pour rejoindre la frontière de la Transjordanie à la mer Morte.

La limite nord de la partie arabe de la plaine côtière, partant d'un point situé entre Minat el Qila et Nabi Yunis, passe entre les agglomérations de Gan Yavne et Barqa pour atteindre le point d'intersection. De là, elle s'incline vers le sud-ouest pour traverser le territoire de Batani Sharqi, emprunte la limite orientale du territoire de Beit Daras, traverse le territoire de Julis, laissant à l'ouest les agglomérations de Batani Sharqi et Julis jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest du territoire de Beit Tima. De là, elle passe par l'est d'El Jiya et traverse le territoire du village d'El Barbara en suivant les limites orientales des villages de Beit Jirja, de Deir Suneid et de Dimra. De l'angle sud-est de Dimra, la frontière traverse le territoire de Beit Hanun, laissant à l'est les propriétés juives de Nir-Am. De l'angle sud-est de Beit Hanun, la ligne se dirige vers le sud-ouest et atteint un point se trouvant au sud de la ligne horizontale 100 du quadrillage, prend ensuite la direction nord-ouest pendant deux kilomètres, reprend la direction sud-ouest et atteint l'angle nord-ouest du territoire de Kirbet Ikha'a en suivant une ligne presque rectiligne. De là, elle suit la limite de ce territoire jusqu'à son point le plus méridional. Elle longe ensuite, vers le sud, la ligne verticale 90 du quadrillage jusqu'à l'intersection de cette dernière avec la ligne horizontale 70. Elle s'incline alors vers le sud-est jusqu'à Kh. el Ruheiba et prend ensuite la direction sud jusqu'au lieu dit El Baha, au-delà duquel elle coupe la grande route de Bersabée à El 'Auja, à l'ouest de Kh. el Mushrif. De là, elle atteint l'oued El Zaiyat immédiatement à l'ouest d'El Subeita. Elle s'incline alors vers le nord-est puis vers le sud-est, en suivant l'oued El Zaiyat, et passe à l'est de 'Abda pour atteindre l'oued Nafkh. Elle s'incurve alors vers le sud-ouest en suivant l'oued Nafkh, l'oued Ajrim et l'oued Lissan et atteint le point où l'oued Lissan coupe la frontière égyptienne.

La région de l'enclave arabe de Jaffa comprend la partie de la zone urbaine de Jaffa se trouvant à l'ouest des quartiers juifs situés au sud de Tel Aviv, à l'ouest du prolongement de la Rue Herzl jusqu'à son croisement avec la route de Jaffa à Jérusalem, au sud-ouest de la section de la route de Jaffa à

Jerusalem road lying south-east of that junction, to the west of Mique Yisrael lands, to the north-west of Holon local council area, to the north of the line linking up the north-west corner of Holon with the north-east corner of Bat Yam local council area and to the north of Bat Yam local council area. The question of Karton quarter will be decided by the Boundary Commission, bearing in mind among other considerations the desirability of including the smallest possible number of its Arab inhabitants and the largest possible number of its Jewish inhabitants in the Jewish State.

B. THE JEWISH STATE

The north-eastern sector of the Jewish State (Eastern Galilee) is bounded on the north and west by the Lebanese frontier and on the east by the frontiers of Syria and Transjordan. It includes the whole of the Hula Basin, Lake Tiberias, the whole of the Beisan sub-district, the boundary line being extended to the crest of the Gilboa mountains and the Wadi Malih. From there the Jewish State extends north-west, following the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Jewish section of the coastal plain extends from a point between Minat et Qila and Nabi Yunis in the Gaza sub-district and includes the towns of Haifa and Tel-Aviv, leaving Jaffa as an enclave of the Arab State. The eastern frontier of the Jewish State follows the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Beersheba area comprises the whole of the Beersheba sub-district, including the Negeb and the eastern part of the Gaza sub-district, but excluding the town of Beersheba and those areas described in respect of the Arab State. It includes also a strip of land along the Dead Sea stretching from the Beersheba-Hebron sub-district boundary line to Ein Geddi, as described in respect of the Arab State.

C. THE CITY OF JERUSALEM

The boundaries of the City of Jerusalem are as defined in the recommendations on the City of Jerusalem. (See Part III, Section B, below).

PART III

City of Jerusalem

A. SPECIAL REGIME

The City of Jerusalem shall be established as a *corpus separatum* under a special international regime and shall be administered by the United Nations. The Trusteeship Council shall be designated to discharge the responsibilities of the Administering Authority on behalf of the United Nations.

B. BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY

The City of Jerusalem shall include the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motsa); and the most northern Shu'fat, as indicated on the attached sketch-map (annex B).

C. STATUTE OF THE CITY

The Trusteeship Council shall, within five months of the approval of the present plan, elaborate and

Jérusalem se trouvant au sud-est de ce croisement, à l'ouest des terres de Mique Yisrael, au nord-ouest de la municipalité de Holon, au nord de la ligne reliant l'angle nord-ouest de Holon à l'angle nord-est de la municipalité de Bat Yam et au nord de la zone de la municipalité de Bat Yam. La Commission des frontières réglera la question du quartier de Karton en tenant compte notamment du fait qu'il est souhaitable que l'Etat juif comprenne le plus petit nombre possible des habitants arabes de ce quartier et le plus grand nombre possible de ses habitants juifs.

B. L'ETAT JUIF

La partie nord-est de l'Etat juif (Galilée orientale) est bornée au nord et à l'ouest par la frontière du Liban, et à l'est par la frontière de la Syrie et de la Transjordanie. Ce territoire comprend tout le bassin de Hula, le lac de Tibériade, tout le sous-district de Beïssan, la frontière se prolongeant jusqu'à la crête des monts Gilboa et à l'oued Malih. A partir de là, l'Etat juif s'étend vers le nord-ouest, borné par la frontière qui a été indiquée pour l'Etat arabe.

La partie juive de la plaine côtière s'étend à partir d'un point situé entre Minat el Qila et Nabi Yunis, dans le sous-district de Gaza; elle comprend les villes de Haïfa et Tel Aviv, Jaffa constituant une enclave de l'Etat arabe. La frontière orientale de l'Etat juif coïncide avec celle qui a été indiquée à propos de l'Etat arabe.

La région de Bersabée comprend tout le sous-district de Bersabée, y compris le Negeb et en outre la partie orientale du sous-district de Gaza, mais à l'exclusion de la ville de Bersabée et des zones indiquées à propos de l'Etat arabe. Elle comprend aussi une bande de territoire qui s'étend le long de la mer Morte, de la frontière du sous-district d'Hébron-Bersabée à Ein Geddi, comme il a été indiqué à propos de l'Etat arabe.

C. LA VILLE DE JERUSALEM

La Ville de Jérusalem a pour frontières celles qui ont été indiquées dans les recommandations sur la Ville de Jérusalem (voir Troisième partie, section B, ci-dessous).

TROISIEME PARTIE

Ville de Jérusalem

A. REGIME SPECIAL

La Ville de Jérusalem sera constituée en *corpus separatum* sous un régime international spécial et sera administrée par les Nations Unies. Le Conseil de tutelle sera désigné pour assurer, au nom de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les fonctions d'Autorité chargée de l'administration.

B. FRONTIERES DE LA VILLE

La Ville de Jérusalem comprendra la municipalité actuelle de Jérusalem plus les villages et centres environnants, dont le plus oriental sera Abu Dis, le plus méridional Bethléem, le plus occidental Ein Karim (y compris l'agglomération de Motsa) et la plus septentrionale Shu'fat, comme le montre la carte schématique ci-jointe (annexe B).

C. STATUT DE LA VILLE

Le Conseil de tutelle devra, dans les cinq mois à dater de l'approbation du présent plan, élaborer et

approve a detailed Statute of the City which shall contain *inter alia* the substance of the following provisions:

1. *Government machinery; special objectives.* The Administering Authority in discharging its administrative obligations shall pursue the following special objectives:

(a) To protect and to preserve the unique spiritual and religious interests located in the city of the three great monotheistic faiths throughout the world, Christian, Jewish and Moslem; to this end to ensure that order and peace, and especially religious peace, reign in Jerusalem;

(b) To foster co-operation among all the inhabitants of the city in their own interests as well as in order to encourage and support the peaceful development of the mutual relations between the two Palestinian peoples throughout the Holy Land; to promote the security, well-being and any constructive measures of development of the residents, having regard to the special circumstances and customs of the various peoples and communities.

2. *Governor and administrative staff.* A Governor of the City of Jerusalem shall be appointed by the Trusteeship Council and shall be responsible to it. He shall be selected on the basis of special qualifications and without regard to nationality. He shall not, however, be a citizen of either State in Palestine.

The Governor shall represent the United Nations in the City and shall exercise on their behalf all powers of administration, including the conduct of external affairs. He shall be assisted by an administrative staff classed as international officers in the meaning of Article 100 of the Charter and chosen whenever practicable from the residents of the city and of the rest of Palestine on a non-discriminatory basis. A detailed plan for the organization of the administration of the city shall be submitted by the Governor to the Trusteeship Council and duly approved by it.

3. *Local autonomy.* (a) The existing local autonomous units in the territory of the city (villages, townships and municipalities) shall enjoy wide powers of local government and administration.

(b) The Governor shall study and submit for the consideration and decision of the Trusteeship Council a plan for the establishment of special town units consisting, respectively, of the Jewish and Arab sections of new Jerusalem. The new town units shall continue to form part of the present municipality of Jerusalem.

4. *Security measures.* (a) The City of Jerusalem shall be demilitarized; its neutrality shall be declared and preserved, and no para-military formations, exercises or activities shall be permitted within its borders.

(b) Should the administration of the City of Jerusalem be seriously obstructed or prevented by the non-co-operation or interference of one or more sections of the population, the Governor shall have authority to take such measures as may be necessary to restore the effective functioning of the administration.

(c) To assist in the maintenance of internal law and order and especially for the protection of the

approuver un Statut détaillé de la Ville comprenant, notamment, l'essentiel des dispositions suivantes:

1. *Mécanisme gouvernemental: ses fins particulières.* L'Autorité chargée de l'administration, dans l'accomplissement de ses obligations administratives, poursuivra les fins particulières ci-après:

a) Protéger et préserver les intérêts spirituels et religieux sans pareils qu'abrite la Ville des trois grandes croyances monothéistes répandues dans le monde entier: Christianisme, Judaïsme et Islamisme; à cette fin, faire en sorte que l'ordre et la paix, et la paix religieuse surtout, règnent à Jérusalem;

b) Stimuler l'esprit de coopération entre tous les habitants de la ville, aussi bien dans leur propre intérêt que pour contribuer de tout leur pouvoir, dans toute la Terre sainte, à l'évolution pacifique des relations entre les deux peuples palestiniens; assurer la sécurité et le bien-être et encourager toute mesure constructive propre à améliorer la vie des habitants, eu égard à la situation et aux coutumes particulières des différents peuples et communautés.

2. *Gouverneur et personnel administratif.* Le Conseil de tutelle procédera à la nomination d'un Gouverneur de Jérusalem, qui sera responsable devant lui. Ce choix se fondera sur la compétence particulière des candidats, sans tenir compte de leur nationalité. Toutefois, nul citoyen de l'un ou de l'autre Etat palestinien ne pourra être nommé Gouverneur.

Le Gouverneur sera le représentant de l'Organisation des Nations Unies dans la Ville de Jérusalem, et exercera en son nom tous les pouvoirs d'ordre administratif, y compris la conduite des affaires étrangères. Il sera assisté par un personnel administratif dont les membres seront considérés comme des fonctionnaires internationaux au sens de l'Article 100 de la Charte et seront choisis, dans la mesure du possible, parmi les habitants de la ville et du reste de la Palestine sans distinction de race. Pour l'organisation de l'administration de la Ville, le Gouverneur soumettra un plan détaillé au Conseil de tutelle, par qui il sera dûment approuvé.

3. *Autonomie locale.* a) Les subdivisions locales autonomes qui composent actuellement le territoire de la Ville (villages, communes et municipalités) disposeront à l'échelon local de pouvoirs étendus de gouvernement et d'administration.

b) Le Gouverneur étudiera et soumettra à l'examen et à la décision du Conseil de tutelle un plan de création de secteurs municipaux spéciaux comprenant respectivement le quartier juif et le quartier arabe de la Nouvelle Jérusalem. Les nouveaux arrondissements continueront à faire partie de la municipalité actuelle de Jérusalem.

4. *Mesures de sécurité.* a) La Ville de Jérusalem sera démilitarisée; sa neutralité sera proclamée et protégée et aucune formation paramilitaire, aucun exercice ni aucune activité paramilitaires ne seront autorisés dans ses limites.

b) Au cas où un ou plusieurs groupes de la population réussiraient par leur ingérence ou leur manque de coopération à entraver ou paralyser gravement l'administration de la Ville de Jérusalem, le Gouverneur sera autorisé à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour rétablir un fonctionnement efficace de l'administration.

c) Pour faire respecter la loi et l'ordre dans la Ville, et veiller en particulier à la protection des

Holy Places and religious buildings and sites in the city, the Governor shall organize a special police force of adequate strength, the members of which shall be recruited outside of Palestine. The Governor shall be empowered to direct such budgetary provision as may be necessary for the maintenance of this force.

5. *Legislative organization.* A Legislative Council, elected by adult residents of the city irrespective of nationality on the basis of universal and secret suffrage and proportional representation, shall have powers of legislation and taxation. No legislative measures shall, however, conflict or interfere with the provisions which will be set forth in the Statute of the City, nor shall any law, regulation, or official action prevail over them. The Statute shall grant to the Governor a right of vetoing bills inconsistent with the provisions referred to in the preceding sentence. It shall also empower him to promulgate temporary ordinances in case the Council fails to adopt in time a bill deemed essential to the normal functioning of the administration.

6. *Administration of justice.* The Statute shall provide for the establishment of an independent judiciary system, including a court of appeal. All the inhabitants of the City shall be subject to it.

7. *Economic union and economic regime.* The City of Jerusalem shall be included in the Economic Union of Palestine and be bound by all stipulations of the undertaking and of any treaties issued therefrom, as well as by the decisions of the Joint Economic Board. The headquarters of the Economic Board shall be established in the territory of the City.

The Statute shall provide for the regulation of economic matters not falling within the regime of the Economic Union, on the basis of equal treatment and non-discrimination for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals.

8. *Freedom of transit and visit; control of residents.* Subject to considerations of security, and of economic welfare as determined by the Governor under the directions of the Trusteeship Council, freedom of entry into, and residence within, the borders of the City shall be guaranteed for the residents or citizens of the Arab and Jewish States. Immigration into, and residence within, the borders of the city for nationals of other States shall be controlled by the Governor under the directions of the Trusteeship Council.

9. *Relations with the Arab and Jewish States.* Representatives of the Arab and Jewish States shall be accredited to the Governor of the City and charged with the protection of the interests of their States and nationals in connexion with the international administration of the City.

10. *Official languages.* Arabic and Hebrew shall be the official languages of the city. This will not preclude the adoption of one or more additional working languages, as may be required.

11. *Citizenship.* All the residents shall become *ipso facto* citizens of the City of Jerusalem unless they opt for citizenship of the State of which they have been citizens or, if Arabs or Jews, have filed notice of intention to become citizens of the Arab or Jewish State respectively, according to part I, section B, paragraph 9, of this plan.

lieux saints et des édifices et emplacements religieux, le Gouverneur organisera un corps spécial de police, disposant de forces suffisantes, dont les membres seront recrutés en dehors de la Palestine. Le Gouverneur aura le droit d'ordonner l'ouverture de crédits nécessaires à l'entretien de ce corps.

5. *Organisation législative.* Un Conseil législatif élu au suffrage universel et au scrutin secret, selon une représentation proportionnelle, par les habitants adultes de la Ville, sans distinction de nationalité, disposera des pouvoirs législatifs et fiscaux. Toutefois, aucune mesure législative ne devra être en opposition ou en contradiction avec les dispositions qui seront prévues dans le Statut de la Ville et aucune loi, aucun règlement ni aucune action officielle ne prévaudront contre ces dispositions. Le Statut donnera au Gouverneur le droit de veto sur les projets de lois incompatibles avec les dispositions en question. Il lui conférera également le pouvoir de promulguer des ordonnances provisoires, dans le cas où le Conseil manquerait d'adopter en temps utile un projet de loi considéré comme essentiel au fonctionnement normal de l'administration.

6. *Administration de la justice.* Le Statut devra prévoir la création d'organes judiciaires indépendants et notamment d'une cour d'appel, dont tous les habitants de la Ville seront justiciables.

7. *Union économique et régime économique.* La Ville de Jérusalem sera incluse dans l'union économique palestinienne et elle sera liée par toutes les dispositions de l'engagement et de tout traité qui en procédera, ainsi que par toutes les décisions du Conseil économique mixte. Le siège du Conseil économique sera établi dans le territoire de la Ville.

Le Statut devra prévoir les règlements nécessaires pour les questions économiques non soumises au régime de l'Union économique sur la base non discriminatoire d'un traitement égal pour tous les Etats Membres des Nations Unies et leurs ressortissants.

8. *Liberté de passage et de séjour; contrôle des résidents.* Sous réserve de considérations de sécurité, et compte tenu des nécessités économiques telles que le Gouverneur les déterminera conformément aux instructions du Conseil de tutelle, la liberté de pénétrer et de résider dans les limites de la Ville sera garantie aux résidents ou citoyens de l'Etat arabe et de l'Etat juif. L'immigration et la résidence à l'intérieur des limites de la Ville pour les ressortissants des autres Etats seront soumises à l'autorité du Gouverneur agissant conformément aux instructions du Conseil de tutelle.

9. *Relations avec l'Etat arabe et l'Etat juif.* Des représentants de l'Etat arabe et de l'Etat juif seront accrédités auprès du Gouverneur de la Ville et chargés de la protection des intérêts de leurs Etats et de ceux de leurs ressortissants auprès de l'administration internationale de la Ville.

10. *Langues officielles.* L'arabe et l'hébreu seront les langues officielles de la Ville. Cette disposition n'empêchera pas l'adoption d'une ou plusieurs langues de travail supplémentaires, selon les besoins.

11. *Citoyenneté.* Tous les résidents deviendront *ipso facto* citoyens de la Ville de Jérusalem, à moins qu'ils n'optent pour l'Etat dont ils étaient citoyens, ou que, Arabes ou Juifs, ils n'aient officiellement fait connaître leur intention de devenir citoyens de l'Etat arabe ou de l'Etat juif, conformément au paragraphe 9 de la section B de la première partie du présent plan.

The Trusteeship Council shall make arrangements for consular protection of the citizens of the City outside its territory.

12. *Freedoms of citizens.* (a) Subject only to the requirements of public order and morals, the inhabitants of the City shall be ensured the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of conscience, religion and worship, language, education, speech and Press, assembly and association, and petition.

(b) No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants on the grounds of race, religion, language or sex.

(c) All persons within the City shall be entitled to equal protection of the laws.

(d) The family law and personal status of the various persons and communities and their religious interests, including endowments, shall be respected.

(e) Except as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government, no measure shall be taken to obstruct or interfere with the enterprise of religious or charitable bodies of all faiths or to discriminate against any representative or member of these bodies on the ground of his religion or nationality.

(f) The City shall ensure adequate primary and secondary education for the Arab and Jewish communities respectively, in their own languages and in accordance with their cultural traditions.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the City may impose, shall not be denied or impaired. Foreign educational establishments shall continue their activity on the basis of their existing rights.

(g) No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any inhabitant of the City of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the Press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

13. *Holy Places.* (a) Existing rights in respect of Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall not be denied or impaired.

(b) Free access to the Holy Places and religious buildings or sites and the free exercise of worship shall be secured in conformity with existing rights and subject to the requirements of public order and decorum.

(c) Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall be preserved. No act shall be permitted which may in any way impair their sacred character. If at any time it appears to the Governor that any particular Holy Place, religious building or site is in need of urgent repair, the Governor may call upon the community or communities concerned to carry out such repair. The Governor may carry it out himself at the expense of the community or communities concerned if no action is taken within a reasonable time.

(d) No taxation shall be levied in respect of any Holy Place, religious building or site which was exempt from taxation on the date of the creation of the City. No change in the incidence of such taxa-

Le Conseil de tutelle prendra des arrangements pour assurer la protection consulaire des citoyens de la Ville à l'extérieur de son territoire.

12. *Libertés des citoyens.* a) Seront garantis aux habitants de la Ville, sous réserve des seules exigences de l'ordre public et de la morale, les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales, liberté de conscience, de religion et de culte, libre choix de la langue, du mode d'instruction, liberté de parole et liberté de la presse, liberté de réunion, d'association et de pétition.

b) On ne fera entre les habitants aucune espèce de distinctions fondées sur la race, la religion, la langue ou le sexe.

c) Toutes les personnes résidant à l'intérieur de la Ville auront un droit égal à la protection des lois.

d) Le droit familial et le statut personnel des différents individus et des diverses communautés, ainsi que leurs intérêts religieux, y compris les fondations, seront respectés.

e) Sous réserve des nécessités du maintien de l'ordre public et de la bonne administration, on ne prendra aucune mesure qui mettrait obstacle à l'activité des institutions religieuses ou charitables de toutes confessions ou qui constituerait une intervention dans cette activité, et on ne pourra faire aucune discrimination à l'égard des représentants ou des membres de ces institutions du fait de leur religion ou de leur nationalité.

f) La Ville assurera une instruction primaire et secondaire convenable à la communauté arabe et à la communauté juive, dans leur langue et conformément à leurs traditions culturelles.

Il ne sera porté aucune atteinte aux droits des communautés de conserver leurs propres écoles pour l'instruction de leurs membres dans leur langue nationale, à condition que ces communautés se conforment aux prescriptions générales sur l'instruction publique que pourrait édicter la Ville. Les établissements scolaires étrangers poursuivront leur activité sur la base des droits existants.

g) On ne fera obstacle d'aucune manière que ce soit à l'emploi par tout habitant de la Ville de n'importe quelle langue, dans ses relations privées, dans le commerce, les services religieux, la presse, les publications de toute nature et les réunions publiques.

13. *Lieux saints.* a) Il ne sera porté aucune atteinte aux droits actuels concernant les lieux saints, les édifices et les sites religieux.

b) Le libre accès aux lieux saints, édifices et sites religieux et le libre exercice du culte seront garantis conformément aux droits actuels, compte tenu du maintien de l'ordre et de la bienséance publics.

c) Les lieux saints et les édifices et sites religieux seront préservés. Toute action de nature à compromettre, de quelque façon que ce soit, leur caractère sacré, sera interdite. Si le Gouverneur estime qu'il est urgent de réparer un lieu saint, un édifice ou un site religieux quelconque, il pourra inviter la communauté ou les communautés intéressées à procéder aux réparations. Il pourra procéder lui-même à ces réparations aux frais de la communauté ou des communautés intéressées, s'il n'est donné aucune suite à sa demande dans un délai normal.

d) Aucun impôt ne sera perçu sur les lieux saints, édifices et sites religieux exemptés d'impôts lors de la création de la Ville. Il ne sera porté à l'incidence des impôts aucune modification qui constituerait

tion shall be made which would either discriminate between the owners or occupiers of Holy Places, religious buildings or sites, or would place such owners or occupiers in a position less favourable in relation to the general incidence of taxation than existed at the time of the adoption of the Assembly's recommendations.

14. *Special powers of the Governor in respect of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in the City and in any part of Palestine.* (a) The protection of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites located in the City of Jerusalem shall be a special concern of the Governor.

(b) With relation to such places, buildings and sites in Palestine outside the city, the Governor shall determine, on the ground of powers granted to him by the Constitutions of both States, whether the provisions of the Constitutions of the Arab and Jewish States in Palestine dealing therewith and the religious rights appertaining thereto are being properly applied and respected.

(c) The Governor shall also be empowered to make decisions on the basis of existing rights in cases of disputes which may arise between the different religious communities or the rites of a religious community in respect of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in any part of Palestine.

In this task he may be assisted by a consultative council of representatives of different denominations acting in an advisory capacity.

D. DURATION OF THE SPECIAL REGIME

The Statute elaborated by the Trusteeship Council on the aforementioned principles shall come into force not later than 1 October 1948. It shall remain in force in the first instance for a period of ten years, unless the Trusteeship Council finds it necessary to undertake a re-examination of these provisions at an earlier date. After the expiration of this period the whole scheme shall be subject to re-examination by the Trusteeship Council in the light of the experience acquired with its functioning. The residents of the City shall be then free to express by means of a referendum their wishes as to possible modifications of the regime of the City.

PART IV

Capitulations

States whose nationals have in the past enjoyed in Palestine the privileges and immunities of foreigners, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection, as formerly enjoyed by capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, are invited to renounce any right pertaining to them to the re-establishment of such privileges and immunities in the proposed Arab and Jewish States and the City of Jerusalem.

une discrimination entre les propriétaires ou occupants des lieux saints, édifices ou sites religieux, qui placerait ces propriétaires ou occupants dans une situation moins favorable, par rapport à l'incidence générale des impôts, qu'au moment de l'adoption des recommandations de l'Assemblée.

14. *Pouvoirs spéciaux du Gouverneur en ce qui concerne les lieux saints, les édifices ou sites religieux dans la Ville et dans toute région de la Palestine.* a) Le Gouverneur se préoccupera tout particulièrement de la protection des lieux saints, des édifices et des sites religieux qui se trouvent dans la Ville de Jérusalem.

b) En ce qui concerne de pareils lieux, édifices et sites de Palestine à l'extérieur de la Ville, le Gouverneur décidera, en vertu des pouvoirs que lui aura conférés la Constitution de l'un et l'autre Etats, si les dispositions des Constitutions de l'Etat arabe et de l'Etat juif de Palestine relatives à ces lieux et aux droits religieux y afférents sont dûment appliquées et respectées.

c) Le Gouverneur a également le pouvoir de statuer, en se fondant sur les droits reconnus, sur les différends qui pourront s'élever entre les diverses communautés religieuses ou les divers rites d'une même communauté religieuse à l'égard des lieux saints, des édifices et des sites religieux dans toute la région de la Palestine.

Dans ces fonctions, le Gouverneur pourra se faire aider d'un conseil consultatif composé de représentants de différentes confessions siégeant à titre consultatif.

D. DUREE DU REGIME SPECIAL

Le Statut élaboré par le Conseil de tutelle, d'après les principes énoncés plus haut, entrera en vigueur le 1er octobre 1948 au plus tard. Il sera tout d'abord en vigueur pendant une période de dix ans, à moins que le Conseil de tutelle n'estime devoir procéder plus tôt à un nouvel examen de ces dispositions. A l'expiration de cette période, l'ensemble du Statut devra faire l'objet d'une révision de la part du Conseil de tutelle, à la lumière de l'expérience acquise au cours de cette première période de fonctionnement. Les personnes ayant leur résidence dans la Ville auront alors toute liberté de faire connaître, par voie de referendum, leurs suggestions relatives à d'éventuelles modifications au régime de la Ville.

QUATRIÈME PARTIE

Capitulations

Les Etats dont les ressortissants ont, dans le passé, bénéficié en Palestine des privilèges et immunités réservés aux étrangers, y compris les avantages de la juridiction et de la protection consulaires qui leur étaient conférés sous l'Empire ottoman en vertu des capitulations ou de la coutume, sont invités à renoncer à tous leurs droits au rétablissement des dits privilèges et immunités dans l'Etat arabe et dans l'Etat juif dont la création est envisagée, ainsi que dans la Ville de Jérusalem.

185 (S-2). Protection of the city of Jerusalem and its inhabitants: reference to the Trusteeship Council

The General Assembly,

Considering that the maintenance of order and security in Jerusalem is an urgent question which concerns the United Nations as a whole,

Resolves to ask the Trusteeship Council to study, with the Mandatory Power and the interested parties, suitable measures for the protection of the city and its inhabitants, and to submit within the shortest possible time proposals to the General Assembly to that effect.

*Hundred and thirty-second plenary meeting,
26 April 1948.*

186 (S-2). Appointment and terms of reference of a United Nations Mediator in Palestine

The General Assembly,

Taking account of the present situation in regard to Palestine,

I

Strongly affirms its support of the efforts of the Security Council to secure a truce in Palestine and calls upon all Governments, organizations and persons to co-operate in making effective such a truce;

II

1. *Empowers* a United Nations Mediator in Palestine, to be chosen by a committee of the General Assembly composed of representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, to exercise the following functions:

(a) To use his good offices with the local and community authorities in Palestine to:

(i) Arrange for the operation of common services necessary to the safety and well-being of the population of Palestine;

(ii) Assure the protection of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Palestine;

(iii) Promote a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine;

(b) To co-operate with the Truce Commission for Palestine appointed by the Security Council in its resolution of 23 April 1948;²

² See document S/727.

185 (S-2). Protection de la ville de Jérusalem et de ses habitants: question renvoyée au Conseil de tutelle

L'Assemblée générale,

Considérant que le maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité à Jérusalem est une question urgente qui intéresse l'ensemble des Nations Unies,

Décide de demander au Conseil de tutelle d'étudier, avec la Puissance mandataire et les parties intéressées, les mesures propres à assurer la protection de la ville et de ses habitants, et de soumettre, le plus rapidement possible, des propositions à cet effet à l'Assemblée générale.

*Cent-trente-deuxième séance plénière,
le 26 avril 1948.*

186 (S-2). Nomination et mandat d'un Médiateur des Nations Unies en Palestine

L'Assemblée générale,

Tenant compte de la situation actuelle concernant la Palestine,

I

Affirme énergiquement qu'elle soutient les efforts du Conseil de sécurité tendant à la conclusion d'une trêve en Palestine et fait appel à tous Gouvernements, organisations et individus, pour qu'ils collaborent à rendre cette trêve effective;

II

1. *Habite* un Médiateur des Nations Unies en Palestine, qui sera choisi par un comité de l'Assemblée générale composé des représentants de la Chine, de la France, de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, à exercer les fonctions suivantes:

a) Employer ses bons offices auprès des autorités locales et communautaires de Palestine pour:

i) Organiser le fonctionnement des services communs nécessaires à la sécurité et au bien-être de la population de la Palestine;

ii) Assurer la protection des Lieux saints et des édifices et sites religieux de la Palestine;

iii) Favoriser un ajustement pacifique de la situation future de la Palestine;

b) Coopérer avec la Commission de trêve pour la Palestine établie par la résolution du Conseil de sécurité en date du 23 avril 1948²;

² Voir le document S/727.

(c) To invite, as seems to him advisable, with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of Palestine, the assistance and co-operation of appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the World Health Organization, of the International Red Cross, and of other governmental or non-governmental organizations of a humanitarian and non-political character;

2. *Instructs* the United Nations Mediator to render progress reports monthly, or more frequently as he deems necessary, to the Security Council and to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Members of the United Nations;

3. *Directs* the United Nations Mediator to conform in his activities with the provisions of this resolution, and with such instructions as the General Assembly or the Security Council may issue;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to pay the United Nations Mediator an emolument equal to that paid to the President of the International Court of Justice, and to provide the Mediator with the necessary staff to assist in carrying out the functions assigned to the Mediator by the General Assembly;

III

Relieves the Palestine Commission from the further exercise of responsibilities under resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947.¹

*Hundred and thirty-fifth plenary meeting,
14 May 1948.*

¹ See *Officials Records of the second session of the General Assembly, Resolutions*, No. 181 (II), page 131.

c) Recourir, comme il lui semblera opportun et en vue de favoriser le bien-être des habitants de la Palestine, à l'aide et à la collaboration des institutions spécialisées compétentes des Nations Unies, telles que l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, de la Croix-Rouge internationale et d'autres organisations gouvernementales ou non gouvernementales de caractère humanitaire et non politique;

2. *Donne pour instructions* au Médiateur des Nations Unies de présenter sur les progrès accomplis des rapports mensuels, ou plus fréquents s'il le juge nécessaire, au Conseil de sécurité et au Secrétaire général pour transmission aux Etats Membres des Nations Unies;

3. *Invite* le Médiateur des Nations Unies à conformer ses activités aux dispositions de la présente résolution et aux instructions que l'Assemblée générale ou le Conseil de sécurité pourront lui donner;

4. *Autorise* le Secrétaire général à payer au Médiateur des Nations Unies des émoluments égaux à ceux que reçoit le Président de la Cour internationale de Justice, et à mettre à la disposition du Médiateur le personnel nécessaire pour l'aider à s'acquitter des fonctions qui lui sont confiées par l'Assemblée générale;

III

Relève désormais la Commission pour la Palestine des fonctions exercées par elle en vertu de la résolution 181 (II) du 29 novembre 1947¹.

*Cent-trente-cinquième séance plénière,
le 14 mai 1948.*

¹ Voir les *Documents officiels de la deuxième session de l'Assemblée générale, Résolutions*, No 181 (II), page 131.

187 (S-2). Protection of the city of Jerusalem and its inhabitants: appointment of a Special Municipal Commissioner

The General Assembly,

Having asked the Trusteeship Council to study, with the Mandatory Power and the interested parties, suitable measures for the protection of the city of Jerusalem and its inhabitants and to submit within the shortest possible time proposals to the General Assembly to that effect,

Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, as set forth in its report² to the General Assembly on the protection of the city of Jerusalem and its inhabitants;

Approves these conclusions and recommendations;

Recommends that the Mandatory Power appoint under Palestine legislation, before 15 May 1948, a neutral acceptable to both Arabs and Jews, as Special Municipal Commissioner, who shall, with the co-operation of the community committees already existing in Jerusalem, carry out the functions hitherto performed by the Municipal Commission;

Decides that continuing urgent attention should be given by the First Committee or its subsidiary bodies to the question of further measures for the protection of the city of Jerusalem and its inhabitants.

*Hundred and thirty-fourth plenary meeting,
6 May 1948.*

²Following upon the report received from the Trusteeship Council, which contained only conclusions and recommendations, the General Assembly adopted the above resolution, which was proposed by the President at the 133rd plenary meeting, and amended on a motion of the Australian delegation.

³See document A/544.

187 (S-2). Protection de la ville de Jérusalem et de ses habitants: nomination d'un Commissaire municipal spécial

L'Assemblée générale,

Ayant demandé au Conseil de tutelle d'étudier avec la Puissance mandataire et les parties intéressées les mesures convenables à prendre en vue de la protection de la ville de Jérusalem et de ses habitants, et de soumettre à l'Assemblée générale, dans le minimum de temps possible, des propositions à cet effet,

Prend acte des conclusions et des recommandations du Conseil de tutelle, qui figurent dans le rapport² sur la protection de la ville de Jérusalem et de ses habitants, présenté par ce Conseil à l'Assemblée générale;

Approuve ces conclusions et recommandations;

Recommande que la Puissance mandataire nomme avant le 15 mai 1948, conformément à la législation palestinienne, une personnalité neutre qu'Arabes et Juifs puissent également accepter comme Commissaire municipal spécial, chargé, en collaboration avec les comités de communautés qui existent déjà à Jérusalem, de remplir les fonctions jusqu'ici exercées par la Commission municipale;

Décide que la Première Commission ou ses organes subsidiaires devraient accorder sans retard et d'une façon continue leur attention à la question des nouvelles mesures à prendre pour la protection de la ville de Jérusalem et de ses habitants.

*Cent-trente-quatrième séance plénière,
le 6 mai 1948.*

²A la suite de la réception du rapport du Conseil de tutelle, contenant seulement des conclusions et recommandations, l'Assemblée générale a adopté la résolution ci-dessus, soumise par le Président à la 133ème séance plénière et amendée sur la proposition de la délégation de l'Australie.

³Voir le document A/544.

**189 (S-2). Appreciation of the work of the
United Nations Palestine Commission**

The General Assembly,

Having adopted a resolution¹ providing for the appointment of a United Nations Mediator in Palestine, which relieves the United Nations Palestine Commission from the further exercise of its responsibilities,"

Resolves to express its full appreciation for the work performed by the Palestine Commission in pursuance of its mandate² from the General Assembly.

*Hundred and thirty-fifth plenary meeting,
14 May 1948.*

¹ See document A/533.

² See resolution 186 (S-2), page 5.

³ See *Official Records of the second session of the General Assembly, Resolutions, No. 181 (II)*, page 131.

**189 (S-2). Expression de reconnaissance
pour l'oeuvre de la Commission des
Nations Unies pour la Palestine**

L'Assemblée générale,

Ayant adopté une résolution¹ prévoyant la nomination d'un Médiateur des Nations Unies en Palestine, ce qui relève désormais la Commission pour la Palestine des Nations Unies des fonctions exercées par elle,

Décide d'exprimer toute sa reconnaissance pour les travaux accomplis par la Commission pour la Palestine conformément au mandat² que lui a confié l'Assemblée générale.

*Cent-trente-cinquième séance plénière,
le 14 mai 1948.*

¹ Voir le document A/533.

² Voir la résolution 186 (S-2), page 5.

³ Voir les *Documents officiels de la deuxième session de l'Assemblée générale, Résolutions, No 181. (II)*, page 131.

194 (III). Palestine—Progress Report
of the United Nations Mediator

The General Assembly,

*Having considered further the situation in
Palestine,*

1. *Expresses* its deep appreciation of the progress achieved through the good offices of the

194 (III). Palestine — Rapport intérimaire du Médiateur des Nations Unies

L'Assemblée générale,

Ayant examiné de nouveau la situation en Palestine,

1. *Exprime* sa profonde satisfaction des progrès accomplis grâce aux bons offices de feu le

late United Nations Mediator in promoting a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine, for which cause he sacrificed his life; and

Extends its thanks to the Acting Mediator and his staff for their continued efforts and devotion to duty in Palestine;

2. *Establishes* a Conciliation Commission consisting of three States Members of the United Nations which shall have the following functions:

(a) To assume, in so far as it considers necessary in existing circumstances, the functions given to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine by resolution 186 (S-2) of the General Assembly of 14 May 1948;

(b) To carry out the specific functions and directives given to it by the present resolution and such additional functions and directives as may be given to it by the General Assembly or by the Security Council;

(c) To undertake, upon the request of the Security Council, any of the functions now assigned to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine or to the United Nations Truce Commission by resolutions of the Security Council; upon such request to the Conciliation Commission by the Security Council with respect to all the remaining functions of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine under Security Council resolutions, the office of the Mediator shall be terminated;

3. *Decides* that a Committee of the Assembly, consisting of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, shall present, before the end of the first part of the present session of the General Assembly, for the approval of the Assembly, a proposal concerning the names of the three States which will constitute the Conciliation Commission;

4. *Requests* the Commission to begin its functions at once, with a view to the establishment of contact between the parties themselves and the Commission at the earliest possible date;

5. *Calls upon* the Governments and authorities concerned to extend the scope of the negotiations provided for in the Security Council's resolution of 16 November 1948¹ and to seek agreement by negotiations conducted either with the Conciliation Commission or directly, with a view to the final settlement of all questions outstanding between them;

6. *Instructions* the Conciliation Commission to take steps to assist the Governments and author-

Médiateur des Nations Unies dans la voie d'un ajustement pacifique de la situation future de la Palestine, auquel le Médiateur a sacrifié sa vie; et

Remercie le Médiateur par intérim et son personnel de leurs efforts incessants et de l'esprit de devoir dont ils ont fait preuve en Palestine;

2. *Crée* une Commission de conciliation composée de trois États Membres des Nations Unies chargée des fonctions suivantes:

a) Assumer, dans la mesure où elle jugera que les circonstances le rendent nécessaire, les fonctions assignées au Médiateur des Nations Unies pour la Palestine par la résolution 186 (S-2) de l'Assemblée générale du 14 mai 1948;

b) S'acquitter des fonctions et exécuter les directives précises que lui donne la présente résolution et s'acquitter des fonctions et exécuter les directives supplémentaires que pourrait lui donner l'Assemblée générale ou le Conseil de sécurité;

c) Assumer, à la demande du Conseil de sécurité, toute fonction actuellement assignée au Médiateur des Nations Unies pour la Palestine, ou à la Commission de trêve des Nations Unies, par les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité; si le Conseil de sécurité demande à la Commission de conciliation d'assumer toutes les fonctions encore confiées au Médiateur des Nations Unies pour la Palestine par les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité, le rôle du Médiateur prendra fin;

3. *Décide* qu'un Comité de l'Assemblée composé de la Chine, de la France, de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, du Royaume-Uni et des États-Unis d'Amérique soumettra, avant la fin de la première partie de la présente session de l'Assemblée générale, à l'approbation de l'Assemblée, une proposition concernant les noms des trois États qui constitueront la Commission de conciliation;

4. *Invite* la Commission à entrer immédiatement en fonctions afin d'établir, aussitôt que possible, des relations entre les parties elles-mêmes et entre ces parties et la Commission;

5. *Invite* les Gouvernements et autorités intéressés à étendre le domaine des négociations prévues par la résolution du Conseil de sécurité du 16 novembre 1948¹ et à rechercher un accord par voie de négociations, soit directes, soit avec la Commission de conciliation, en vue d'un règlement définitif de toutes les questions sur lesquelles ils ne se sont pas encore mis d'accord;

6. *Donne pour instructions* à la Commission de conciliation de prendre des mesures en vue

¹ See Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, No. 136.

¹ Voir les Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, Troisième Année, n° 136.

ties concerned to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding between them;

7. *Resolves* that the Holy Places — including Nazareth — religious buildings and sites in Palestine should be protected and free access to them assured, in accordance with existing rights and historical practice; that arrangements to this end should be under effective United Nations supervision; that the United Nations Conciliation Commission, in presenting to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly its detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for the territory of Jerusalem, should include recommendations concerning the Holy Places in that territory; that with regard to the Holy Places in the rest of Palestine the Commission should call upon the political authorities of the areas concerned to give appropriate formal guarantees as to the protection of the Holy Places and access to them; and that these undertakings should be presented to the General Assembly for approval;

8. *Resolves* that, in view of its association with three world religions, the Jerusalem area, including the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motza); and the most northern, Shu'fat, should be accorded special and separate treatment from the rest of Palestine and should be placed under effective United Nations control;

Requests the Security Council to take further steps to ensure the demilitarization of Jerusalem at the earliest possible date;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to present to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area which will provide for the maximum local autonomy for distinctive groups consistent with the special international status of the Jerusalem area;

The Conciliation Commission is authorized to appoint a United Nations representative, who shall co-operate with the local authorities with respect to the interim administration of the Jerusalem area;

9. *Resolves* that, pending agreement on more detailed arrangements among the Governments and authorities concerned, the freest possible access to Jerusalem by road, rail or air should be accorded to all inhabitants of Palestine;

d'aider les Gouvernements et autorités intéressés à régler de façon définitive toutes les questions sur lesquelles ils ne se sont pas mis d'accord;

7. *Décide* que les Lieux saints — notamment Nazareth — et les sites et édifices religieux de Palestine devraient être protégés et leur libre accès assuré, conformément aux droits en vigueur et à l'usage historique; que les dispositions à cet effet devraient être soumises à la surveillance effective des Nations Unies; que, lorsque la Commission de conciliation des Nations Unies présentera à l'Assemblée générale, pour sa quatrième session ordinaire, des propositions détaillées concernant un régime international permanent pour le territoire de Jérusalem, elle devra formuler des recommandations au sujet des Lieux saints se trouvant dans ce territoire; qu'en ce qui concerne les Lieux saints situés dans les autres régions de Palestine, la Commission devra demander aux autorités politiques des régions intéressées de fournir des garanties formelles satisfaisantes en ce qui concerne la protection des Lieux saints et l'accès de ces Lieux; et que ces engagements seront soumis à l'approbation de l'Assemblée générale;

8. *Décide* qu'en raison des liens qu'elle a avec trois religions mondiales, la région de Jérusalem, y compris la municipalité actuelle de Jérusalem plus les villages et centres environnants, dont le plus oriental sera Abu Dis, le plus méridional Bethléem, le plus occidental Ein Karim (y compris l'agglomération de Motza) et la plus septentrionale Shu'fat, devrait jouir d'un traitement particulier et distinct de celui des autres régions de Palestine et devrait être placée sous le contrôle effectif des Nations Unies;

Invite le Conseil de sécurité à prendre de nouvelles mesures en vue d'assurer la démilitarisation de Jérusalem dans le plus bref délai possible;

Donne pour instructions à la Commission de conciliation de présenter à l'Assemblée générale, pour sa quatrième session ordinaire, des propositions détaillées concernant un régime international permanent pour la région de Jérusalem assurant à chacun des groupes distincts le maximum d'autonomie locale compatible avec le statut international spécial de la région de Jérusalem;

La Commission de conciliation est autorisée à nommer un représentant des Nations Unies, qui collaborera avec les autorités locales en ce qui concerne l'administration provisoire de la région de Jérusalem;

9. *Décide* qu'en attendant que les Gouvernements et autorités intéressés se mettent d'accord sur des dispositions plus détaillées, l'accès le plus libre possible à Jérusalem par route, voie ferrée et voie aérienne devrait être accordé à tous les habitants de la Palestine;

instructs the Conciliation Commission to report immediately to the Security Council, for appropriate action by that organ, any attempt by any party to impede such access;

10. *Instructs* the Conciliation Commission to seek arrangements among the Governments and authorities concerned which will facilitate the economic development of the area, including arrangements for access to ports and airfields and the use of transportation and communication facilities;

11. *Resolves* that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation, and to maintain close relations with the Director of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and, through him, with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations;

12. *Authorizes* the Conciliation Commission to appoint such subsidiary bodies and to employ such technical experts, acting under its authority, as it may find necessary for the effective discharge of its functions and responsibilities under the present resolution;

The Conciliation Commission will have its official headquarters at Jerusalem. The authorities responsible for maintaining order in Jerusalem will be responsible for taking all measures necessary to ensure the security of the Commission. The Secretary-General will provide a limited number of guards for the protection of the staff and premises of the Commission;

13. *Instructs* the Conciliation Commission to render progress reports periodically to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Security Council and to the Members of the United Nations;

14. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities concerned to co-operate with the Conciliation Commission and to take all possible steps

Donne pour instructions à la Commission de conciliation de signaler immédiatement au Conseil de sécurité toute restriction de l'accès de la Ville que pourrait tenter d'imposer l'une quelconque des parties, pour que le Conseil prenne les mesures appropriées;

10. *Donne pour instructions* à la Commission de conciliation de rechercher la conclusion, entre les Gouvernements et autorités intéressés, d'accords propres à faciliter le développement économique du territoire, notamment d'accords concernant l'accès aux ports et aéroports et l'utilisation de moyens de transport et de communication;

11. *Décide* qu'il y a lieu de permettre aux réfugiés qui le désirent, de rentrer dans leurs foyers le plus tôt possible et de vivre en paix avec leurs voisins, et que des indemnités doivent être payées à titre de compensation pour les biens de ceux qui décident de ne pas rentrer dans leurs foyers et pour tout bien perdu ou endommagé lorsque, en vertu des principes du droit international ou en équité, cette perte ou ce dommage doit être réparé par les Gouvernements ou autorités responsables;

Donne pour instructions à la Commission de conciliation de faciliter le rapatriement, la réinstallation et le relèvement économique et social des réfugiés, ainsi que le paiement des indemnités, et de se tenir en liaison étroite avec le Directeur de l'Aide des Nations Unies aux réfugiés de Palestine, et, par l'intermédiaire de celui-ci, avec les organes et institutions appropriés de l'Organisation des Nations Unies;

12. *Autorise* la Commission de conciliation à désigner les organes subsidiaires et à utiliser les experts techniques, agissant sous son autorité, dont elle jugerait avoir besoin pour s'acquitter efficacement des fonctions et des obligations qui lui incombent aux termes de la présente résolution;

La Commission de conciliation aura son siège officiel à Jérusalem. Il appartiendra aux autorités responsables du maintien de l'ordre à Jérusalem de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité de la Commission. Le Secrétaire général fournira un nombre restreint de gardes pour la protection du personnel et des locaux de la Commission;

13. *Donne pour instructions* à la Commission de conciliation de présenter périodiquement au Secrétaire général des rapports sur l'évolution de la situation pour qu'il les transmette au Conseil de sécurité et aux Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies;

14. *Invite* tous les Gouvernements et autorités intéressés à collaborer avec la Commission de conciliation et à prendre toutes mesures possibles

to assist in the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities and to make appropriate arrangements to provide the necessary funds required in carrying out the terms of the present resolution.

*Hundred and eighty-sixth plenary meeting,
11 December 1948.*

At the 186th plenary meeting on 11 December 1948, a committee of the Assembly consisting of the five States designated in paragraph 3 of the above resolution proposed that the following three States should constitute the Conciliation Commission:

FRANCE, TURKEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The proposal of the Committee having been adopted by the General Assembly at the same meeting, the Conciliation Commission is therefore composed of the above-mentioned three States.

pour aider à la mise en œuvre de la présente résolution;

15. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de fournir le personnel et les facilités nécessaires et de prendre toutes les dispositions requises pour fournir les fonds nécessaires à l'exécution des dispositions de la présente résolution.

*Cent quatre-vingt-sixième séance plénière,
le 11 décembre 1948.*

A la 186^e séance plénière, tenue le 11 décembre 1948, un comité de l'Assemblée composé des cinq États désignés au paragraphe 3 de la résolution ci-dessus a proposé les trois États ci-après comme membres de la Commission de conciliation:

FRANCE, TURQUIE et ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE.

La proposition de ce comité ayant été adoptée, au cours de la même séance, par l'Assemblée générale, la Commission de conciliation est, en conséquence, constituée des trois États susdits.

212 (III). Assistance to Palestine refugees

Whereas the problem of the relief of Palestine refugees of all communities is one of immediate urgency and the United Nations Mediator on Palestine in his progress report of 18 September 1948, part three, states that «action must be taken to determine the necessary measures [of relief] and to provide for their implementation»¹ and that «the choice is between saving the lives

¹ See *Official Records of the third session of the General Assembly*, Supplement No. 11, page 52, V.

212 (III). Aide aux réfugiés de Palestine

Considérant que le problème des secours aux réfugiés de Palestine, à quelque communauté qu'ils appartiennent, est d'une extrême urgence et que le Médiateur de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la Palestine, dans son rapport intérimaire en date du 18 septembre 1948, troisième partie¹, déclare qu'il faut déterminer les mesures [de secours] qui doivent

¹ Voir les *Documents officiels de la troisième session de l'Assemblée générale*, supplément n° 11 page 52, V.

of many thousands of people now or permitting them to die»;¹

Whereas the Acting Mediator, in his supplemental report of 18 October 1948, declares that «the situation of the refugees is now critical»² and that «aid must not only be continued but very greatly increased if disaster is to be averted»;³

Whereas the alleviation of conditions of starvation and distress among the Palestine refugees is one of the minimum conditions for the success of the efforts of the United Nations to bring peace to that land,

The General Assembly

1. Expresses its thanks to the Governments and organizations which, and the individual persons who, have given assistance directly or in response to the Mediator's appeal;

2. Considers, on the basis of the Acting Mediator's recommendation, that a sum of approximately 29,500,000 dollars will be required to provide relief for 500,000 refugees for a period of nine months from 1 December 1948 to 31 August 1949; and that an additional amount of approximately 2,500,000 dollars will be required for administrative and local operational expenses;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to advance immediately a sum of up to 5,000,000 dollars from the Working Capital Fund of the United Nations, the said sum to be repaid before the end of the period specified in paragraph 2, from the voluntary governmental contributions requested under paragraph 4;

4. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to make as soon as possible voluntary contributions in kind or in funds sufficient to ensure that the amount of supplies and funds required is obtained, and states, that, to this end, voluntary contributions of non-member States would also be accepted; contributions in funds may be made in currencies other than the United States dollar, in so far as the operations of the relief organization can be carried out in such currencies;

être adoptées et prévoir leur mise en œuvre» et que «le choix est le suivant : sauver immédiatement la vie à des milliers d'êtres humains ou accepter qu'ils meurent»;¹

Considérant que le Médiateur par intérim, dans son rapport complémentaire en date du 18 octobre 1948, déclare qu'«actuellement, la situation des réfugiés palestiniens est critique»² et qu'il est «nécessaire, non seulement de continuer cette assistance, mais même de l'accroître dans une très large mesure si l'on veut éviter un désastre»;³

Considérant que l'une des conditions minimum du succès des efforts mis en œuvre par les Nations Unies pour rétablir la paix dans ce pays est de remédier à la famine et à la détresse des réfugiés de Palestine,

L'Assemblée générale

1. Remercie les Gouvernements, les organisations et les particuliers qui ont fourni une assistance soit directement, soit en réponse à l'appel du Médiateur;

2. Estime, en se fondant sur la recommandation du Médiateur par intérim, qu'une somme d'environ 29.500.000 dollars sera nécessaire pour l'assistance à fournir aux 500.000 réfugiés pendant la période de neuf mois qui ira du 1^{er} décembre 1948 au 31 août 1949 et qu'un crédit supplémentaire d'environ 2.500.000 dollars sera nécessaire pour les dépenses administratives et pour les dépenses d'exécution sur place;

3. Autorise le Secrétaire général, en consultation avec le Comité consultatif pour les questions administratives et budgétaires, à faire immédiatement l'avance d'une somme n'excédant pas 5.000.000 de dollars à prélever sur le Fonds de roulement de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, contrepartie de ladite somme devant être remboursée à ce Fonds sur les contributions volontaires des différents Gouvernements sollicités aux termes du paragraphe 4, avant l'expiration du délai fixé au paragraphe 2;

4. Invite tous les États Membres des Nations Unies à fournir aussitôt que possible des contributions volontaires, en nature ou en espèces, assez importantes pour assurer un volume suffisant aux fournitures et fonds rassemblés, et déclare qu'elle est disposée, aux mêmes fins, à accepter les contributions volontaires des États non membres; les contributions en espèces pourront être versées dans d'autres monnaies que le dollar des États-Unis, dans la mesure où le fonctionnement de l'organisation de secours pourra être assuré par le règlement de dépenses dans ces monnaies;

¹ See Official Records of the third session of the General Assembly, supplement No. 11, page 52, VI, 2.

² See document A/689, paragraph 4.

³ Ibid., paragraph 8.

¹ Voir les Documents officiels de la troisième session de l'Assemblée générale, supplément n° 11, page 52, VI, 2.

² Voir le document A/689, paragraphe 4.

³ Ibid., paragraphe 8.

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to establish a Special Fund into which contributions shall be paid, which will be administered as a separate account;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expend the funds received under paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present resolution;

7. *Instructs* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to establish regulations for the administration and supervision of the Fund;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to extend aid to Palestine refugees and to establish such administrative organization as may be required for this purpose, inviting the assistance of the appropriate agencies of the several Governments, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies, it being recognized that the participation of voluntary organizations in the relief plan would in no way derogate from the principle of impartiality on the basis of which the assistance of these organizations is being solicited;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Director of United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, to whom he may delegate such responsibility as he may consider appropriate for the overall planning and implementation of the relief programme;

10. *Agrees* to the convoking, at the discretion of the Secretary-General, of an *ad hoc* advisory committee of seven members to be selected by the President of the General Assembly to which the Secretary-General may submit any matter of principle or policy upon which he would like the benefit of the committee's advice;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and to extend the implementation of the present relief programme until the machinery provided for by the present resolution is set up;

12. *Urges* the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Refugee Organization, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and other appropriate organizations and agencies, acting within the framework of the relief programme herein established, promptly to contribute supplies, specialized personnel and

5. *Autorise* le Secrétaire général à créer un Fonds spécial auquel les contributions devront être versées, et dont les comptes seront administrés séparément;

6. *Autorise* le Secrétaire général à dépenser les sommes reçues au titre des contributions volontaires, prévues aux paragraphes 3 et 4 de la présente résolution;

7. *Charge* le Secrétaire général, en consultation avec le Comité consultatif pour les questions administratives et budgétaires, d'établir le règlement d'administration et de contrôle du Fonds;

8. *Invite* le Secrétaire général à prendre toutes mesures nécessaires pour porter secours aux réfugiés de Palestine et pour créer l'organisation administrative qui pourrait être nécessaire à cet effet, en faisant appel aux services compétents des différents Gouvernements, aux institutions spécialisées de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, au Fonds international de secours à l'enfance de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, à la Ligue des sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et à d'autres organisations bénévoles, étant bien entendu que la participation de ces organisations bénévoles au plan de secours, ne dérogera en aucune manière au principe d'impartialité au nom duquel il est fait appel au concours de ces organisations;

9. *Invite* le Secrétaire général à désigner un directeur de l'Aide des Nations Unies aux réfugiés de Palestine, à qui le Secrétaire général pourra déléguer toutes responsabilités qu'il jugera appropriées pour la préparation et l'exécution de l'ensemble du programme d'assistance;

10. *Approuve* la convocation par le Secrétaire général, lorsque celui-ci le juge bon, d'un comité consultatif spécial de sept membres désignés par le Président de l'Assemblée générale et auquel le Secrétaire général pourra soumettre toute question de principe se rapportant aux directives générales à suivre sur laquelle il désirerait profiter de l'avis de ce comité;

11. *Invite* le Secrétaire général à poursuivre et à développer l'exécution du programme actuel de secours en attendant que soit établi le dispositif prévu par la présente résolution;

12. *Prie* instamment l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, l'Organisation internationale pour les réfugiés, le Fonds international de secours à l'enfance de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et autres organisations et institutions appropriées, exerçant leur activité dans le cadre du programme de secours fixé par la présente

other services permitted by their constitutions and their financial resources, to relieve the desperate plight of Palestine refugees of all communities;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at the next regular session, on the action taken as a result of this resolution.

*Hundred and sixty-third plenary meeting,
19 November 1948.*

résolution, de fournir à bref délai des approvisionnements, du personnel spécialisé et tous autres services dans la mesure où le permettent leurs statuts et leurs ressources financières, afin de porter remède à la situation désespérée des réfugiés de Palestine à quelque communauté qu'ils appartiennent;

13. *Invois* le Secrétaire général à faire rapport à l'Assemblée générale lors de sa prochaine session ordinaire sur toute mesure prise en exécution de la présente résolution.

*Cent-soixante-troisième séance plénière,
le 19 novembre 1948.*

273 (III). Admission of Israel to membership in the United Nations

Having received the report of the Security Council on the application of Israel for membership in the United Nations,¹

Noting that, in the judgment of the Security Council, Israel is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter,

Noting that the Security Council has recommended to the General Assembly that it admit Israel to membership in the United Nations,

Noting furthermore the declaration by the State of Israel that it "unreservedly accepts the obligations of the United Nations Charter and undertakes to honour them from the day when it becomes a Member of the United Nations";²

Recalling its resolutions of 29 November 1947³ and 11 December 1948⁴ and taking note of the declarations and explanations made by the representative of the Government of Israel⁵ before the ad hoc Political Committee in respect of the implementation of the said resolutions,

The General Assembly,

Acting in discharge of its functions under Article 4 of the Charter and rule 125 of its rules of procedure,

1. Decides that Israel is a peace-loving State which accepts the obligations contained in the Charter and is able and willing to carry out those obligations;

2. Decides to admit Israel to membership in the United Nations.

*Two hundred and seventh plenary meeting,
11 May 1949.*

¹ See document A/818.

² See document S/1093.

³ See *Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during its second session*, pages 131-132.

⁴ See *Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during Part I of its third session*, pages 21-23.

⁵ See documents A/AC.24/SR.45-48, 50 and 51.

273 (III). Admission d'Israël à l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Ayant reçu le rapport du Conseil de sécurité relatif à la demande d'admission d'Israël à l'Organisation des Nations Unies¹,

Notant que, de l'avis du Conseil de sécurité, Israël est un Etat pacifique, capable de remplir les obligations de la Charte et disposé à le faire,

Notant que le Conseil de sécurité a recommandé à l'Assemblée générale d'admettre Israël à l'Organisation des Nations Unies,

Prenant acte, en outre, de la déclaration par laquelle l'Etat d'Israël "accepte sans réserve aucune les obligations découlant de la Charte des Nations Unies et s'engage à les observer du jour où il deviendra Membre des Nations Unies";²

Rappelant ses résolutions du 29 novembre 1947³ et du 11 décembre 1948⁴, et prenant acte des déclarations faites et des explications fournies devant la Commission politique spéciale par le représentant du Gouvernement d'Israël⁵ en ce qui concerne la mise en œuvre desdites résolutions,

L'Assemblée générale,

Remplissant les fonctions qui lui incombent aux termes de l'Article 4 de la Charte et de l'article 125 de son règlement intérieur,

1. Décide qu'Israël est un Etat pacifique qui accepte les obligations de la Charte, qui est capable de remplir lesdites obligations et disposé à le faire;

2. Décide d'admettre Israël à l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

*Deux cent septième séance plénière,
le 11 mai 1949.*

¹ Voir le document A/818.

² Voir le document S/1093.

³ Voir les *Résolutions adoptées par l'Assemblée générale pendant sa deuxième session*, pages 131-132.

⁴ Voir les *Résolutions adoptées par l'Assemblée générale pendant la première partie de sa troisième session*, pages 21-23.

⁵ Voir les documents A/AC.24/SR.45-48, 50 et 51.

302 (IV). Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 212 (III)²² of 19 November 1948 and 194 (III)²³ of 11 December 1948, affirming in particular the provisions of paragraph 11 of the latter resolution,

Having examined with appreciation the first interim report²⁴ of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East and the report²⁵ of the Secretary-General on assistance to Palestine refugees,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments which have generously responded to the appeal embodied in its resolution 212 (III), and to the appeal of the Secretary-General, to contribute in kind or in funds to the alleviation of the conditions of starvation and distress among the Palestine refugees;

2. Expresses also its gratitude to the International Committee of the Red Cross, to the League of Red Cross Societies and to the American Friends Service Committee for the contribution they have made to this humanitarian cause by discharging, in the face of great difficulties, the responsibility they voluntarily assumed for the distribution of relief supplies and the general care of the refugees; and welcomes the assurance they have given the Secretary-General that they will continue their co-operation with the United Nations until the end of March 1950 on a mutually acceptable basis;

3. Commends the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the important contribution which it has made towards the United Nations programme of assistance; and commends those specialized agencies which have rendered assistance in their respective fields, in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Refugee Organization;

4. Expresses its thanks to the numerous religious, charitable and humanitarian organizations

which have materially assisted in bringing relief to Palestine refugees;

5. Recognizes that, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, continued assistance for the relief of the Palestine refugees is necessary to prevent conditions of starvation and distress among them and to further conditions of peace and stability, and that constructive measures should be undertaken at an early date with a view to the termination of international assistance for relief;

6. Considers that, subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 (d) of the present resolution, the equivalent of approximately \$33,700,000 will be required for direct relief and works programmes for the period 1 January to 31 December 1950 of which the equivalent of \$20,200,000 is required for direct relief and \$13,500,000 for works programmes; that the equivalent of approximately \$21,200,000 will be required for works programmes from 1 January to 30 June 1951, all inclusive of administrative expenses; and that direct relief should be terminated not later than 31 December 1950 unless otherwise determined by the General Assembly at its fifth regular session;

7. Establishes the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

(a) To carry out in collaboration with local governments the direct relief and works programmes as recommended by the Economic Survey Mission;

(b) To consult with the interested Near Eastern Governments concerning measures to be taken by them preparatory to the time when international assistance for relief and works projects is no longer available;

8. Establishes an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of France, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, with power to add not more than three additional members from contributing Governments, to advise and assist the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the execution of the programme; the Director and the Advisory Commission shall consult with each Near Eastern Government concerned in the selection, planning and execution of projects;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in consultation with the Governments represented on the Advisory Commission;

(a) The Director shall be the chief executive officer of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East responsible to the General Assembly for the operation of the programme;

(b) The Director shall select and appoint his staff in accordance with general arrangements made in agreement with the Secretary-General,

²² See Official Records of the third session of the General Assembly, Part II, Resolutions, page 19.

²³ *Ibid.*, Part I, Resolutions, page 66.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, page 21.

²⁵ See Official Records of the fourth session of the General Assembly, Annex to the Ad Hoc Political Committee, document A/1106.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, documents A/1060 and A/1060/Add.1.

including such of the staff rules and regulations of the United Nations as the Director and the Secretary-General shall agree are applicable, and to the extent possible utilize the facilities and assistance of the Secretary-General;

(c) The Director shall, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, establish financial regulations for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(d) Subject to the financial regulations established pursuant to clause (c) of the present paragraph, the Director, in consultation with the Advisory Commission, shall apportion available funds between direct relief and works projects in their discretion, in the event that the estimates in paragraph 6 require revision;

10. *Requests* the Director to convene the Advisory Commission at the earliest practicable date for the purpose of developing plans for the organization and administration of the programme, and of adopting rules of procedure;

11. *Continues* the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees as established under General Assembly resolution 212 (III) until 1 April 1950, or until such date thereafter as the transfer referred to in paragraph 12 is effected, and requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the operating agencies to continue the endeavour to reduce the numbers of rations by progressive stages in the light of the findings and recommendations of the Economic Survey Mission;

12. *Instructs* the Secretary-General to transfer to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East the assets and liabilities of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees by 1 April 1950, or at such date as may be agreed by him and the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

13. *Urges* all Members of the United Nations and non-members to make voluntary contributions in funds or in kind to ensure that the amount of supplies and funds required is obtained for each period of the programme as set out in paragraph 6; contributions in funds may be made in currencies other than the United States dollar in so far as the programme can be carried out in such currencies;

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to advance funds deemed to be available for this purpose and not exceeding \$5,000,000 from the Working Capital Fund to finance operations pursuant to the present resolution, such sum to be repaid not later than 31 December 1950 from the voluntary governmental contributions requested under paragraph 13 above;

15. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to negotiate with the International Refugee Organization for an interest-free loan in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$2,800,000 to finance the programme subject to mutually satisfactory conditions for repayment;

16. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to continue the Special Fund established under General

Assembly resolution 212 (III) and to make withdrawals therefrom for the operation of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and, upon the request of the Director, for the operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

17. *Calls upon* the Governments concerned to accord to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East the privileges, immunities, exemptions and facilities which have been granted to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, together with all other privileges, immunities, exemptions and facilities necessary for the fulfilment of its functions;

18. *Urges* the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the International Refugee Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other appropriate agencies and private groups and organizations, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to furnish assistance within the framework of the programme;

19. *Requests* the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

(a) To appoint a representative to attend the meeting of the Technical Assistance Board as observer so that the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East may be co-ordinated with the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX) A³⁶ of 15 August 1949;

(b) To place at the disposal of the Technical Assistance Board full information concerning any technical assistance work which may be done by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, in order that it may be included in the reports submitted by the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council;

20. *Directs* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to consult with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948;

21. *Requests* the Director to submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations an annual report on the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, including an audit of funds, and invites him to submit to the Secretary-General such other reports as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East may wish to bring to the attention of Members of the United Nations, or its appropriate organs;

22. *Instructs* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to transmit the final

³⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourth Year, Ninth Session, Resolutions*, page 4.

report of the Economic Survey Mission, with such comments as it may wish to make, to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Members of the United Nations and to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

273rd plenary meeting,
8 December 1949.

303 (IV). Palestine: question of an international regime for the Jerusalem area and the protection of the Holy Places

The General Assembly,

Having regard to its resolutions 181 (II)²⁰ of 29 November 1947 and 194 (III)²¹ of 11 December 1948,

Having studied the reports of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine set up under the latter resolution,

1. Decides

In relation to Jerusalem,

Believing that the principles underlying its previous resolutions concerning this matter, and in particular its resolution of 29 November 1947, represent a just and equitable settlement of the question,

1. To restate, therefore, its intention that Jerusalem should be placed under a permanent international regime, which should envisage appropriate guarantees for the protection of the Holy Places, both within and outside Jerusalem, and to confirm specifically the following provisions of

²⁰ See Official Records of the second session of the General Assembly, Resolutions, page 131.

²¹ See Official Records of the third session of the General Assembly, Part I, Resolutions, page 21.

²² See Official Records of the second session of the General Assembly, Resolutions, page 166.

General Assembly resolution 181 (II):²² (1) the City of Jerusalem shall be established as a *corpus separatum* under a special international regime and shall be administered by the United Nations; (2) the Trusteeship Council shall be designated to discharge the responsibilities of the Administering Authority . . . ; and (3) the City of Jerusalem shall include the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motsa); and the most northern, Shu'fat, as indicated on the attached sketch-map;²³

2. To request for this purpose that the Trusteeship Council at its next session, whether special or regular, complete the preparation of the Statute of Jerusalem,²⁴ omitting the now inapplicable provisions, such as articles 32 and 39, and, without prejudice to the fundamental principles of the international regime for Jerusalem set forth in General Assembly resolution 181 (II) introducing therein amendments in the direction of its greater democratization, approve the Statute, and proceed immediately with its implementation. The Trusteeship Council shall not allow any actions taken by any interested Government or Governments to divert it from adopting and implementing the Statute of Jerusalem;

II. Calls upon the States concerned to make formal undertakings, at an early date and in the light of their obligations as Members of the United Nations, that they will approach these matters with good will and be guided by the terms of the present resolution.

275th plenary meeting,
9 December 1949.

²³ See annex on page 26. (This map appears as Annex B to resolution 181 (II) of the General Assembly, dated 29 November 1947.)

²⁴ See Official Records of the second session of the Trusteeship Council, Third Part, Annex, page 4.

356 (IV). Budget appropriations for the financial year 1950

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1950

1. An amount of \$US49,641,773 is hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

...

6. Investigations and inquiries.....	3,417,700	
(a) United Nations Field Service.....	337,000	
(b) Permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area and protection of the Holy Places	8,000,000	11,754,700
...		

*276th plenary meeting,
10 December 1949.*

393 (V). Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having examined the report¹⁹ of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the

¹⁹ See documents A/AC.18/103, A/AC.18/103/Corr. 1 and A/AC.18/103/Corr. 2.

²⁰ See documents A/1451 and A/1451/Corr.1.

Near East, and the report¹¹ of the Secretary-General concerning United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees,

1. *Notes* that contributions sufficient to carry out the programme authorized in paragraph 6 of resolution 302 (IV) have not been made, and urges governments which have not yet done so to make every effort to make voluntary contributions in response to paragraph 13 of that resolution;

2. *Recognizes* that direct relief cannot be terminated as provided in paragraph 6 of resolution 302 (IV);

3. *Authorizes* the Agency to continue to furnish direct relief to refugees in need, and considers that, for the period 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952, the equivalent of approximately \$20,000,000 will be required for direct relief to refugees who are not yet reintegrated into the economy of the Near East;

4. *Considers* that, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, the reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East, either by repatriation or resettlement, is essential in preparation for the time when international assistance is no longer available, and for the realization of conditions of peace and stability in the area;

5. *Instructs* the Agency to establish a reintegration fund which shall be utilized for projects requested by any government in the Near East and approved by the Agency for the permanent re-establishment of refugees and their removal from relief;

6. *Considers* that, for the period 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952, not less than the equivalent of \$30,000,000 should be contributed to the Agency for the purposes set forth in paragraph 5 above;

7. *Authorizes* the Agency, as circumstances permit, to transfer funds available for the current relief and works programmes, and for the relief programme provided in paragraph 3 above, to reintegration projects provided for in paragraph 5;

8. (a) *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Negotiating Committee composed of seven or more members for the purpose of consulting, as soon as possible during the current session of the General Assembly, with Member and non-member States as to the amounts which governments may be willing to contribute on a voluntary basis towards:

(i) The current programme for relief and works for the period ending 30 June 1951, bearing in mind the need for securing contributions from Member States which have not yet contributed;

(ii) The programme of relief and reintegration projects as provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 above for the year ending 30 June 1952;

(b) *Authorizes* the Negotiating Committee to adopt procedures best suited to the accomplishment of its task, bearing in mind:

(i) The need for securing the maximum contribution in cash;

(ii) The desirability of ensuring that any contribution in kind is of a nature which meets the requirements of the contemplated programmes;

(iii) The importance of enabling the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the

Near East to plan its programmes in advance and to carry them out with funds regularly contributed;

(iv) The degree of assistance which can continue to be rendered by specialized agencies, non-member States and other contributors;

(c) *Requests* that, as soon as the Negotiating Committee has ascertained the extent to which Member States are willing to make contributions, all delegations be notified accordingly by the Secretary-General in order that they may consult with their governments;

(d) *Decides* that, as soon as the Negotiating Committee has completed its work, the Secretary-General shall at the Committee's request arrange, during the current session of the General Assembly, an appropriate meeting of Member and non-member States at which Members may commit themselves to their national contributions and the contributions of non-members may be made known;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to advance funds, deemed to be available for this purpose and not exceeding \$5,000,000, from the Working Capital Fund to finance operations pursuant to the present resolution, such sum to be repaid not later than 31 December 1951;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to utilize to the fullest extent the Agency's facilities as a point of reference and co-ordination for technical assistance programmes in the countries in which the Agency is operating;

11. *Expresses* its appreciation to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Refugee Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization for the assistance which they have rendered, and urges them to continue to furnish all possible assistance to the Agency;

12. *Commends* the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the American Friends Service Committee for their invaluable services and whole-hearted co-operation in the distribution of relief supplies until those functions were taken over by the Agency;

13. *Expresses* its thanks to the numerous religious, charitable and humanitarian organizations whose programmes have brought much needed supplementary assistance to the Palestine refugees, and urges them to continue and expand, to the extent possible, the work which they have undertaken on behalf of the refugees;

14. *Extends* its appreciation and thanks to the Director and staff of the Agency and the members of the Advisory Committee for their effective and devoted work.

315th plenary meeting,
2 December 1950.

* * *

In accordance with the terms of the above resolution, the President of the General Assembly, at the 318th plenary meeting on 4 December 1950, announced that he had appointed a Negotiating Committee composed of the following States Members: CANADA, EGYPT, FRANCE, INDIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND URUGUAY.

¹¹ See document A/1452.

394 (V). Palestine: Progress report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine; Repatriation or resettlement of Palestine refugees and payment of compensation due to them

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Having examined with appreciation the general progress report¹³ dated 2 September 1950, and the supplementary report¹⁴ dated 23 October 1950, of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine,

Noting with concern:

(a) That agreement has not been reached between the parties on the final settlement of the questions outstanding between them,

(b) That the repatriation, resettlement, economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation have not been effected,

Recognising that, in the interests of the peace and stability of the Near East, the refugee question should be dealt with as a matter of urgency,

1. *Urges* the governments and authorities concerned to seek agreement by negotiations conducted either with the Conciliation Commission or directly, with a view to the final settlement of all questions outstanding between them;

2. *Directs* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to establish an office which, under the direction of the Commission, shall:

(a) Make such arrangements as it may consider necessary for the assessment and payment of compensation in pursuance of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III);

(b) Work out such arrangements as may be practicable for the implementation of the other objectives of paragraph 11 of the said resolution;

(c) Continue consultations with the parties concerned regarding measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the refugees;

3. *Calls upon* the governments concerned to undertake measures to ensure that refugees, whether repatriated or resettled, will be treated without any discrimination either in law or in fact.

*325th plenary meeting,
14 December 1950.*

468 (V). Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1950

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1950:

1. The amount of \$US 49,641,773, appropriated by resolution 356 (IV) adopted on 10 December 1949, is reduced by \$8,000,000 through the cancellation of the appropriation for the establishment of a permanent international régime for the Jerusalem area and protection of the Holy Places;
2. The residual amount of \$41,641,773 appropriated by the said resolution is increased by \$2,879,000 as follows:
•••

*324th plenary meeting,
14 December 1950.*

512 (VI). Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

The General Assembly,

Recalling all the resolutions adopted at previous sessions of the General Assembly on the Palestine problem,

Having examined the progress report^a of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Conciliation Commission for Palestine for its efforts to assist the parties to reach agreement on their outstanding differences;
2. *Notes with regret* that, as stated in paragraph 87 of the report, the Commission has been unable to fulfil its mandate under the resolutions of the General Assembly;
3. *Considers* that the governments concerned have the primary responsibility for reaching a settlement of their outstanding differences in conformity with the resolutions of the General Assembly on Palestine;

^a *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 18.

4. *Urges* the governments concerned to seek agreement with a view to an early settlement of their outstanding differences in conformity with the resolutions of the General Assembly on Palestine; and for this purpose to make full use of United Nations facilities;

5. *Considers* that the Conciliation Commission for Palestine should continue its efforts to secure the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on Palestine and accordingly should be available to the parties to assist them in reaching agreement on outstanding questions;

6. *Requests* the Conciliation Commission for Palestine to render progress reports periodically to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Members of the United Nations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities for carrying out the terms of the present resolution.

365th plenary meeting,
26 January 1952.

513 (VI). Assistance to Palestine Refugees: reports of the Director and the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, as amended by resolution 393 (V) of 2 December 1950,

Having examined the report^a of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East and the special joint report^b of the Director and the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency,

Having considered the three-year programme^c of relief and reintegration recommended by the Director and the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the development of a constructive programme which will contribute effectively to the welfare of the refugees;

2. *Endorses*, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 or to the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 393 (V) of 2 December 1950 relative to reintegration either by repatriation or resettlement, the programme recommended by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the relief and reintegration of Palestine refugees, which envisages the expenditure of \$US 50 million for relief and \$200 million for reintegration over and above such contributions as may be made by local governments, to be carried out over a period of approximately three years starting as of 1 July 1951;

Recognizing the concern of the United Nations in the problem of the Palestine refugees,

3. *Urges* the governments of the countries in the area to assist, with due regard to their constitutional processes, in the carrying out of this programme and to extend to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, a subsidiary organ established by the General Assembly, their co-operation in the elaboration of specific projects and in the general performance of its functions;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to explore with the governments concerned arrangements looking towards their assuming administration of reintegration projects at the earliest possible date;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to explore with the governments concerned the desirability and practicability of transferring the administration of relief to those governments at the earliest possible date, and considers that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency should continue to carry the cost of the supply programme, subject to paragraphs 2 and 6, and to provide assistance for the health, welfare and education programme along with the duty of making such inspection and such verification of accounts as may be necessary;

6. *Considers* that relief expenditures should be reduced in suitable proportion to reintegration expenditures;

7. *Decides* that the amount of \$20 million provided for direct relief in resolution 393 (V) of 2 December 1950 should be increased to \$27 million for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1952;

8. *Decides* that, consequent upon paragraph 2 above, the amount of \$30 million provided in resolution 393 (V) of 2 December 1950 for reintegration should be increased to not less than \$50 million, and credited to the reintegration fund provided for in that resolution for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1952;

9. *Approves* the budget recommended by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the fiscal year 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953, of the equivalent of \$118 million of which \$100 million shall be available for reintegration and \$18 million for relief;

10. *Authorizes* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to transfer funds allocated for relief to reintegration;

11. *Urges* the governments of Member States to make voluntary contributions to the extent necessary to carry through to termination the programme set forth in paragraph 2 above;

12. *Requests* that negotiations regarding contributions for the proposed three-year programme be carried out with Member and non-member States by the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds established by resolution 571 B (VI), adopted by the General Assembly on 7 December 1951;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* of the assistance afforded to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency by the specialized agencies and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and urges them to render all services possible to strengthen the programme of refugee relief and reintegration, and to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in ensuring that the total assistance of the United Nations to Palestine

^a *Ibid*, Supplement No. 16.

^b *Ibid*, Supplement No. 16 A.

^c *Ibid*.

refugees is rendered with the maximum of co-ordination and efficiency;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the numerous religious, charitable and humanitarian organizations whose programmes have afforded valuable supplementary assistance to Palestine refugees, and again requests them to continue and expand to the extent possible the work which they have undertaken on behalf of the refugees.

365th plenary meeting,
26 January 1952.

614 (VII). Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950 and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952,

Having examined the report¹ of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the special joint report² of the Director and the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency,

Noting that negotiations have taken place between the Agency and governments of Near Eastern countries under the programme approved in resolution 513 (VI),

Having in mind the goals for the reduction of relief expenditure envisaged in the three-year \$US 250 million relief and reintegration programme, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 513 (VI)

without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) or to the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 393 (V) relative to reintegration either by repatriation or resettlement,

Recognizing that immediate realization of these goals has not proved possible and that increased relief expenditures are therefore required, with a resultant reduction in the reintegration funds,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to increase the budget for relief to \$23 million for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1953 and to make such further adjustments as it may deem necessary to maintain adequate standards; and to adopt a budget for relief of \$18 million for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1954 which shall be subject to review at the eighth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Authorizes* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to allocate funds remaining for reintegration according to time schedules deemed appropriate up to 30 June 1954;

3. *Requests* that negotiations regarding contributions for the programme be carried out with Member and non-member States by the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.

391st plenary meeting,
6 November 1952.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 13*.

² *Ibid.* Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/2171/Add. 1.

- 619 (VII). Complaint of violation by Arab States of their obligations under the Charter, United Nations resolutions and specific provisions of the general armistice agreements concluded with Israel, requiring them to desist from policies and practices of hostility and to seek agreement by negotiation for the establishment of peaceful relations with Israel

The General Assembly

Takes note of the communication¹⁰ of 19 December 1952 from the representative of Israel to the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee, stating that the debate in that Committee on item 67 of the agenda of the General Assembly had dealt fully with most aspects of item 68 and that the Israel delegation did not insist on the consideration of the latter item.

*410th plenary meeting,
21 December 1952.*

- 720 (VIII). Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950, 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 and 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952,

Having examined the report^a of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the special report^b of the Director and the Advisory Commission of that Agency,

Noting that programme agreements envisaging the commitment of approximately \$120 million have been signed by UNRWA with the governments of several Near Eastern countries, pursuant to the plan endorsed

by the General Assembly in resolution 513 (VI), but that expectations as regards the execution of the projects programme have not been realized,

Noting also that the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of grave concern,

1. *Decides*, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), or to the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 393 (V), that the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East shall be extended until 30 June 1955, and that its programme shall be again subject to review at the ninth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Authorizes* the Agency to adopt a budget for relief amounting to \$24.8 million for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1954, subject to such adjustments as may be attributable to refugee employment on projects, or as may be necessary to maintain adequate standards, and to adopt a provisional budget for relief of \$18 million for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1955;

3. *Considers* that the projects fund previously authorized by the General Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) should be maintained at \$200 million until 30 June 1955, and urges UNRWA and the governments of the Near Eastern countries concerned to continue to seek acceptable projects to enable the fund to be utilized for the purposes for which it is intended;

4. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to seek the funds required to meet the current needs of the relief programmes and to invite governments to take into account the need for the additional pledges which will be required to meet the total programme now established at \$292.8 million.

*458th plenary meeting,
27 November 1953.*

^a See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 12.*

^b See document A/2470/Add. 1.

B

The General Assembly,

Having noted that the present membership of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, established pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, is composed of representatives of Egypt, France, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Noting further that it is in the general interest that other contributing countries join the Advisory Commission,

Authorizes the Advisory Commission to increase its membership by not more than two additional members.

*458th plenary meeting,
27 November 1953.*

Resolution 997 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Noting the disregard on many occasions by parties to the Israel-Arab armistice agreements of 1949 of the terms of such agreements, and that the armed forces of Israel have penetrated deeply into Egyptian territory in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949,⁴

Noting that armed forces of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are conducting military operations against Egyptian territory,

Noting that traffic through the Suez Canal is now interrupted to the serious prejudice of many nations,

Expressing its grave concern over these developments,

1. Urges as a matter of priority that all parties now involved in hostilities in the area agree to an immediate cease-fire and, as part thereof, halt the movement of military forces and arms into the area;

2. Urges the parties to the armistice agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the armistice lines, to desist from raids across the armistice lines into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the armistice agreements;

3. Recommends that all Member States refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities and in general refrain from any acts which would delay or prevent the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Urges that, upon the cease-fire being effective, steps be taken to reopen the Suez Canal and restore secure freedom of navigation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to observe and report promptly on the compliance with the present resolution to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, for such further action as they may deem appropriate in accordance with the Charter;

6. Decides to remain in emergency session pending compliance with the present resolution.

562nd plenary meeting,
2 November 1956.

Resolution 998 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the urgent necessity of facilitating compliance with its resolution 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956,

⁴ Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

Requests, as a matter of priority, the Secretary-General to submit to it within forty-eight hours a plan for the setting up, with the consent of the nations concerned, of an emergency international United Nations Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of the aforementioned resolution.

563rd plenary meeting,
4 November 1956.

Resolution 999 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Noting with regret that not all the parties concerned have yet agreed to comply with the provisions of its resolution 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956,

Noting the special priority given in that resolution to an immediate cease-fire and, as part thereof, to the halting of the movement of military forces and arms into the area,

Noting further that the resolution urged the parties to the armistice agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the armistice lines, to desist from raids across the armistice lines into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the armistice agreements,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 997 (ES-I), and once again calls upon the parties immediately to comply with the provisions of the said resolution;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General immediately to arrange with the parties concerned for the implementation of the cease-fire and the halting of the movement of military forces and arms into the area, and requests him to report compliance forthwith and, in any case, not later than twelve hours from the time of adoption of the present resolution;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Chief of Staff and the members of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, to obtain compliance of the withdrawal of all forces behind the armistice lines;

4. Decides to meet again immediately on receipt of the Secretary-General's report referred to in paragraph 2 of the present resolution.

563rd plenary meeting,
4 November 1956.

Resolution 1000 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Having requested the Secretary-General, in its resolution 998 (ES-I) of 4 November 1956, to submit to it a plan for an emergency international United Nations Force, for the purposes stated,

916 (X). Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950, 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 and 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954,

Noting the annual report¹ and the special report² of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the special report³ of the Advisory Commission of the Agency,

Having reviewed the budgets for relief and rehabilitation prepared by the Director of the Agency,

Noting that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme for reintegration of refugees endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) and that the situation of the refugees, therefore continues to be a matter of grave concern,

1. *Directs* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to pursue its programmes for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, bearing in mind the limitations imposed upon it by the extent of the contributions for the fiscal year;

2. *Requests* the Agency to continue its consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interest of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III);

3. *Requests* the Government of the area, without

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/2978).*

² *Ibid., Supplement No. 15 A (A/2978/Add.1).*

³ *Ibid., Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22, document A/3017.*

prejudice to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), to make a determined effort, in co-operation with the Director of the Agency, to seek and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees;

4. *Notes with gratification* that the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan and the Agency have made substantial progress toward resolving the difficulties which impede the granting of rations to all qualified refugee children in Jordan;

5. *Notes* the serious need of the other claimants for relief as described in the special report² prepared by the Director pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 818 (IX), namely, the frontier villagers in Jordan, the non-refugee population of the Gaza strip, a number of the refugees in Egypt, and certain of the Bedouin;

6. *Appeals* to private organizations to give them increased assistance to the extent that local Governments cannot do so;

7. *Urges* all Governments and individuals to support these private organizations with food, goods and services;

8. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, after the receipt of the budgets from the Director of the Agency, to seek such funds as may be required by the Agency;

9. *Appeals* to the Governments of Member and non-member States to make voluntary contributions to the extent necessary to carry through to fulfilment the Agency's programmes, and thanks the numerous religious, charitable and humanitarian organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees;

10. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out their mandate, and requests the Governments of the area to continue to facilitate the work of the Agency and to ensure the protection of its personnel and property;

11. *Requests* the Director of the Agency to continue to submit the reports referred to in paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV) as well as the annual budgets.

*550th plenary meeting,
3 December 1955.*

Resolution 997 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Noting the disregard on many occasions by parties to the Israel-Arab armistice agreements of 1949 of the terms of such agreements, and that the armed forces of Israel have penetrated deeply into Egyptian territory in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949,⁴

Noting that armed forces of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are conducting military operations against Egyptian territory,

Noting that traffic through the Suez Canal is now interrupted to the serious prejudice of many nations,

Expressing its grave concern over these developments,

1. *Urges* as a matter of priority that all parties now involved in hostilities in the area agree to an immediate cease-fire and, as part thereof, halt the movement of military forces and arms into the area;

2. *Urges* the parties to the armistice agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the armistice lines, to desist from raids across the armistice lines into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the armistice agreements;

3. *Recommends* that all Member States refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities and in general refrain from any acts which would delay or prevent the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Urges* that, upon the cease-fire being effective, steps be taken to reopen the Suez Canal and restore secure freedom of navigation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to observe and report promptly on the compliance with the present resolution to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, for such further action as they may deem appropriate in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Decides* to remain in emergency session pending compliance with the present resolution.

*562nd plenary meeting,
2 November 1956.*

Resolution 998 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the urgent necessity of facilitating compliance with its resolution 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956,

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.*

Requests, as a matter of priority, the Secretary-General to submit to it within forty-eight hours a plan for the setting up, with the consent of the nations concerned, of an emergency international United Nations Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of the aforementioned resolution.

*563rd plenary meeting,
4 November 1956.*

Resolution 999 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Noting with regret that not all the parties concerned have yet agreed to comply with the provisions of its resolution 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956,

Noting the special priority given in that resolution to an immediate cease-fire and, as part thereof, to the halting of the movement of military forces and arms into the area,

Noting further that the resolution urged the parties to the armistice agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the armistice lines, to desist from raids across the armistice lines into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the armistice agreements,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 997 (ES-I), and once again calls upon the parties immediately to comply with the provisions of the said resolution;

2. *Authorises* the Secretary-General immediately to arrange with the parties concerned for the implementation of the cease-fire and the halting of the movement of military forces and arms into the area, and requests him to report compliance forthwith and, in any case, not later than twelve hours from the time of adoption of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Chief of Staff and the members of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, to obtain compliance of the withdrawal of all forces behind the armistice lines;

4. *Decides* to meet again immediately on receipt of the Secretary-General's report referred to in paragraph 2 of the present resolution.

*563rd plenary meeting,
4 November 1956.*

Resolution 1000 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Having requested the Secretary-General, in its resolution 998 (ES-I) of 4 November 1956, to submit to it a plan for an emergency international United Nations Force, for the purposes stated,

Noting with satisfaction the first report of the Secretary-General on the plan,⁶ and having in mind particularly paragraph 4 of that report,

1. Establishes a United Nations Command for an emergency international Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of General Assembly resolution 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956;

2. Appoints, on an emergency basis, the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Major-General E. L. M. Burns, as Chief of the Command;

3. Authorizes the Chief of the Command immediately to recruit, from the observer corps of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, a limited number of officers who shall be nationals of countries other than those having permanent membership in the Security Council, and further authorizes him, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to undertake the recruitment directly, from various Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council, of the additional number of officers needed;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to take such administrative measures as may be necessary for the prompt execution of the actions envisaged in the present resolution.

565th plenary meeting,
5 November 1956.

Resolution 1001 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956 concerning the cease-fire, withdrawal of troops and other matters related to the military operations in Egyptian territory, as well as its resolution 998 (ES-I) of 4 November 1956 concerning the request to the Secretary-General to submit a plan for an emergency international United Nations Force,

Having established by its resolution 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November 1956 a United Nations Command for an emergency international Force, having appointed the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization as Chief of the Command with authorization to him to begin the recruitment of officers for the Command, and having invited the Secretary-General to take the administrative measures necessary for the prompt execution of that resolution,

Noting with appreciation the second and final report of the Secretary-General⁶ on the plan for an emergency international United Nations Force as requested in General Assembly resolution 998 (ES-I), and having examined that plan,

1. Expresses its approval of the guiding principles for the organization and functioning of the emergency international United Nations Force as expounded in paragraphs 6 to 9 of the Secretary-General's report;

2. Concurs in the definition of the functions of the Force as stated in paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to continue discussions with Governments of Member States concerning offers of participation in the Force, toward the objective of its balanced composition;

⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, First Emergency Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document A/3289.

⁷ Ibid., document A/3302.

4. Requests the Chief of the Command, in consultation with the Secretary-General as regards size and composition, to proceed forthwith with the full organization of the Force;

5. Approves provisionally the basic rule concerning the financing of the Force laid down in paragraph 15 of the Secretary-General's report;

6. Establishes an Advisory Committee composed of one representative from each of the following countries: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway and Pakistan, and requests this Committee, whose Chairman shall be the Secretary-General, to undertake the development of those aspects of the planning for the Force and its operation not already dealt with by the General Assembly and which do not fall within the area of the direct responsibility of the Chief of the Command;

7. Authorizes the Secretary-General to issue all regulations and instructions which may be essential to the effective functioning of the Force, following consultation with the Committee aforementioned, and to take all other necessary administrative and executive action;

8. Determines that, following the fulfilment of the immediate responsibilities defined for it in operative paragraphs 6 and 7 above, the Advisory Committee shall continue to assist the Secretary-General in the responsibilities falling to him under the present and other relevant resolutions;

9. Decides that the Advisory Committee, in the performance of its duties, shall be empowered to request, through the usual procedures, the convening of the General Assembly and to report to the Assembly whenever matters arise which, in its opinion, are of such urgency and importance as to require consideration by the General Assembly itself;

10. Requests all Member States to afford assistance as necessary to the United Nations Command in the performance of its functions, including arrangements for passage to and from the area involved.

567th plenary meeting,
7 November 1956.

Resolution 1002 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956, 998 (ES-I) and 999 (ES-I) of 4 November 1956 and 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November 1956, adopted by overwhelming majorities,

Noting in particular that the General Assembly, by its resolution 1000 (ES-I), established a United Nations Command for an emergency international Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of its resolution 997 (ES-I),

1. Reaffirms the above-mentioned resolutions;

2. Calls once again upon Israel immediately to withdraw all its forces behind the armistice lines established by the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949;⁷

3. Calls once again upon the United Kingdom and France immediately to withdraw all their forces from Egyptian territory, consistently with the above-mentioned resolutions;

⁷ Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

4. Urges the Secretary-General to communicate the present resolution to the parties concerned, and requests him promptly to report to the General Assembly on the compliance with this resolution.

567th plenary meeting,
7 November 1956.

Resolution 1003 (ES-I)

The General Assembly,

1. Decides to place on the provisional agenda of its eleventh regular session, as a matter of priority, the

Resolution 1120 (XI)

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General¹² on compliance with General Assembly resolutions 997 (ES-I) and 1002 (ES-I) of 2 and 7 November 1956,

Recalling that its resolution 1002 (ES-I) called upon Israel immediately to withdraw its forces behind the demarcation line established by the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949,¹³

Recalling further that the above-mentioned resolution also called upon France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland immediately to withdraw their forces from Egyptian territory, in conformity with previous resolutions,

1. Notes with regret that, according to the communications received by the Secretary-General,¹⁴ two-thirds of the French forces remain, all the United Kingdom forces remain although it has been announced that arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of one battalion, and no Israel forces have been withdrawn behind the armistice line although a considerable time has elapsed since the adoption of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

2. Reiterates its call to France, Israel and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to comply forthwith with resolutions 997 (ES-I) and 1002 (ES-I) of 2 and 7 November 1956;

3. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to communicate the present resolution to the parties concerned, and to report without delay to the General Assembly on the implementation thereof.

594th plenary meeting,
24 November 1956.

¹²Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 66, documents A/3384 and Add.1 and 2.

¹³Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

question on the agenda of its first emergency special session;

2. Refers to its eleventh regular session, for consideration, the records of the meetings and the documents of its first emergency special session;

3. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraph 1 above, the first emergency special session may continue to consider the question, if necessary, prior to the eleventh regular session of the Assembly.

572nd plenary meeting,
10 November 1956.

Resolution 1121 (XI)

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴ on basic points for the presence and functioning in Egypt of the United Nations Emergency Force,

Having received also the report of the Secretary-General¹⁵ on arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal,

1. Notes with approval the contents of the aide-mémoire on the basis for the presence and functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, as annexed to the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁶

2. Notes with approval the progress so far made by the Secretary-General in connexion with arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal, as set forth in his report;¹⁷

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed with the exploration of practical arrangements and the negotiation of agreements so that the clearing operations may be speedily and effectively undertaken.

594th plenary meeting,
24 November 1956.

Resolution 1122 (XI)

The General Assembly,

Having decided, in resolutions 1000 (ES-I) and 1001 (ES-I) of 5 and 7 November 1956, to establish an emergency international United Nations Force (hereafter to be known as the United Nations Emergency Force) under a Chief of Command (hereafter to be known as the Commander),

Having considered and provisionally approved the recommendations made by the Secretary-General concerning the financing of the Force in paragraph 15 of his report of 6 November 1956,¹⁸

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account to

¹⁴Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 66, document A/3375.

¹⁵Ibid., document A/3376.

¹⁶Ibid., First Emergency Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document A/3302.

which funds received by the United Nations, outside the regular budget, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Force shall be credited, and from which payments for this purpose shall be made;

2. *Decides* that the Special Account shall be established in an initial amount of \$10 million;

3. *Authorises* the Secretary-General, pending the receipt of funds for the Special Account, to advance from the Working Capital Fund such sums as the Special Account may require to meet any expenses chargeable to it;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish such rules and procedures for the Special Account and make such administrative arrangements as he may consider necessary to ensure effective financial administration and control of that Account;

5. *Requests* the Fifth Committee and, as appropriate, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to consider and, as soon as possible, to report on further arrangements that need to be adopted regarding the costs of maintaining the Force.

*596th plenary meeting,
26 November 1956.*

1089 (XI). Administrative and financial arrangements for the United Nations Emergency Force²¹

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956 and 1122 (XI) of 26 November 1956,

Emphasizing the fact that expenses incurred by the Secretary-General under the resolutions of the General Assembly are without prejudice to any subsequent determinations as to responsibilities for situations leading to the creation of the United Nations Emergency Force and to ultimate determination as to claims established as a result of expenses arising in connexion therewith,

Considering that the Secretary-General, in his report of 4 November 1956,²² particularly in paragraph 15, has stated that the question of how the Force should be financed requires further study,

Considering that the Secretary-General, in his reports dated 21 November²³ and 3 December 1956,²⁴ has recommended that the expenses relating to the Force should be apportioned in the same manner as the expenses of the Organization,

Considering further that several divergent views, not yet reconciled, have been held by various Member States on contributions or on the method suggested by the Secretary-General for obtaining such contributions,

Considering that the Secretary-General has already been authorized to enter into commitments for the expenses of the Force up to an amount of \$10 million,

Considering further that the matter of allocation of the expenses of the Force beyond \$10 million necessitates further study in all its aspects,

1. *Decides* that the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force, other than for such pay, equipment, supplies and services as may be furnished without charge by Governments of Member States, shall be borne by the United Nations and shall be apportioned among the Member States, to the extent of \$10 million, in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for contributions to the annual budget of the Organization for the financial year 1957;²⁵

2. *Decides further* that this decision shall be without prejudice to the subsequent apportionment of any expenses in excess of \$10 million which may be incurred in connexion with the Force;

3. *Decides* to establish a Committee composed of Canada, Ceylon, Chile, El Salvador, India, Liberia, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to examine the question of the apportionment of the expenses of the Force in excess of \$10 million. This Committee shall take into consideration, among other things, the discussions on this matter at the General Assembly, and shall study the question in all its aspects, including the possibility of voluntary contributions, the fixing of maximum

amounts for the expenses of the Emergency Force that, with prior approval by the General Assembly, could be established on each occasion, and the principle or the formulation of scales of contributions different from the scale of contributions by Member States to the ordinary budget for 1957. The Committee will present its report as soon as possible.

632nd plenary meeting,
21 December 1956.

²¹ For other resolutions relating to agenda item 66, see pages 46, 61 and 62.

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, First Emergency Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document A/3302.*

²³ *Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 66, document A/3383.*

²⁴ *Ibid., Eleventh Session, Fifth Committee, 541st meeting, paras. 78 to 81.*

²⁵ See resolution 1087 (XI).

line despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation line without further delay.

652nd plenary meeting,
2 February 1957.

Resolution 1125 (XI)

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 24 January 1957,¹⁸

Recognizing that withdrawal by Israel must be followed by action which would assure progress towards the creation of peaceful conditions,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the Secretary-General's report and the measures therein to be carried out upon Israel's complete withdrawal;

2. *Calls upon* the Governments of Egypt and Israel scrupulously to observe the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949;¹⁹

3. *Considers* that, after full withdrawal of Israel from the Sharm el Sheikh and Gaza areas, the scrupulous maintenance of the Armistice Agreement requires the placing of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israeli armistice demarcation line and the implementation of other measures as proposed in the Secretary-General's report, with due regard to the considerations set out therein with a view to assist in achieving situations conducive to the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the area;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to take steps to carry out these measures and to report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly.

652nd plenary meeting,
2 February 1957.

Resolution 1126 (XI)

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 1000 (ES-I) and 1001 (ES-I) of 5 and 7 November 1956 concerning the United Nations Emergency Force,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General²⁰ of 8 February 1957 on arrangements concerning the status of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt,

Notes with approval this report.

659th plenary meeting,
22 February 1957.

Resolution 1123 (XI)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956, 998 (ES-I) and 999 (ES-I) of 4 November 1956, 1002 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956 and 1120 (XI) of 24 November 1956,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 15 January 1957,²¹

1. *Notes with regret and concern* the failure of Israel to comply with the terms of the above-mentioned resolutions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for securing the complete withdrawal of Israel in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to report on such completion to the General Assembly, within five days.

642nd plenary meeting,
19 January 1957.

Resolution 1124 (XI)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 997 (ES-I) of 2 November 1956, 998 (ES-I) and 999 (ES-I) of 4 November 1956, 1002 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956, 1120 (XI) of 24 November 1956 and 1123 (XI) of 19 January 1957,

1. *Deplores* the non-compliance of Israel to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Eleventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 66, documents A/3500 and Add.1.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/3512.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.*

²¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 66, document A/3526.

1090 (XI). Administrative and financial arrangements for the United Nations Emergency Force²⁰

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1122 (XI) of 26 November 1956 authorizing the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account in an initial amount of \$10 million and its resolution 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956 apportioning this initial \$10 million among the Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for contributions to the annual budget of the Organization for 1957;²¹

Noting that the expenses of the Force already approved for 1957 represent a sizable increase in assessments placed on Member States, causing a grave unanticipated financial burden for many Governments,

Acknowledging that certain Governments have borne without charge certain of the expenses of the Force, such as pay, equipment, supplies and services,

Noting nevertheless that the Secretary-General estimates that the expenses of the Force for 1957 will exceed the \$10 million previously assessed,

Noting the request of the Secretary-General for authority to enter into commitments for the Force up to a total of \$16.5 million,

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to incur expenses for the United Nations Emergency Force up to a total of \$16.5 million in respect of the period of 31 December 1957;

2. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions to meet the sum of \$6.5 million so as to ease the financial burden for 1957 on the membership as a whole;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, pending receipt of contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force Special Account:

(a) To advance from the Working Capital Fund such sums as the Special Account may require to meet any expenses chargeable to it;

(b) Where necessary, to arrange for loans to the Special Account from appropriate sources, including other funds under the control of the Secretary-General, provided that the repayment of any such advances of loans to the Special Account shall constitute a first charge against contributions as they are received, and further provided that such loans shall not affect current operational programmes;

4. *Decides* that the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, shall consider the basis for financing any costs of the Force in excess of \$10 million not covered by voluntary contributions.

*662nd plenary meeting,
27 February 1957.*

1018 (XI). Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950, 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954 and 916 (X) of 3 December 1955,

Noting the annual report^a and the special report^b of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the report of the Advisory Commission of the Agency,^c

Having reviewed the budget for relief and rehabilitation prepared by the Director of the Agency,

Noting with concern that contributions to that budget are not yet sufficient,

Noting that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

Noting that the host Governments have expressed the wish that the Agency continue to carry out its

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 14, (A/3212).*

^b *Ibid., Supplement No. 14 A (A/3212/Add.1).*

^c *Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/3498.*

mandate in their respective countries or territories and have expressed their wish to co-operate fully with the Agency and to extend to it every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the terms of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the contents of paragraph 17 of resolution 302 (IV) and the terms of the agreements with the host Governments,

1. *Directs* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to pursue its programme for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, bearing in mind the limitation imposed upon it by the extent of the contributions for the fiscal year;

2. *Requests* the host Governments to co-operate fully with the Agency and with its personnel and to extend to the Agency every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions;

3. *Requests* the Governments of the area, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, in co-operation with the Director of the Agency, to plan and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees;

4. *Requests* the Agency to continue its consultations with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interest of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III);

5. *Decides* to retain the rehabilitation fund and authorizes the Director of the Agency, at his discretion, to disburse such monies as may be available to the individual host Governments for general economic development projects, subject to agreement by any such Government that, within a fixed period of time, it will assume financial responsibility for an agreed number of refugees, such number to be commensurate with

the cost of the project, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III);

6. *Reiterates its appeal* to private organizations and Governments to assist in meeting the serious needs of other claimants for relief as referred to in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 916 (X) of 3 December 1955;

7. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, after receipt of the requests for contributions from the Director of the Agency, to seek from the Members of the United Nations the financial assistance needed;

8. *Urges* all Governments to contribute or to increase their contributions to the extent necessary to carry through to fulfilment the Agency's relief and rehabilitation programmes;

9. *Notes with approval* the action of the Agency in continuing to carry out its programme for the refugees in the Gaza Strip;

10. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out its mandate, and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees;

11. *Notes* that the Agency is changing its financial period from a fiscal to a calendar year basis and that, consequently, the current budgets cover an eighteen-month period from 1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957, and that special arrangements for the audit of funds in this period are being made with the United Nations Board of Auditors;

12. *Requests* the Director of the Agency to continue to submit the reports referred to in paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, as modified by paragraph 11 above.

663rd plenary meeting,
28 February 1957.

1151. (XII). United Nations Emergency Force

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November 1956, 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November 1956, 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957 and 1090 (XI) of 27 February 1957 concerning the establishment, organization, functioning and financing of the United Nations Emergency Force,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the Force, dated 9 October 1957,⁹ and the effective assistance rendered by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force,

Mindful of the contribution of the Force to the maintenance of quiet in the area,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the assistance rendered to the United Nations Emergency Force by Members of the United Nations which have contributed troops and other support and facilities, and expresses the hope that such assistance will be continued as necessary;

2. *Approves* the principles and proposals for the allocation of costs between the organization and Members contributing troops as set forth in paragraphs 86, 88 and 91 of the report of the Secretary-General, and authorizes the Secretary-General in connexion therewith to enter into such agreements as may be necessary for the reimbursement of appropriate extra and extraordinary costs to Members contributing troops;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expend an additional amount for the Force, for the period ending 31 December 1957, up to a maximum of \$13.5 million and, as necessary, an amount for the continuing operation of the Force beyond that date up to a maximum of \$25 million, subject to any decisions taken on the basis of the review provided for in paragraph 5 below;

4. *Decides* that the expenses authorized in paragraph 3 above shall be borne by the Members of the United Nations in accordance with the scales of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for the financial

years 1957 and 1958 respectively, such other resources as may have become available for the purpose in question being applied to reduce the expenses before the apportionment for the period ending 31 December 1957;

5. *Requests* the Fifth Committee to examine, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and in the light of the present resolution, the cost estimates for maintaining the United Nations Emergency Force contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and to make such recommendations as it considers appropriate concerning the expenditure authorized under paragraph 3 above.

*721st plenary meeting,
22 November 1957.*

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 65, document A/3694.*

1191 (XII). Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950, 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955 and 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957,

Noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East^a and the report of the Advisory Commission of the Agency,^b

Having reviewed the budget for relief and rehabilitation prepared by the Director of the Agency, and having noted the comment of the Advisory Commission to the effect that the budget is minimal,

Noting with grave concern that contributions to the budget are not yet sufficient, that the financial situation of the Agency is serious, and that cuts have already had to be made in the rehabilitation programme,

Noting that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

Noting that the host Governments have expressed the wish that the Agency continue to carry out its mandate in their respective countries or territories and have expressed their wish to co-operate fully with the Agency and to extend to it every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the terms of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United

^a *Ibid.*, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686 and Corr.1).

^b *Ibid.*, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26, document A/3735.

Nations, the contents of paragraph 17 of resolution 302 (IV) and the terms of the agreements with the host Governments,

1. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and urges them to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions in order that the Agency may carry out its budgeted relief and rehabilitation programmes and that cuts in services may be avoided;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical financial position of the Agency, to make, as a matter of urgent concern, special efforts to secure the additional financial assistance needed to meet the Agency's budget and to provide adequate working capital;

3. *Directs* the Agency to pursue its programme for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, bearing in mind the response to paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. *Requests* the host Governments to co-operate fully with the Agency and with its personnel and to extend to the Agency every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions;

5. *Requests* the Governments of the area, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, in co-operation with the Director of the Agency, to plan and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees;

6. *Requests* the Agency to continue its consultations with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III);

7. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees;

8. *Requests* the Director of the Agency to continue to submit the reports referred to in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957

728th plenary meeting,
12 December 1957

1204 (XII). Cost estimates for maintaining the United Nations Emergency Force

The General Assembly

Takes note with approval of the observations and recommendations contained in the twenty-sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the twelfth session of the General Assembly.^a

729th plenary meeting,
13 December 1957.

^a *Ibid.*, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/3600).

^b *Ibid.*, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 65, document A/3761.

1212 (XII). Clearance of the Suez Canal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1121 (XI) of 24 November 1956 regarding arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal,

Recalling further that the Secretary-General, pursuant to that resolution, requested and received from various Governments as advances funds necessary to proceed with the clearing operation,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 November 1957,¹¹

Mindful that the clearing of the Canal is of direct and immediate benefit to all shipping and trade using the Canal,

¹¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 64, document A/3719.

Expressing its appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which the clearance operation was organized and completed,

Expressing its satisfaction that the Canal is again serving world trade and international shipping,

1. *Notes* the expenses and obligations that have been incurred by the United Nations in the clearing of the Suez Canal;
2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General that, subject to reduction by such resources as might become otherwise available, reimbursement of the advances made by contributor countries to meet the costs of the operations be effected by the application of a surcharge on Canal traffic and that, under this arrangement, a surcharge of 3 per cent on Canal traffic would be paid by all shipping and trade using the Canal into a special United Nations account, the procedure to govern such payments to be negotiated with the Government of Egypt and with the other parties to the payments;
3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to put this arrangement into effect;
4. *Urges* the Governments of Member States to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General under the present resolution in order that advances made to the United Nations for the purpose of clearing the Canal may be repaid.

*730th plenary meeting,
14 December 1957.*

1263 (XIII). Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force,¹

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session. Annexes, agenda item 65, document A/3899.*

Noting with satisfaction the effective way in which the Force continues to carry out its function,

Requests the Fifth Committee to recommend such action as may be necessary to finance the continuing operation of the United Nations Emergency Force.²

*780th plenary meeting,
14 November 1958.*

Noting with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

Having reviewed the budget prepared by the Director and having noted the endorsement thereof by the Advisory Commission of the Agency,

Noting with grave concern that contributions to the budget are not yet sufficient and that the financial situation of the Agency remains serious,

Recalling that the Agency is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations,

1. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and urges them to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions in order that the Agency may carry out relief and rehabilitation programmes for the welfare of the refugees;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the serious financial position of the Agency, to continue, as a matter of urgent concern, his special efforts to secure the additional financial assistance needed to meet the Agency's budget and to provide adequate working capital;

3. *Directs* the Agency to pursue its programme for refugees bearing in mind the response to paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. *Requests* the Director of the Agency, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), to plan and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees and, in particular, programmes relating to education and vocational training;

5. *Requests* the host Governments to co-operate fully with the Agency and with its personnel and to extend to the Agency every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions;

6. *Requests* the Agency to continue its consultations with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III);

7. *Expresses its thanks* to Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Director of the Agency, for the devoted attention he has given to the affairs of the Agency and to the welfare of the refugees for the four years of his incumbency, to the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out its mandate, and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees;

8. *Requests* the Director of the Agency to continue to submit the reports referred to in paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV), as modified by paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 1018 (XI).

788th plenary meeting,
12 December 1958.

1315 (XIII). Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950, 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957 and 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957,

Noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,^a and in particular the observations relating to the expiration of the Agency's mandate on 30 June 1960, and noting the report of the Advisory Commission of the Agency,^b

^a Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 62, document A/3850.

^b Ibid., document A/3854.

^c Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3931).

^d Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26, document A/3948.

1337 (XIII). Cost estimates for the maintenance of the United Nations Emergency Force

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957 and 1204 (XII) of 13 December 1957 concerning the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force beyond 31 December 1957,

Recalling also its resolution 1263 (XIII) of 14 November 1958 requesting the Fifth Committee to recommend such action as may be necessary to finance the continuing operation of the Force,

Having examined the budget estimates for the Force submitted by the Secretary-General for the year 1958³¹ and for the year 1959,³²

Having considered the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the estimates for the Force for 1958 in its second report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly,³³ and on the estimates for 1959 in its twenty-fifth report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly,³⁴

³¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 50, document A/4032.

³² *Ibid.*, document A/3861.

³³ *Ibid.*, document A/4016.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 5A (A/3823).

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 65, document A/3984.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/3839.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/4002.

1. *Confirms* its authorization to the Secretary-General to expend up to a maximum of \$25 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force during 1958;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expend up to a maximum of \$19 million for the continuing operation of the Force during 1959;

3. *Approves* the observations and recommendations contained in the second and twenty-fifth reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* that the expenses authorized in paragraph 2 above, less any amounts pledged or contributed by

Governments of Member States as special assistance prior to 31 December 1958, shall be borne by the Members of the United Nations in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for the financial year 1959;³⁵

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the Governments of Member States with respect to their views concerning the manner of financing the Force in the future, and to submit a report together with the replies to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

*790th plenary meeting,
13 December 1958.*

³⁸ See resolution 1308 (XIII).

1441 (XIV). United Nations Emergency Force²²

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957 and 1337 (XIII) of 13 December 1958,

Having considered the observations made by Member States concerning the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force,

Having examined the budget estimates for the Force submitted by the Secretary-General for the year 1960²³ and the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon in its eleventh²⁴ and twenty-eighth²⁵ reports to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session,

Having noted with satisfaction that special financial assistance in the amount of about \$3,475,000 has been pledged voluntarily towards the expenditures for the Force in 1960,

Considering that it is desirable to apply voluntary contributions of special financial assistance in such a manner as to reduce the financial burden on those Governments which have the least capacity, as indicated by the regular scale of assessments, to contribute towards the expenditures for maintaining the Force,

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expend up to a maximum of \$20 million for the continuing operation of the United Nations Emergency Force during 1960;

2. *Decides* to assess the amount of \$20 million against all Members of the United Nations on the basis of the regular scale of assessments, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 below;

3. *Decides* that voluntary contributions pledged prior to 31 December 1959 towards expenditures for the Force in 1960 shall be applied as a credit to reduce by 50 per cent the contributions of as many Governments of Member States as possible, commencing with those Governments assessed at the minimum percentage of 0.04 per cent and then including, in order, those Governments assessed at the next highest percentages until the total amount of voluntary contributions has been fully applied;

4. *Decides* that, if Governments of Member States do not avail themselves of credits provided for in paragraph 3 above, then the amounts involved shall be credited to section 9 of the 1960 budget for the Force.

*846th plenary meeting,
5 December 1959.*

²² See also resolution 1442 (XIV) and "Allocation of agenda items", footnote 6.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28, documents A/4160 and A/C.5/800.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/4171.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/4284.

1442 (XIV). United Nations Emergency Force²⁶

The General Assembly,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General²⁷ the intention of Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns to relinquish his post as Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the excellent leadership which General Burns has given to the United Nations Emergency Force;

2. *Approves* the appointment, on the existing terms, of Major-General P. S. Gyani as Commander of the Force, effective on the date when General Burns relinquishes command.

*846th plenary meeting,
5 December 1959.*

1456 (XIV). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950, 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957 and 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958,

Noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,¹ in particular the expiration of the Agency's mandate on 30 June 1960,

Noting the recommendation of the Secretary-General and the Director of the Agency for the continuation of the Agency,

Noting with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), has not been effected, and that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

Having reviewed the Agency's budget and noting with concern that contributions from Member States are not sufficient,

Recalling that the Agency, as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, enjoys the benefits of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a period of three years with a review at the end of two years;

2. *Requests* the Governments concerned to co-operate with the Agency in efforts to rectify the situation described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Director's report;

3. *Requests* the Director of the Agency to arrange with the host Governments the best means of giving effect to the proposals contained in paragraph 47 of his report;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to make further efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III);

5. *Directs attention* to the precarious financial position of the Agency and urges Governments to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions so that the Agency can carry out its programmes;

6. *Directs* the Agency to continue its programme of relief for the refugees and, in so far as is financially possible, expand its programme of self-support and vocational training;

7. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency, and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees.

851st plenary meeting,
9 December 1959.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213).

1575 (XV). Cost estimates for the maintenance of the United Nations Emergency Force²⁴

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957, 1337 (XIII) of 13 December 1958 and 1441 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

Having considered the observations made by Member States on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force,

Having examined the budget estimates for the Force submitted by the Secretary-General for the year 1961²⁵ and the observations and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁶

Having noted with satisfaction that special financial assistance has been pledged voluntarily towards the expenditures for the Force in 1961,

Considering that it is desirable to apply voluntary contributions of special financial assistance in such a manner as to reduce the financial burden on those Governments which have the least capacity to contribute towards the expenditures for maintaining the Force,

1. *Authorises* the Secretary-General to expend up to a maximum of \$19 million for the continuing operation of the United Nations Emergency Force during 1961;

2. *Decides* to assess the amount of \$19 million against all States Members of the United Nations on the basis of the regular scale of assessments, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 below;

3. *Decides further* that the voluntary contributions pledged prior to 31 December 1960, including those already announced and referred to in the fourth preambular paragraph above, shall be applied, at the request of the Member State concerned made prior to 31 March 1961, to reduce by up to 50 per cent:

(a) The assessment that the Member States which were admitted during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly are required to pay for the financial year 1961 in accordance with Assembly resolution 1552 (XV) of 18 December 1960;

(b) The assessment of all other Member States receiving assistance during 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, commencing with those States assessed at the minimum of 0.04 per cent and then including, in order, those States assessed at the next highest percentages until the total amount of the voluntary contributions has been fully applied;

4. *Decides* that, if Member States do not avail themselves of credits provided for in paragraph 3 above, the amounts involved shall be credited to section 9 of the 1961 budget for the Force;

5. *Approves* the recommendations set forth in paragraphs 67 to 70 of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Emergency Force²⁷ concerning reimbursement of Governments in respect of supplies, material and equipment furnished to their contingents.

*960th plenary meeting.
20 December 1960.*

²⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27, document A/4396.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/4409.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/4486.

1604 (XV). Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950, 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 and 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959,

Noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period 1 July 1959-30 June 1960,^a

^a *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478).

Noting with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

1. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has not yet been able to report progress on carrying out the task entrusted to it in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1456 (XIV), and again requests the Commission to make efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and report thereon not later than 15 October 1961;

2. *Directs attention* to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and urges Governments to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions so that the Agency can carry out its programmes;

3. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency, and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees.

993rd plenary meeting,
21 April 1961.

4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1011 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1450 (XIV) of 9 December 1959 and 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961,

Noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period 1 July 1960-30 June 1961,^a

Noting with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

1. *Takes note* of the efforts of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, pursuant to the request contained in General Assembly resolution 1456 (XIV) and 1604 (XV), to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III), and:

(a) Requests the Commission to intensify its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and urges the Arab host Government and Israel to co-operate with the Commission in this regard;

(b) Further requests the Commission to intensify its work on the identification and evaluation of Arab refugee immovable properties in Palestine as at 1 May 1948, and to make every effort to complete the work by 1 September 1962;

(c) Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission such additional staff and administrative facilities as may be required;

2. *Directs attention* to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and urges non-contributing Governments to contribute, and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions, so that the Agency can carry out its essential programmes;

3. *Expresses its thanks* to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful effort to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees.

1086th plenary meeting,
20 December 1961.

1725 (XVI). Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of

^aOfficial Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4861).

**1733 (XVI). United Nations Emergency Force:
cost estimates for the maintenance of the
Force**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957, 1337 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1441 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and 1575 (XV) of 20 December 1960,

Having examined the budget estimates for the United Nations Emergency Force submitted by the Secretary-General for the year 1962³⁹ and the observations and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁰

1. *Decides* to continue the special account for the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expend, during 1962, at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,625,000 for the continuing cost of the United Nations Emergency Force;

3. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$9.75 million for the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 January to 30 June 1962;

4. *Decides* to apportion the amount of \$9.75 million among all States Members of the United Nations in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1962,⁴¹ subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 below;

5. *Appeals* to all Member States which are in a position to assist to make voluntary contributions to help defray the costs of the United Nations Emergency Force;

³⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26, document A/4784.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/4812.

6. *Decides* to reduce:

(a) By 80 per cent the assessment of Member States whose contributions to the regular budget range from 0.04 per cent to 0.25 per cent inclusive;

(b) By 80 per cent the assessment of Member States receiving assistance during 1961 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget range from 0.26 per cent to 1.25 per cent inclusive;

(c) By 50 per cent the assessment of Member States receiving assistance during 1961 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget are 1.26 per cent and above;

7. *Decides* to apply the voluntary contributions of Member States to offset the deficit resulting from the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 6 above.

*1086th plenary meeting,
20 December 1961.*

1856 (XVII). Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961 and 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962,⁸

Noting with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

1. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

2. Expresses its thanks to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine for its efforts to find a way to achieve progress on the Palestine Arab refugee problem pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to continue its endeavours with the Member States directly concerned;

⁸ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214).

* * *

1864 (XVII). United Nations Emergency Force

The General Assembly,

Having examined the cost estimates for the maintenance of the United Nations Emergency Force for the year 1963 submitted by the Secretary-General²⁷ and the observations and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁸

Having in mind the terms of its resolution 1854 B (XVII) of 19 December 1962 establishing a Working Group of twenty-one members to study special methods for financing the peace-keeping operations of the United

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine may require in carrying on its work;

4. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East until 30 June 1965;

5. Directs attention to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and urges non-contributing Governments to contribute, and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions, so that the Agency can carry out its essential programmes.

1200th plenary meeting,
20 December 1962.

Nations involving heavy expenditures such as those for the Congo and the Middle East, and to report thereon by 31 March 1963,

1. Decides to continue the special account for the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to expend up to 30 June 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,580,000 for the continuing cost of the United Nations Emergency Force.

1201st plenary meeting,
20 December 1962.

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 62, document A/C.5/951.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/5331.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda items 32 and 63, document A/5187.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/5274.

**1875 (S-IV). United Nations Emergency Forces
cost estimates and financing for the period
1 July to 31 December 1963**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1090 (XI) of 27 February 1957, 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957, 1337 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1441 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1575 (XV) of 20 December 1960 and 1733 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1963,⁶ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,⁷

1. *Decides* to continue the Special Account for the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expend up to 31 December 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,580,000 for the continuing cost of the United Nations Emergency Force;

3. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$9.5 million for the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 July to 31 December 1963;

4. *Decides* to apportion:

(a) The amount of \$2.5 million among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963;

(b) The \$7 million balance of the amount appropriated in paragraph 3 above among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963, except that each economically less developed country shall be assessed an amount calculated at 45 per cent of its rate under the regular scale of assessments for 1963;

provided that this apportionment shall constitute an *ad hoc* arrangement for the present phase of this peace-keeping operation, and shall not constitute a precedent for the future;

5. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed countries" shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

6. *Recommends* that the Member States named in paragraph 5 above make voluntary contributions in addition to their assessments under the present resolution in order to finance authorized expenditures in excess of the total amount assessed under this resolution, such voluntary contributions to be credited to a special account by the Secretary-General and transferred to the United Nations Emergency Force Special Account as and when an economically less developed

country has once paid to the credit of the latter account its assessment under paragraph 4 (b) above or an equal amount, the transfer to be of an amount which bears the same proportion to the total of such voluntary contributions as the amount of such payment bears to the total of the assessments on economically less developed countries under paragraph 4 (b); any amount left in such special account on 31 December 1965 shall revert to the Member States that made such voluntary contributions in proportion to their respective voluntary contributions;

7. *Appeals* to all other Member States which are in a position to assist to make similar voluntary contributions or alternatively to forgo having their assessments calculated at the rate mentioned in the exception contained in paragraph 4 (b) above;

8. *Decides* that the voluntary contributions referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force during the period 1 July to 31 December 1963, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General.

*1205th plenary meeting,
27 June 1963.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 32 and 63, document A/5187.

⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/5274.

1912 (XVIII). Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963,⁴

Noting with deep regret that the repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

1. Expresses its sincere appreciation to Dr. John H. Davis, on the occasion of his resignation as Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for his efficient administration of the Agency during the past five years and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees;

2. Expresses its thanks to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refu-

gees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine may require in carrying out its work;

4. Calls upon the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III);

5. Again directs attention to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and urges non-contributing Governments to contribute, and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions, so that the Agency can carry out its essential programmes.

*1269th plenary meeting,
3 December 1963.*

⁴*Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513).*

Expressing the hope that this *ad hoc* assessment will be the last one to be presented to the General Assembly and that the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations will be able to recommend to the Assembly, at the nineteenth session, a special method for the equitable sharing of the costs of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Taking into account that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

1. *Decides* to continue the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force;

2. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$17,750,000 for the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force for 1964;

3. *Decides* to apportion:

(a) The amount of \$2 million among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964,

(b) The \$15,750,000 balance of the amount appropriated in paragraph 2 above among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964, except that each economically less developed country shall be assessed an amount calculated at 42.5 per cent of its rate under the regular scale of assessments for 1964,

provided that this apportionment shall constitute an *ad hoc* arrangement for the present phase of this peace-keeping operation and shall not constitute a precedent for the future;

4. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed countries" shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

5. *Recommends* that the Member States named in paragraph 4 above make voluntary contributions in addition to their assessments under the present resolution in order to finance authorized expenditures in excess of the total amount assessed under this resolution, such voluntary contributions to be credited to a special account by the Secretary-General and transferred to the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force as and when an economically less developed country has once paid to the credit of the latter account its assessment under paragraph 3 (b) above or an equal amount, the transfer to be of an amount which bears the same proportion to the total of such voluntary contributions as the amount of such payment bears to the total of the assessments on economically less developed countries under paragraph 3 (b); any amount left in such special account on 31 December 1966 shall revert to the Member States that made such voluntary contributions in proportion to their respective voluntary contributions;

6. *Appeals* to all other Member States which are in a position to assist to make similar voluntary contribu-

1983 (XVIII). United Nations Emergency Force

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1089 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1090 (XI) of 27 February 1957, 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957, 1337 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1441 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1575 (XV) of 20 December 1960, 1733 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, and 1874 (S-IV) and 1875 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 January to 31 December 1964³⁴ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,³⁵

³² *Ibid.*, agenda item 68, document A/5607.

³³ *Ibid.*, document A/5625.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 19, documents A/5495 and A/C.5/1001.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/5642.

tions or, alternatively, to forgo having their assessments calculated at the rate mentioned in the exception contained in paragraph 3 (b) above;

7. *Decides* that the voluntary contributions referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations

Emergency Force during the period 1 January to 31 December 1964, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General.

*1285th plenary meeting,
17 December 1963.*

2002 (XIX). Extension of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, by which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East until 30 June 1965,

Having noted the statement of the Secretary-General at the 1327th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 8 February 1965,

Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further year up to 30 June 1966, without prejudice to existing resolutions or to the positions of the interested parties.

*1328th plenary meeting,
10 February 1965.*

2052 (XX). Reports of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963 and 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965,

Noting the annual reports of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the periods from 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964¹ and from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965,²

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near

East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Directs attention* to the critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

4. *Notes with regret* that contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East have not thus far been sufficient to enable the Agency to cover its essential budget requirements;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. *Directs* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to take such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls—a problem which has been and continues to be of major concern to the General Assembly—as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to intensify its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon as appropriate and not later than 1 October 1966;

8. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1969, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

*1395th plenary meeting,
15 December 1965.*

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/SR13).

² Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6013).

2115 (XX). United Nations Emergency Force²²

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 January to 31 December 1965²³ and 1 January to 31 December 1966²⁴ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,²⁵

Expressing the hope that the *ad hoc* arrangements provided in the present resolution will not need to be repeated in future years and that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations will be able to recommend to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session an acceptable method for the equitable sharing of the cost of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditure, taking into account the principles affirmed as guidelines by the General Assembly in resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

Taking into account that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

I

Decides to appropriate for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force an amount of \$18,911,000 for 1965 and an amount of \$15 million for 1966;

II

1. *Decides* as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle which may be taken by Member States on the eventual recommendations of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on this question:

(a) To credit against the appropriation for the United Nations Emergency Force for 1965, provided for in section I above, \$3,911,000 from those funds already contributed as voluntary contributions to restore the solvency of the United Nations;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$800,000 for 1965 among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1965;²⁶

(c) To apportion an amount of \$14.2 million for 1965 among the economically developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1965 plus—in order to meet reserve requirements—an additional amount from each contributor in this group equal to 25 per cent of its apportionment, such additional contributions to be reimbursable on a *pro rata* basis when the General Assembly shall determine that all or part of these additional contributions are no longer needed;

²² See also note on this item on page 5.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 21, document A/6059.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*, documents A/6060 and A/C.5/1049.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/6171.

²⁶ See resolution 2118 (XX), p. 77.

2. *Calls upon* States members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency which are not Members of the United Nations to make contributions appropriate to their circumstances;

3. *Decides* that the contributions called for in paragraph 1 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force during the period 1 January to 31 December 1965, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General;

4. *Decides* that such amounts as a Member State has advanced for the United Nations Emergency Force pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2004 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 shall be credited by the Secretary-General to the amounts apportioned against such Member State in paragraph 1 above;

5. *Further decides* that such Member States as have made voluntary contributions to restore the solvency of the United Nations may request the Secretary-General to apply these contributions to the amounts apportioned against them in paragraph 1 above;

6. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Member States" shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

III

1. *Decides* as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle which may be taken by Member States on the eventual recommendations of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on this question:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$800,000 for 1966 among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1966;²⁷

(b) To apportion an amount of \$14.2 million for 1966 among the economically developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1966 plus—in order to meet reserve requirements—an additional amount from each contributor in this group equal to 25 per cent of its apportionment, such additional contributions to be reimbursable on a *pro rata* basis when the General Assembly shall determine that all or part of these additional contributions are no longer needed;

2. *Calls upon* States members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency which are not Members of the United Nations to make contributions appropriate to their circumstances;

3. *Decides* that the contributions called for in paragraph 1 of this section may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force during the period 1 January to 31 December 1966, for

which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General;

4. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Member States" shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

*1407th plenary meeting,
21 December 1965.*

2154 (XXI). Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965 and 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966,¹

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for

¹Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313).

their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

4. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General in collecting additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and, therefore, urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions;

6. *Directs* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

7. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable, because of the unchanged situation in the area, to find a means to achieve progress on the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and calls upon the Governments concerned to co-operate so that the Commission may continue its efforts towards that end;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to intensify its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon as appropriate, and not later than 1 October 1967.

1469th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.

2194 (XXI). United Nations Emergency Force

A

The General Assembly

1 *Approves* the revised cost estimates submitted by the Secretary-General for the financial year 1966 in the amount of \$16,146,000;

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/6322.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/6308)*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/C.5/1078.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, documents A/6380 and A/6537.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/6308)*, p. 40.

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to meet the cost of actual requirements over the appropriation of \$15 million, and within the amount of \$16,146,000, by the use of the surplus account of the United Nations Emergency Force.

*1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1967¹⁹ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,²⁰

Expressing the hope that the *ad hoc* arrangements provided in the present resolution will not need to be repeated in future years and that the General Assembly will be able to reach agreement on an acceptable method for the equitable sharing of the cost of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditure, taking into account the principles affirmed as guidelines by the Assembly in its resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

1. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$14 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force for 1967;

2. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle which may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$740,000 for 1967 among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1967;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$13,260,000 for 1967 among the economically developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1967, plus—in order to meet reserve requirements—an additional amount from each contributor in this group equal to 25 per cent of its apportionment, such additional contributions to be reimbursable on a *pro rata* basis when the General Assembly shall determine that all or part of these additional contributions are no longer needed;

3. *Calls upon* States members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency which are not Members of the United Nations to make contributions appropriate to their circumstances;

4. *Decides* that the contributions called for in paragraph 2 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force during the period from 1 January to 31 December 1967, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General;

5. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Member States" shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

*1495th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, document A/6498.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/6542.

2252 (ES.V). Humanitarian assistance

The General Assembly,

Considering the urgent need to alleviate the suffering inflicted on civilians and on prisoners of war as a result of the recent hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Welcomes with great satisfaction* Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, whereby the Council:

(a) Considered the urgent need to spare the civil populations and the prisoners of war in the area of conflict in the Middle East additional sufferings;

(b) Considered that essential and inalienable human rights should be respected even during the vicissitudes of war;

(c) Considered that all the obligations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949⁵ should be complied with by the parties involved in the conflict;

(d) Called upon the Government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations had taken place and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities;

(e) Recommended to the Governments concerned the scrupulous respect of the humanitarian principles governing the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilian persons in time of war, contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;⁶

(f) Requested the Secretary-General to follow the effective implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council;

2. *Notes with gratitude and satisfaction* and endorses the appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 26 June 1967;⁷

3. *Notes with gratification* the work undertaken by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary organizations to provide humanitarian assistance to civilians;

4. *Notes further with gratification* the assistance which the United Nations Children's Fund is providing to women and children in the area;

5. *Commends* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for his efforts to continue the activities of the Agency in the present situation with respect to all persons coming within his mandate;

6. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of the above-mentioned Security Council resolution, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and are in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the recent hostilities;

7. *Welcomes* the close co-operation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and of the other organizations concerned, for the purpose of co-ordinating assistance;

8. *Calls upon* all the Member States concerned to facilitate the transport of supplies to all areas in which assistance is being rendered;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments, as well as organizations and individuals, to make special contributions for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and also to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report urgently to the General Assembly on the needs arising under paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to follow the effective implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

1548th plenary meeting,
4 July 1967.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Emergency Special Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1536th meeting, paras. 29-37.

2253 (ES-V). Measures taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the situation prevailing in Jerusalem as a result of the measures taken by Israel to change the status of the City,

1. *Considers that these measures are invalid;*
2. *Calls upon Israel to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem;*
3. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council on the situation and on the implementation of the present resolution not later than one week from its adoption.*

*1548th plenary meeting,
4 July 1967.*

2254 (ES-V). Measures taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2253 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967,

Having received the report submitted by the Secretary-General,^a

Taking note with the deepest regret and concern of the non-compliance by Israel with resolution 2253 (ES-V),

1. *Deplores the failure of Israel to implement General Assembly resolution 2253 (ES-V);*
2. *Reiterates its call to Israel in that resolution to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem;*
3. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the situation and on the implementation of the present resolution.*

*1554th plenary meeting,
14 July 1967.*

^a A/6753. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967*, document S/8052.

2256 (ES-V). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the grave situation in the Middle East,

Considering that the Security Council continues to be seized of the problem,

Bearing in mind the resolutions adopted and the proposals considered during the fifth emergency special session of the General Assembly,

1. *Requests the Secretary-General to forward the records of the fifth emergency special session of the General Assembly to the Security Council in order to facilitate the resumption by the Council, as a matter of urgency, of its consideration of the tense situation in the Middle East;*

2. *Decides to adjourn the fifth emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the President of the General Assembly to reconvene the session as and when necessary.*

*1558th plenary meeting,
21 July 1967.*

2257 (ES-V). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the grave situation in the Middle East,

Expressing its utmost concern about that situation,

1. *Decides to place on the agenda of its twenty-second regular session, as a matter of high priority, the question on the agenda of its fifth emergency special session;*

2. *Refers to its twenty-second regular session, for consideration, the records of the meetings and the documents of its fifth emergency special session.*

*1559th plenary meeting,
18 September 1967.*

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Emergency Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/6742.*

2304 (XXII). United Nations Emergency Force

A

The General Assembly

Takes note of the revised cost estimates submitted by the Secretary-General for the financial year 1967¹⁸ in the amount of \$11,396,000.

*1629th plenary meeting,
13 December 1967.*

B

The General Assembly

Decides that, in connexion with any necessary expenditures after 31 December 1967 relating to the disposal of United Nations-owned equipment and supplies and the termination of the United Nations Emergency Force, including the closing of the accounts, the Secretary-General, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, is authorized to utilize for those purposes, to the extent required:

(a) Any balance remaining as at 31 December 1967 in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force;

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 104.1 of the Financial Rules for the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force,¹⁹ the proceeds from the sales or other disposition, after 31 December 1967, of United Nations-owned property.

*1629th plenary meeting,
13 December 1967.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 21, document A/6933.

¹⁹ ST/SGB/UNEF/2/Rev.1.

Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967,¹

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Directs* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means to achieve progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and, therefore, urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

1640th plenary meeting,
19 December 1967.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 15 September 1967,²

¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713).

² A/6797. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967*, document S/8158.

2341 (XXII). Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965, 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works

Taking note also of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967.⁹

Concerned about the continued human suffering as a result of the recent hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2252 (ES-V);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of that resolution, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713).

Palestine Refugees in the Near East to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the recent hostilities;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to make special contributions for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

1640th plenary meeting,
19 December 1967.

2443 (XXIII). Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,³⁰

Mindful of the principle embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights regarding the right of everyone to return to his own country, and recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, General Assembly resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 (XXIV) of 27 February 1968³¹ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1336 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, in which those United Nations organs called upon the Government of Israel, *inter alia*, to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the area of military operations since the outbreak of hostilities,

Recalling the telegram dispatched by the Commission on Human Rights on 8 March 1968, calling upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of the Arab civilian population in areas occupied by Israel,³²

Recalling also Security Council resolution 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968, in which the Council expressed its concern for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel, and deplored the delay in the implementation of Council resolution 237 (1967),

Noting resolution I on respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories, adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 7 May 1968,³³ in which the Conference, *inter alia*:

(a) Expressed its grave concern at the violation of human rights in Arab territories occupied by Israel,

(b) Drew the attention of the Government of Israel to the grave consequences resulting from the disregard of fundamental freedoms and human rights in occupied territories,

³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

³¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475)*, chapter XVIII.

³² *Ibid.*, para. 400.

³³ See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 5.

(c) Called upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of the Arab civilian population inhabiting areas occupied by Israel and to respect and implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949³⁴ in occupied territories,

(d) Affirmed the inalienable rights of all inhabitants who have left their homes as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return home, resume their normal life, recover their property and homes, and rejoin their families according to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

1. *Decides* to establish a Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, composed of three Member States;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the Special Committee;

3. *Requests* the Government of Israel to receive the Special Committee, co-operate with it and facilitate its work;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its task.

1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.

2452 (XXIII). Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Reaffirming its resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967,

Taking note of the appeal made by the Secretary-General in the Special Political Committee on 11 November 1968,⁹

⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 32, document A/7131.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/7396.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-third Session, Special Political Committee, 612th meeting, paras. 2-14.

Contracted that the plight of the displaced persons could best be relieved by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied, emphasizing, consequently, the requirement for their speedy return,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the effective implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

1749th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965, 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 and 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968,¹⁰

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Directs* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

¹⁰ Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213).

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1972, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

1749th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968,¹¹

Taking note also of the appeal made by the Secretary-General in the Special Political Committee on 11 November 1968,¹²

Concerned about the continued human suffering as a result of the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 2341 B (XXII);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and are in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

1749th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Special Political Committee, 612th meeting, paras. 2-14.

for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969,⁷

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Directs* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

1827th plenary meeting,
10 December 1969.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Gravely concerned that the denial of their rights has been aggravated by the reported acts of collective punishment, arbitrary detention, curfews, destruction of homes and property, deportation and other repressive

2535 (XXIV). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965, 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965, 1154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614).

acts against the refugees and other inhabitants of the occupied territories,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and its resolution 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities,

Desirous of giving effect to its resolutions for relieving the plight of the displaced persons and the refugees,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine;

2. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the grave situation resulting from Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories and Israel's refusal to implement the above resolutions;

3. *Requests* the Security Council to take effective measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the implementation of these resolutions.

*1827th plenary meeting,
10 December 1969.*

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969,⁸

Bearing in mind also the letter dated 24 July 1969 from the Secretary-General addressed to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies,⁹

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII) and 2452 C (XXIII);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of

the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

*1827th plenary meeting,
10 December 1969.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/7577.

2546 (XXIV). Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949^a and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the humanitarian resolutions regarding the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

^a United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

in the territories occupied by Israel, especially Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968, Commission on Human Rights resolutions 6 (XXIV) of 27 February 1968¹⁰ and 6 (XXV) of 4 March 1969,¹¹ and the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Further recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2443 (XXIII) and 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Concerned that the provisions of these resolutions have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Gravely alarmed by fresh reports of collective punishments, mass imprisonment, indiscriminate destruction of homes and other acts of oppression against the civilian population in the Arab territories occupied by Israel,

1. *Reaffirms its resolutions relating to the violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel;*

2. *Expresses its grave concern at the continuing reports of violation of human rights in those territories;*

3. *Condemns such policies and practices as collective and area punishment, the destruction of homes and the deportation of the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel;*

4. *Urgently calls upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from its reported repressive practices and policies towards the civilian population in the occupied territories and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations;*

5. *Requests the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,¹² established under General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII), to take cognizance of the provisions of the present resolution.*

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

Deplores the continued occupation of the Arab territories since 5 June 1967,

Seriously concerned that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, which was unanimously adopted and which provides for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, has not yet been implemented,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

1. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied must be restored;

2. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of both the following principles:

(a) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(b) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

3. *Recognizes* that respect for the rights of the Palestinians is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

4. *Urges* the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), which provides for the peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, in all its parts;

5. *Calls upon* the parties directly concerned to instruct their representatives to resume contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East in order to enable him to carry out, at the earliest possible date, his mandate for the implementation of the Security Council resolution in all its parts;

6. *Recommends* to the parties that they extend the cease-fire for a period of three months in order that they may enter into talks under the auspices of the Special Representative with a view to giving effect to Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within a period of two months, and to the General Assembly as appropriate, on the efforts of the Special Representative and on the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

8. *Requests* the Security Council to consider, if necessary, making arrangements, under the relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the implementation of its resolution.

*1896th plenary meeting,
4 November 1970.*

2628 (XXV). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Seriously concerned that the continuation of the present grave and deteriorating situation in the Middle East constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized,

2656 (XXV). Establishment of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East⁴

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970,⁵

Noting with grave concern the acute financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and its serious implications for the future work of the Agency,

Bearing in mind the appeal made by the Secretary-General on 2 December 1970 at the 740th meeting of the Special Political Committee as well as the appeal made by the Chairman of that Committee on 25 November 1970 at the 733rd meeting of the Committee, and taking into account the suggestions made in the course of the debate concerning possible means of securing additional income,

1. *Decides to establish a Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, consisting of nine Member States, to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency;*

2. *Requests the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to designate the Member States which will compose the Working Group;*

3. *Requests the Working Group, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to present an interim report to the General Assembly, not later than 14 December 1970, containing its recommendations on possible measures to be taken to prevent a reduction of the Agency's services in 1971;*

4. *Also requests the Working Group, in the interval between the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly, to assist, as appropriate, the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in reaching solutions to the problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis;*

5. *Further requests the Working Group, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the specialized agencies, to present a comprehensive report on all aspects of the financing of the Agency to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.*

*1918th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

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At the 1926th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the above resolution, he had designated the nine members of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

⁴ See also resolution 2728 (XXV), p. 8.

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013).

The Working Group is composed of the following Member States: FRANCE, GHANA, JAPAN, LEBANON, NORWAY, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

2672 (XXV). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965, 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2535 A (XXIV) of 10 December 1969,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970,¹⁸

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Directs* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194

(III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970,²⁰

Bearing in mind the letter dated 13 August 1970 from the Secretary-General addressed to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies,²¹

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII) and 2535 C (XXIV);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

¹⁸ See A/8274.

¹⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013).

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/8040.

C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestinian Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, in which it reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter and more recently reaffirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,²²

1. Recognizes that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Declares that full respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities, and 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969,

Gravely concerned about the plight of the displaced persons,

Convinced that the plight of the displaced persons could best be relieved by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied,

Emphasizing the imperative of giving effect to its resolutions for relieving the plight of the displaced persons,

1. Considers that the plight of the displaced persons continues since they have not been able to return to their homes and camps;

2. Calls once more upon the Government of Israel to take immediately and without any further delay effective steps for the return of the displaced persons;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

2727 (XXV). Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

²² Resolution 2625 (XXV).

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²³

Recalling Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2443 (XXIII) and 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Further recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 6 (XXIV) of 27 February 1968,²⁴ 6 (XXV) of 4 March 1969²⁵ and 10 (XXVI) of 23 March 1970,²⁶ the telegram of 8 March 1968 dispatched by the Commission to the Israeli authorities,²⁷ the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,²⁸ Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (XLVIII), adopted on 28 May 1970 on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women,²⁹ and the other relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,³⁰

Noting with regret that the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Gravely concerned for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel,

1. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and to its members for their efforts in performing the task assigned to them;

2. Calls upon the Government of Israel immediately to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee embodied in its report and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations;

3. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

²⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475)*, chapter XVIII.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4621, chapter XVIII.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816), chapter XXIII.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475), para. 400.

²⁸ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), chapter III.

²⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4831)*, chapter XIII, draft resolution VII.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, agenda item 101, document A/8089.*

Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

4. *Urges* the Government of Israel to receive the Special Committee, co-operate with it and facilitate its work;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the

Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks;

7. *Decides* to inscribe on the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Report (or reports) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

*1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2728 (XXV). Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,¹³

Recalling its grave concern about the acute financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and its serious implications for the future work of the Agency,

Bearing in mind the need to take all possible measures to prevent a reduction of the services being provided to the Palestine refugees by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Taking into account the urgency to undertake such action,

1. *Approves* the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraph 10 of the report of the Working Group and urges the full co-operation of all concerned for their implementation;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its work in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and the present resolution;

4. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments to join in a collective effort to solve the financial crisis of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

*1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

¹³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/8264.

Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.²²

Taking into account the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971,²³

Taking note of the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on 17 November 1971,²⁴

Recognizing with grave concern that the financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continues to be acute, thereby imminently endangering the already minimum services being provided to Palestine refugees,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts and exceptional measures in order to maintain, at least at their present level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its work and approves its report, drawing special attention to the conclusions and recommendations contained in chapter V of that report;

2. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its work for one year in accordance with the provisions of its previous mandate and, as appropriate, to pursue urgently with Governments, both bilaterally and on a regional basis, with specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, and with other organizations and individuals concerned, the implementation of the recommendations approved by the General Assembly in the present resolution, as well as the implementation of other resolutions relating to the mandate of the Working Group;

3. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1565 (L) of 3 May 1971, and in particular urges serious consideration and early implementation of paragraph 5 of that resolution;

4. *Supports* the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to Governments to join in the collective effort to solve the financial crisis of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

5. *Requests* the Working Group, after consultation with all concerned, in particular the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and taking into account the views expressed in the course of the debate during the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly relevant to the mandate of the Working Group, to prepare and submit a comprehensive report on all aspects of the financing of the Agency to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2791 (XXVI). Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and

²² A/8476.

²³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

²⁴ A/8526.

2792 (XXVI). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2672 A (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and all previous resolutions mentioned therein, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971,²⁵

Taking note also of the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on 17 November 1971,²⁶

1. *Notes with deep regret* that the repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its sincere appreciation* to Mr. Laurence Michelmore, on the occasion of his resignation as Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for his efficient administration of the Agency during the past seven years and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees;

3. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof and to report thereon as appropriate, but not later than 1 October 1972;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report,

²⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

²⁶ A/8526.

and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1975, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971,²⁷

Taking note also of the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General,²⁸

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII), 2535 C (XXIV) and 2672 B (XXV);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the special report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East on the effect on Palestine refugees of recent operations carried out by the Israeli military authorities in the Gaza Strip,²⁹ and the supplement thereto,³⁰

Noting that both the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East have expressed great concern about the effect on Pal-

²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

²⁸ A/8526.

²⁹ A/8383.

³⁰ A/8383/Add.1.

tine refugees of these operations, in which shelters in refugee camps were demolished and about 15,000 persons displaced, some of them to places outside the Gaza Strip,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 (XXVI) of 23 March 1970,³¹ in which the Commission deplored all policies and actions aiming at the deportation of the Palestinian refugees from the occupied Gaza Strip and called upon Israel to desist forthwith from deporting the Palestinian civilians from the Gaza Strip,

1. *Declares* that the destruction of refugee shelters and the forcible removal of their occupants to other places, including places outside the Gaza Strip, contravene articles 49 and 53 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949³² as well as paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 entitled "Basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts";

2. *Deplores* these actions by Israel;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to desist from further destruction of refugee shelters and from further removal of refugees from their present places of residence;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to take immediate and effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report as soon as possible and whenever appropriate thereafter, but in any case not later than the opening date of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on Israel's compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3 and on the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 4 of the present resolution.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

D

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestinian Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, in which it reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, its resolution 2672 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970, in which it recognized that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and its resolution 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, in which it recognized that the people of Palestine are entitled to the right of self-determination,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter and more recently reaffirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United

Nations and in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

1. *Recognizes* that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses its grave concern* that the people of Palestine have not been permitted to enjoy their inalienable rights and to exercise their right to self-determination;

3. *Declares* that full respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General³³ of 27 August 1971 concerning the implementation of resolution 2672 D (XXV),

Gravely concerned about the plight of the displaced inhabitants,

Convinced that the plight of the displaced inhabitants could be relieved by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied,

Emphasizing the imperative of giving effect to its resolutions for relieving the plight of the displaced inhabitants,

1. *Considers* that the plight of the displaced inhabitants continues since they have not yet returned to their homes and camps;

2. *Expresses its grave concern* that the displaced inhabitants have not been able to return in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions;

3. *Calls once more upon* the Government of Israel to take immediately and without any further delay effective steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2799 (XXVI). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the grave situation prevailing in the Middle East, particularly since the conflict of June 1967, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

³¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816)*, chap. XXIII.

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

³³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 25, document A/8561.

³⁴ A/8553. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, document S/10420.

Convinced that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 should be implemented immediately in all its parts in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East in which every State in the area can live in security,

Determined that the territory of a State shall not be the object of occupation or acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force, which is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles enshrined in Security Council resolution 242 (1967) as well as in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1970,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Committee of African Heads of State undertaken in pursuance of the resolution adopted on 23 June 1971 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighth ordinary session,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of Israel's occupation of the Arab territories since 5 June 1967,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

1. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied must be restored;

2. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of both the following principles:

(a) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(b) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency, and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to reactivate the mission of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to reach a peace agreement as envisaged in the Special Representative's aide-mémoire of 8 February 1971;¹⁰

4. *Expresses its full support* for all the efforts of the Special Representative to implement Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

5. *Notes with appreciation* the positive reply given by Egypt to the Special Representative's initiative for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

6. *Calls upon* Israel to respond favourably to the Special Representative's peace initiative;

7. *Further invites* the parties to the Middle East conflict to give their full co-operation to the Special Representative in order to work out practical measures for:

(a) Guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

(b) Achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

(c) Guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, as ap-

propriate, on the progress made by the Special Representative in the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Security Council to consider, if necessary, making arrangements, under the relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the implementation of resolution 242 (1967).

2016th plenary meeting,
13 December 1971.

¹⁰ A/8541. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, document S/10403, annex I.

*Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,*⁸⁶

Gravely concerned about the violations of the human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories,

Considering that the system of investigation and protection is essential for ensuring effective implementation of the international instruments, such as the aforementioned Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, which provide for respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Noting with regret that the relevant provisions of that Convention have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling that, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, the States parties have undertaken not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Committee of the Red Cross, after giving careful consideration to the question of the reinforcement of the implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁸⁷ has arrived at the conclusion that all tasks falling to a protecting Power under those Conventions could be considered humanitarian functions and that the International Committee of the Red Cross has declared itself ready to assume all the functions envisaged for protecting Powers in the Conventions,⁸⁸

1. *Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and its members for their efforts in performing the task assigned to them;*

2. *Strongly calls upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures and to desist from all policies and practices such as:*

(a) *The annexation of any part of the occupied Arab territories;*

(b) *The establishment of Israeli settlements on those territories and the transfer of parts of its civilian population into the occupied territory;*

(c) *The destruction and demolition of villages, quarters and houses and the confiscation and expropriation of property;*

(d) *The evacuation, transfer, deportation and expulsion of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories;*

(e) *The denial of the right of the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes;*

(f) *The ill-treatment and torture of prisoners and detainees;*

(g) *Collective punishment;*

3. *Calls upon the Government of Israel to permit all persons who have fled the occupied territories or have been deported or expelled therefrom to return to their homes;*

4. *Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to settle the occupied territories, including occupied Jerusalem, are completely null and void;*

2851 (XXVI). Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸⁶

Recalling Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968, as well as other pertinent resolutions of the United Nations,

⁸⁶ A/8389 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2.

⁸⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

⁸⁸ See A/8389/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, para. 36.

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to comply fully with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending the early termination of Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult as appropriate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

7. *Urges* the Government of Israel to co-operate with the Special Committee and to facilitate its entry into the occupied territories in order to enable it to perform the functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks;

9. *Requests* all States parties to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to do their utmost to ensure that Israel respects and fulfils its obligations under that Convention;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Report (or reports) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2949 (XXVII). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 15 September 1972 on the activities of his Special Representative to the Middle East,¹⁰

¹⁰ A/8815. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1972*, document S/10792.

Reaffirming that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 must be implemented in all its parts,

Deeply perturbed that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and General Assembly resolution 2799 (XXVI) of 13 December 1971 have not been implemented and, consequently, the envisaged just and lasting peace in the Middle East has not been achieved,

Reiterating its grave concern at the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories since 5 June 1967,

Reaffirming that the territory of a State shall not be the object of occupation or acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force,

Affirming that changes in the physical character or demographic composition of occupied territories are contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the relevant applicable international conventions,

Convinced that the grave situation prevailing in the Middle East constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations to restore peace and security in the Middle East in the immediate future,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2799 (XXVI);

2. *Deplores* the non-compliance by Israel with General Assembly resolution 2799 (XXVI), which in particular called upon Israel to respond favourably to the peace initiative of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;

4. *Declares once more* that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied must be restored;

5. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of both the following principles:

(a) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(b) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

6. *Invites* Israel to declare publicly its adherence to the principle of non-annexation of territories through the use of force;

7. *Declares* that changes carried out by Israel in the occupied Arab territories in contravention of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹¹ are null and void, and calls upon Israel to rescind forthwith all such measures and to desist from all policies and practices affecting the physical character or demographic composition of the occupied Arab territories;

8. *Calls upon* all States not to recognize any such changes and measures carried out by Israel in the occupied Arab territories and invites them to avoid actions, including actions in the field of aid, that could constitute recognition of that occupation;

9. *Recognizes* that respect for the rights of the Palestinians is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

10. *Requests* the Security Council, in consultation with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, to take all appropriate steps with a view to the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), taking into account all the relevant resolutions and documents of the United Nations in this connexion;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the progress made by him and his Special Representative in the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to transmit the present resolution to the Security Council for its appropriate action and requests the Council to keep the General Assembly informed.

2105th plenary meeting
8 December 1972

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof and to report thereon as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1973;

4. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

5. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

2108th plenary meeting
13 December 1972

2963 (XXVII). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2792 A (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and all previous resolutions referred to therein, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972,¹⁰

Taking note also of the appeal made by the Secretary-General on 20 March 1972,¹¹

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III)

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 2792 B (XXVI) of 6 December 1971,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972,¹²

Taking note also of the appeal made by the Secretary-General on 20 March 1972,¹³

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2).*
¹¹ A/8672.
¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2).*
¹³ A/8672.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2).
¹¹ A/8672.

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII), 2535 C (XXIV), 2672 B (XXV) and 2792 B (XXVI);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

2108th plenary meeting
13 December 1972

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 September 1972¹⁴ regarding the effect on the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip of the continued Israeli policies and measures in the Strip,

Noting that both the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East have expressed great concern about the effect on Palestine refugees of these operations in which shelters in refugee camps were demolished and thousands of persons displaced, some of them to places outside the Gaza Strip,

Noting with regret the failure of Israel to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971,

Deeply concerned at the continued measures by Israel which prejudice the rights of the population and the demographic composition and the status of the Gaza Strip,

1. *Declares* that such measures involving the physical and demographic structure of the Gaza Strip, including the destruction of refugee shelters and the forcible transfer of population, contravene the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁵ as well as paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, entitled "Basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts";

2. *Strongly deplores* these actions by Israel;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to desist forthwith from all measures that affect the physical structure and the demographic composition of the Gaza Strip;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to take immediate and effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

¹⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/8814.

¹⁵ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report as soon as possible and whenever appropriate thereafter, but in any case not later than the opening date of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, on Israel's compliance with and implementation of the present resolution.

2108th plenary meeting
13 December 1972

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 September 1972¹⁶ concerning the implementation of resolution 2792 E (XXVI),

Noting that the Israeli occupation authorities have persisted in changing the physical, geographic and demographic structure of the occupied territories, by the displacement of inhabitants, the destruction of towns, villages and homes, and the establishment of settlements in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁷ as well as the pertinent United Nations resolutions,

Gravely concerned about the plight of the displaced inhabitants,

Convinced that the plight of the displaced inhabitants could be relieved only by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied,

Emphasizing the necessity of full implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Affirms* the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps;

2. *Considers* that the plight of the displaced inhabitants continues since they have not yet returned to their homes and camps;

3. *Expresses its grave concern* over the failure of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel immediately to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

5. *Calls again upon* Israel to desist forthwith from all measures affecting the physical, geographic and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report in detail thereon to the General Assembly.

2108th plenary meeting
13 December 1972

¹⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/8786.

¹⁷ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

E

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestinian Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, in which it reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, its resolutions 2672 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 2792 D (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, in which it recognized that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, in which it recognized that the people of Palestine are entitled to the right of self-determination,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter and more recently reaffirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations¹⁸ and in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,¹⁹

1. Affirms that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Expresses once more its grave concern that the people of Palestine have not been permitted to enjoy their inalienable rights and to exercise their right to self-determination;

3. Recognizes that full respect for and realization of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine are indispensable for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

2108th plenary meeting
13 December 1972

F

The General Assembly,

Having noted that the present membership of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, established pursuant to its resolutions 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and 720 B (VII) of 27 November 1953, is composed of Belgium, Egypt, France, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Noting further that it is in the general interest that other contributing countries join the Advisory Commission,

Decides to include Japan in the membership of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

2108th plenary meeting
13 December 1972

2964 (XXVII). Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 and 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,²⁰

Taking into account the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972,²¹

Recognizing with grave concern that the financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continues to be acute, thereby endangering the already minimum services being provided to Palestine refugees

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its work;

2. Notes with appreciation the report of the Working Group;

3. Endorses the conclusion of the Working Group that further vigorous and constant fund-raising activities on behalf of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East are essential;

4. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

2108th plenary meeting
13 December 1972

an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

2193rd plenary meeting
7 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2963 A (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and all previous resolutions referred to therein, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973,⁴

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the General Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof and to report thereon as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1974;

4. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

5. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit

3089 (XXVIII). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 B (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and 2963 B (XXVII) of 13 December 1972,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973,²

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII), 2535 C (XXIV), 2672 B (XXV), 2792 B (XXVI) and 2963 B (XXVII);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/8725 and Corr.1).

³ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013).

⁴ Ibid.

projected¹ in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

2193rd plenary meeting
7 December 1973

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and 2963 D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had been displaced since the outbreak of hostilities in June 1967, and its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, calling upon the Government of Israel to take immediate and effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation,

Emphasizing the need for full implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 18 September 1973,²

Noting that the Israeli occupation authorities have persisted in adopting measures that obstruct the return of the displaced population to their homes and camps in the occupied territories—including changes in the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories, by the displacement of inhabitants, the transfer of population, the destruction of towns, villages and homes, and the establishment of Israeli settlements—in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³ as well as the pertinent United Nations resolutions, and reaffirming that it considers those measures null and void,

1. Reaffirms the right of the displaced inhabitants, including those displaced as a result of recent hostilities, to return to their homes and camps;

2. Considers that the plight of the displaced inhabitants continues because they have been prevented from returning to their homes and camps;

3. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions;

4. Calls once more upon Israel immediately:

(a) To take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

(c) To take effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were

removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report as soon as possible, and whenever appropriate thereafter, but in any case not later than the opening date of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, on Israel's compliance with and implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution.

2193rd plenary meeting
7 December 1973

D

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, in which it reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, and its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2672 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2787 (XXVI) and 2792 D (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972 and 2963 E (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, in which it recognized, *inter alia*, that the people of Palestine is entitled to the right of self-determination,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination enshrined in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter and more recently reaffirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations⁴ and in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,⁵

1. Reaffirms that the people of Palestine is entitled to equal rights and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Expresses once more its grave concern that the people of Palestine has been prevented by Israel from enjoying its inalienable rights and from exercising its right to self-determination;

3. Declares that full respect for and realization of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, particularly its right to self-determination, are indispensable for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and that the enjoyment by the Palestine Arab refugees of their right to return to their homes and property, recognized by the General Assembly in resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, which has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Assembly since that date, is indispensable for the achievement of a just settlement of the refugee problem and for the exercise by the people of Palestine of its right to self-determination.

2193rd plenary meeting
7 December 1973

E

The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is in

¹ A/9155 and A/9156.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

³ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁴ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

the need of additional funds to meet its minimal annual expenses,

Noting that many Member States are not in a position to make any contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Noting also that many States, instead of contributing to the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, prefer to extend direct aid to the Palestine refugees,

Taking into account that the contribution of the United States of America to the regular budget of the United Nations has been reduced to 25 per cent by General Assembly resolution 2961 B (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 on the understanding that the United States will endeavour to maintain and possibly increase its voluntary contributions to the various agencies and other organs of the United Nations,

Considering further the deep interest which certain Western European and other States have manifested in the Middle East for many years,

1. Expresses its gratitude to all States which have in the past generously contributed to the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

2. Appeals to Member States, especially those with \$1,500 or more *per capita* income, to consider increasing their contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

2193rd plenary meeting
7 December 1973

3090 (XXVIII). Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and 2963 (XXVII) and 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,⁹

Taking into account the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973,¹⁰

Deeply concerned at the financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which continues to be serious, thereby endangering the essential services being provided to Palestine refugees,

Convinced of the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its work,

2. Notes with appreciation the report of the Working Group;

⁹ A/2831.

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013).

3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

2193rd plenary meeting
7 December 1973

3092 (XXVIII). Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹¹

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013), document A/9246.

¹² United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 267.

Recalling that Israel and the Arab States, some of whose territories have been occupied by Israel since 1967, are parties to that Convention,

Bearing in mind that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law is one of the basic objectives of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind, furthermore, that the States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Affirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, applies to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Calls upon the Israeli occupation authorities to respect and comply with the provisions of that Convention in the occupied Arab territories;

3. Urges all States parties to that Convention to endeavour to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in the occupied Arab territories.

2193rd plenary meeting
7 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹³ as well as those of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling its resolutions as well as those resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations bodies and by specialized agencies on the question of Israeli policies and practices affecting the human rights of the population of the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Considering that implementation of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 cannot and should not be left open in a situation involving foreign military occupation and the rights of the civilian population of these territories under the provisions of that Convention and in accordance with the principles of international law,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,¹⁴

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Deplores the continued refusal of the Government of Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. Expresses its grave concern at the violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as the other applicable inter-

national conventions and regulations, in particular the following violations:

(a) The annexation of certain parts of the occupied territories;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and the transfer of an alien population thereto;

(c) The destruction and demolition of Arab houses, quarters, villages and towns;

(d) The confiscation and expropriation of Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land between the Government of Israel, Israeli institutions and Israeli nationals on the one hand, and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(e) The evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of the Arab inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and the denial of their right to return to their homes and property;

(f) Administrative detention and ill-treatment inflicted on the Arab inhabitants;

(g) The pillaging of archaeological and cultural property in the occupied territories;

(h) The interference with religious freedom, religious practices and family rights and customs;

(i) The illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

4. Calls upon Israel to desist immediately from the annexation and colonization of the Arab territories occupied by it since 1967, the establishment of settlements and the transfer of population to, from or within those territories, and from all the other practices referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Declares that Israel's policy of annexation, establishment of settlements and transfer of an alien population to the occupied territories is in contravention of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles and provisions of the applicable international law concerning occupation, the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people, and is as well an impediment to the establishment of a just and lasting peace;

6. Reaffirms that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories is a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and of the relevant United Nations resolutions, and urges all States to refrain from any action which Israel will exploit in carrying out its policy of colonizing the occupied territories;

7. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or the status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, are null and void;

8. Calls upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including actions in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

9. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ A/9148 and Add.1.

territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories with a view to investigating Israeli policies and practices affecting the human rights of the population of those territories;

(b) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on the tasks entrusted to him;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

*2193rd plenary meeting
7 December 1973*

**3101 (XXVIII). Financing of the United Nations
Emergency Force**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Emergency Force established pursuant to Security Council resolution 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973 for the period from 25 October 1973 to 24 April 1974¹⁶ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,¹⁷

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Also bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$30 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force from 25 October 1973 to 24 April 1974 inclusive and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Force;

2. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken

¹⁶ A/9285.

¹⁷ A/9314.

by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$18,945,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the States permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976;¹⁸

(b) To apportion an amount of \$10,434,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the economically developed Member States which are not permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$606,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$15,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period to the following countries among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yemen;

3. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Member States" in paragraph 2 (c) above shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Member States referred to in paragraphs 2 (a) and (d) above;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force at a rate not to exceed \$5 million per month for the period from 25 April to 31 October 1974 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the initial period of six months, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

5. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General.

2196th plenary meeting
11 December 1973

3210 (XXIX). Invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Palestinian people is the principal party to the question of Palestine,

Invites the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in the deliberations of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings.

2268th plenary meeting
14 October 1974

3211 (XXIX). Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force¹

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the present authority of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force, as provided by paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, expires on 31 October 1974,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, which extended the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975 inclusive,

Noting further that the present mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established by the Security Council in resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, continues until 30 November 1974 inclusive,

1. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not to exceed \$5 million for the United Nations Emergency Force (including the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force) for the period from 1 November to 30 November 1974 inclusive, in order to allow adequate time for consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Force;²

2. *Also decides* to apportion the above-mentioned expenses among Member States in accordance with the scheme set forth in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII).

*2273rd plenary meeting
31 October 1974*

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency

Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force² as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973, 346 (1974) of 8 April 1974, 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974 and 363 (1974) of 29 November 1974,

Recalling its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 3211 A (XXIX) of 31 October 1974,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the General Assembly,

I

1. *Decides* to appropriate the amount of \$30 million authorized and apportioned by paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 April to 24 October 1974 inclusive;

2. *Decides further*, in accordance with the *ad hoc* arrangement in paragraph 2 of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), to appropriate an additional amount of \$19.8 million for the operation of the United Nations

¹ See also p. 140, item 84.

² A/9822.

³ A/9870.

Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1974 inclusive in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 as follows:

- (a) \$12,503,700 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);
- (b) \$6,886,440 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);
- (c) \$399,960 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);
- (d) \$9,900 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

Observer Force are conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy, and in this connexion endorses the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 23 of its report.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

II

1. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$40 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975 inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to maintain a Special Account for the Force;

2. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$25,260,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$13,912,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$808,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$20,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

3. *Reaffirms* for the purpose of the present resolution the definition of the term "economically less developed Member States" contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$6,666,667 per month for the period from 25 April to 31 October 1975 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 24 April 1975, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

5. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement

4. *Recognizes* that the Palestinian people is a principal party in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Further recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Appeals* to all States and international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people in its struggle to restore its rights, in accordance with the Charter;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization on all matters concerning the question of Palestine;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session.

2296th plenary meeting
22 November 1974

3236 (XXIX). Question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Palestine,

Having heard the statement of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,¹⁴

Having also heard other statements made during the debate,

Deeply concerned that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has yet been achieved and recognizing that the problem of Palestine continues to endanger international peace and security,

Recognizing that the Palestinian people is entitled to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its grave concern that the Palestinian people has been prevented from enjoying its inalienable rights, in particular its right to self-determination,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recalling its relevant resolutions which affirm the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including:

(a) The right to self-determination without external interference;

(b) The right to national independence and sovereignty;

2. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted, and calls for their return;

3. *Emphasizes* that full respect for and the realization of these inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine;

3237 (XXIX). Observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Palestine,

Taking into consideration the universality of the United Nations prescribed in the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 3102 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolutions 1835 (LVI) of 14 May 1974 and 1840 (LVI) of 15 May 1974,

Noting that the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, the World Population Conference and the World Food Conference have in effect invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in their respective deliberations,

Noting also that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in its deliberations as an observer,

1. *Invites* the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Invites* the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

3. *Considers* that the Palestine Liberation Organization is entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the present resolution.

2296th plenary meeting
22 November 1974

3240 (XXIX). Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁴ as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling its resolutions on the subject, as well as those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations bodies concerned and by specialized agencies,

Considering that the implementation of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 cannot and should not be left open in a situation involving foreign military occupation and the rights of the civilian population of those territories,

Deploing the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories access to the occupied territories,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,⁵

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. *Expresses the gravest concern* at the continued and persistent disregard by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, in particular the following violations:

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁵ A/9817.

(a) The annexation of parts of the occupied territories;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements therein and the transfer of an alien population thereto;

(c) The destruction and demolition of Arab houses, villages and towns;

(d) The confiscation and expropriation of Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand; and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(e) The evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and the denial of their right to return;

(f) Mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(g) The pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(h) The interference with religious freedom and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(i) The illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

4. *Declares* that those policies of Israel constitute not only a direct contravention to, and violation of, the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of the applicable international law concerning occupation and the basic human rights of the people, but also an impediment to the establishment of a just and lasting peace;

5. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, are null and void;

6. *Reaffirms further* that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories is a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of the relevant United Nations resolutions, and urges all States to refrain from any action which Israel will exploit in carrying out its policy of colonizing the occupied territories;

7. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the annexation and colonization of the occupied Arab territories as well as from all the policies and practices referred to in paragraph 3 above;

8. *Reiterates* its call upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including actions in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories with a view to investigating Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the tasks entrusted to him;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Affirming that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁴

Recalling that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Reaffirming that States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms*, that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to respect and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel;

3. *Urges* all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,⁵ in particular section V thereof concerning the destruction of the town of Quncitra,

Recalling that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁴ provides that any destruction by the occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, to

the State, to other public authorities or to social or co-operative organizations is prohibited,

Noting the Special Committee's deep-seated conviction that the Israeli forces and the Israeli occupying authorities were responsible for the deliberate and total devastation of Quneitra, in violation of article 53 of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and under article 147 thereof,

Noting further the Special Committee's opinion that the gravity of the circumstances would justify the appointment of a commission to study the legal consequences of the devastation of Quneitra, particularly within the context of articles 53 and 147 of the Geneva Convention, bearing in mind the provisions of article 6 (b) of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg,¹⁵ confirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946,

1. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories that Israel is responsible for the destruction and devastation of the town of Quneitra;

2. *Regards* Israel's deliberate destruction and devastation of the town of Quneitra as a grave breach of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and condemns Israel for such acts;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, with the assistance of experts, designated if necessary in consultation with the Secretary-General, to undertake a survey of the destruction in Quneitra and to assess the nature, extent and value of the damage caused by such destruction;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Special Committee all the facilities necessary in the performance of its task and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

3330 (XXIX). Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,¹⁶

Taking into account the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974,¹⁷

Gravely concerned at the alarming financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, imminently endangering the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

¹⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/9815.

¹⁶ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9613).

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its work;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

3331 (XXIX). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3089 B (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 and all previous resolutions referred to therein, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974,¹⁷

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1975;

4. *Directs attention* to the unprecedented seriousness of the financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

5. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions which met the

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

serious budget deficit of the past year, this increased level of income to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East will fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements in the coming year;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions;

7. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1978, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Having recognized the continuing responsibility of the United Nations towards the Palestine refugees by extending the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of three years from 1 July 1975,

Noting that in the critical financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East the financing from voluntary contributions of the expenses for salary of international staff employed by the Agency limits the amount available for local costs,

Noting also that international staff are made available to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization on a non-reimbursable basis,

Decides that the expenses for salaries of international staff in the service of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East which would otherwise be a charge on voluntary contributions should with effect from 1 January 1975 be financed by the regular budget of the United Nations for the duration of the Agency's mandate.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 B (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 B (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3089 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974,¹⁷

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII), 2535 C (XXIV), 2672 B (XXV), 2792 B (XXVI), 2963 B (XXVII) and 3089 A (XXVIII);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973,

Emphasizing the necessity of full implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East¹⁷ and the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1974,¹⁸

Noting that the Israeli occupation authorities have persisted in adopting measures that obstruct the return of the displaced population to their homes and camps in the occupied territories—including changes in the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories, by the displacement of inhabitants, the transfer of population, the destruction of towns, villages and homes, and the establishment of Israeli settlements—in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁹ as well as the pertinent United Nations resolutions,

Reaffirming that it considers those measures null and void,

Noting also that the Israeli armed forces have repeatedly attacked refugee camps and that those raids have resulted in heavy loss of life and extensive damage to refugee shelters and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/9740.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps and deplores the refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for their return;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel immediately:

(a) To take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

3. *Reiterates* its call upon Israel immediately:

(a) To take effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

(b) To desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters;

4. *Deplores* Israeli military attacks on refugee camps and calls upon Israel immediately to desist from such attacks;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report as soon as possible, and whenever appropriate thereafter, but in any case not later than the opening date of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, on Israel's compliance with and implementation of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the present resolution.

*2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974*

3374 (XXX). Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and
of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the present authority of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as provided in section II, paragraph 4, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, expires on 31 October 1975,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975, which renewed the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1975 to 24 October 1976 inclusive,

Noting further that the present mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was renewed by the Security Council in resolution 369 (1975) of 28 May 1975, continues only until 30 November 1975 inclusive,

1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not to exceed \$6,666,667 for the United Nations Emergency Force (including the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force) for the period from 1 to 30 November 1975 inclusive, in order to allow adequate time for consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the force;

2. Also decides to apportion the above-mentioned expenses among Member States in accordance with the scheme set forth in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973.

2389th plenary meeting
30 October 1975

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 1/ as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973, 346 (1974) of 8 April 1974, 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, 368 (1975) of 17 April 1975, 371 (1975) of 24 July 1975 and 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975,

Recalling its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and 3374 A (XXX) of 30 October 1975,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$40 million authorized and apportioned by section II, paragraph 4, of the same resolution for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 April to 24 October 1975 inclusive;

II

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$94,275,000 for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1975 to 24 October 1976 inclusive;

1/ A/10350 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

2/ A/10378.

2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 3374 A (XXX) of 30 October 1975:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$59,638,365 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$32,647,432 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), excluding Portugal, in the proportions provided therein;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$1,932,638 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), including Portugal, in the proportions provided therein;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$56,565 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

III

1. Reaffirms for the purpose of the present resolution the definition of the term "economically less developed Member States" contained in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII), except that Portugal is to be included among these Member States;

2. Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Emergency Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

IV

1. Decides that Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that their contributions for the United Nations Emergency Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d) of Assembly resolution 3371 A (XXX) of 30 October 1975;

2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions of Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations Emergency Force until 24 October 1975 shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section II above.

2420th plenary meeting
28 November 1975

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 3/ as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 4/

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, 363 (1974) of 29 November 1974, 369 (1975) of 28 May 1975 and 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975,

Recalling its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 A (XXX) of 30 October 1975 and 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$1,600,000 for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1975 inclusive, to be apportioned in accordance with section II of Assembly resolution 3374 B (XXX), notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 3374 A (XXX);

II

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$7,731,818 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1975 to 31 May 1976 inclusive;

3/ A/10350 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

4/ A/10378.

2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$4,891,148 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$2,677,529 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), excluding Portugal, in the proportions provided therein;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$158,502 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), including Portugal, in the proportions provided therein;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$4,639 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

III

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$1,288,636 per month for the period from 1 June to 31 October 1976 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

IV

1. Reaffirms for the purpose of the present resolution the definition of the term "economically less developed Member States" contained in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII), except that Portugal is to be included among these Member States;.

2. Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

V

1. Decides that Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly

resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that their contributions for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d) of Assembly resolution 3371 A (XXX) of 30 October 1975;

2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions of Bangladesh, Grenada and Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force until 24 October 1975 shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in sections I and II above.

2423rd plenary meeting
2 December 1975

3375 (XXX). Invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the efforts for peace in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Palestine",

Reaffirming its resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, in which it **recognized** the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

Recognizing the necessity of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East at the earliest possible time,

Believing that the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations is a prerequisite to achieving a just and lasting peace in the area,

Convinced that the participation of the Palestinian people is essential in any efforts and deliberations aiming at the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. Requests the Security Council to consider and adopt the necessary resolutions and measures in order to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable national rights in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX);

2. Calls for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which are held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties, on the basis of resolution 3236 (XXIX);

3. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East of the present resolution and to take all necessary steps to secure the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the work of the Conference as well as in all other efforts for peace;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the General Assembly as soon as possible.

2399th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3376 (XXX). Question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of that resolution, 1/

Deeply concerned that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has yet been achieved,

Recognizing that the problem of Palestine continues to endanger international peace and security,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 3236 (XXIX);

2. Expresses its grave concern that no progress has been achieved towards:

(a) The exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights in Palestine, including the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty;

(b) The exercise by Palestinians of their inalienable right to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted;

3. Decides to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of twenty Member States to be appointed by the General Assembly at the current session;

1/ A/10265.

4. Requests the Committee to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX), and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United Nations;
5. Authorizes the Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to establish contact with, and to receive and consider suggestions and proposals from, any State and intergovernmental regional organization and the Palestine Liberation Organization;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks;
7. Requests the Committee to submit its report and recommendations to the Secretary-General no later than 1 June 1976 and requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Security Council;
8. Requests the Security Council to consider, as soon as possible after 1 June 1976, the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of the inalienable rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX);
9. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee of the action taken by the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 8 above;
10. Authorizes the Committee, taking into consideration the action taken by the Security Council, to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-first session, a report containing its observations and recommendations;
11. Decides to include the item entitled "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

2399th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3414 (XXX). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions of the United Nations as well as those principles of international law which prohibit the occupation or acquisition of territory by the use of force and which consider any military occupation, however temporary, or any forcible annexation of such territory, or part thereof, as an act of aggression,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and Israel's persistent denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly those concerning the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and its right to participate in any efforts for peace,

Convinced that the early reconvening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, is essential for the realization of a just and lasting settlement in the region,

Convinced that the present situation prevailing in the Middle East continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security, and that urgent measures should be taken in order to ensure Israel's full compliance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the questions of Palestine and the Middle East,

Recognizing that peace is indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the question of the Middle East must be based on a comprehensive solution under the auspices of the United Nations, which takes into consideration all aspects of the Middle East conflict, including, in particular, the enjoyment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as well as the total withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967,

1. Reaffirms that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible and therefore all territories thus occupied must be returned;
2. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and repeated United Nations resolutions;
3. Requests all States to desist from supplying Israel with any military or economic aid as long as it continues to occupy Arab territories and deny the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;
4. Requests the Security Council, in the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter, to take all necessary measures for the speedy implementation, according to an appropriate time-table, of all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region through a comprehensive settlement, worked out with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and within the framework of the United Nations, which ensures complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories as well as full recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the attainment of those rights;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to inform all concerned, including the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, and to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Security Council and to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

2429th plenary meeting
5 December 1975

3419 (XXX). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

Assistance to persons displaced as a
result of the June 1967 hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 B (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 B (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 and 3331 C (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, 1/

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII), 2535 C (XXIV), 2672 B (XXV), 2792 B (XXVI), 2963 B (XXVII), 3089 A (XXVIII) and 3331 C (XXIX);

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr.1).

for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

2430th plenary meeting
8 December 1975

B

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3331 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and all previous resolutions referred to therein, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, 2/

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued dedicated and effective efforts under difficult circumstances to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the

2/ Ibid.

implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1976;

4. Directs attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

5. Notes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year, and that, at presently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

6. Calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

2430th plenary meeting
8 December 1975

C

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 and 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 3/ and the report of the Secretary-General of 16 September 1975, 4/

3/ Ibid.

4/ A/10253.

1. Reaffirms the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;
2. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;
3. Calls once more upon Israel:
 - (a) To take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;
 - (b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;
4. Reiterates its call upon Israel:
 - (a) To take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;
 - (b) To desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters;
5. Condemns Israeli military attacks on refugee camps and calls upon Israel to desist from such attacks;
6. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly by the opening of the thirty-first session on Israel's compliance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the present resolution.

2430th plenary meeting
8 December 1975

D

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief
and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 and 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 5/

Taking into account the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, 6/

Gravely concerned at the alarming financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, imminently endangering the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its work;
2. Notes with appreciation the report of the Working Group;
3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

2430th plenary meeting
8 December 1975

5/ A/10334.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr.1).

3525 (XXX). Report of the Special Committee to Investigate
Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of
the Population of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 1/ as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling its resolutions on the subject, as well as those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations bodies concerned and by specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, 2/ which contains, inter alia, public statements made by leaders of the Government of Israel,

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

2/ A/10272.

2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. Calls again upon Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. Deplores the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments;

5. Condemns, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) The annexation of parts of the occupied territories;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements therein and the transfer of an alien population thereto;

(c) The destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(d) The confiscation and expropriation of Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand, and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(e) The evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and the denial of their right to return;

(f) Mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(g) The pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(h) The interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(i) The illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

6. Declares that those policies and practices of Israel constitute grave violations of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the principles and provisions of international law concerning occupation, and constitute as well an impediment to the establishment of a just and lasting peace;

7. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, are null and void;

8. Reaffirms further that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories is a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of the relevant United Nations resolutions, and urges all States to refrain from any action which Israel will exploit in carrying out its policy of colonizing the occupied territories;

9. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from the annexation and colonization of the occupied Arab territories as well as from all the policies and practices referred to in paragraph 5 above;

10. Reiterates its call upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including actions in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

11. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

12. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories with a view to investigating Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the tasks entrusted to him;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

2441st plenary meeting
15 December 1975

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3902 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 and 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 1/

Noting that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Deplores the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967;

3. Calls once more upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. Urges all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

2441st plenary meeting
15 December 1975

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3240 C (XXIX) of 29 November 1974,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, 2/ in particular section V thereof concerning action by the Special Committee to implement the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 3240 C (XXIX),

Noting that the Special Committee was not able to submit to the General Assembly at its current session a full report in accordance with the request made in paragraph 3 of resolution 3240 C (XXIX),

1. Requests the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories to continue its efforts to undertake a survey of the destruction in Quneitra and to assess the nature, extent and value of the damage caused by such destruction;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to make available to the Special Committee all the facilities necessary in the performance of its tasks and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

2441st plenary meeting
15 December 1975

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2253 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2254 (ES-V) of 14 July 1967 and 3240 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and Security Council resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969, 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971.

Taking note of the information contained in the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, 2/

Noting with concern the actions of the Israeli authorities in changing the institutional structure and established religious practices in the sanctuary of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil,

Considering that these actions constitute grave violations of human rights and religious freedom and of the norms of international law, in particular article 27 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 1/

Considering also that these violations of established religious rights are a challenge to the susceptibilities of hundreds of millions of Moslems all over the world,

Considering furthermore that these violations which have already caused civil and religious disturbances, constitute a new threat to peace and security in the area,

1. Declares all measures taken by the Israeli authorities with a view to changing the institutional structure and established religious practices in the sanctuary of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil null and void;

2. Calls upon Israel to rescind and to desist forthwith from all such measures;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to investigate the situation in Al-Ibrahimi Mosque by contacting the Islamic, Arab and other authorities concerned, and to report as soon as possible on the implementation of paragraph 2 above;
4. Calls upon Israel to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to facilitate his task.

2441st plenary meeting
15 December 1975

B. SECURITY COUNCIL

B. CONSEIL DE SECURITE

42 (1948). Resolution of 5 March 1948

[S/691]

The Security Council,

Having received General Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 on Palestine, and having received from the United Nations Palestine Commission its first monthly report²³ and its first special report on the problem of security in Palestine,²⁴

1. Resolves to call on the permanent members of the Council to consult and to inform the Security Council regarding the situation with respect to Palestine and to make, as the result of such consultations, recommendations to it regarding the guidance and instructions which the Council might usefully give to the Palestine Commission with a view to implementing the resolution of the General Assembly. The Security Council requests the permanent members to report to it on the results of their consultations within ten days ;

2. Appeals to all Governments and peoples, particularly in and around Palestine, to take all possible action to prevent or reduce such disorders as are now occurring in Palestine.

Adopted at the 263rd meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Argentina, Syria, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

43 (1948). Resolution of 1 April 1948

[S/714, I]

The Security Council,

In the exercise of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

²³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Special Supplement No. 2, document S/663.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/676.

42 (1948). Résolution du 5 mars 1948

[S/691]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Saisi par l'Assemblée générale de sa résolution 181 (II) du 29 novembre 1947 relative à la Palestine, et par la Commission des Nations Unies pour la Palestine de son premier rapport mensuel²³ et de son premier rapport spécial sur le problème de la sécurité en Palestine²⁴,

1. Décide d'inviter les membres permanents du Conseil à se concerter et à tenir le Conseil de sécurité au courant de la situation en ce qui concerne la Palestine, et à lui faire, après s'être ainsi concertés, des recommandations quant aux directives et aux instructions que le Conseil pourrait utilement donner à la Commission pour la Palestine en vue de la mise en œuvre de la résolution de l'Assemblée générale. Le Conseil de sécurité invite ses membres permanents à lui faire rapport sur le résultat de leurs consultations dans un délai de dix jours ;

2. Fait appel à tous les gouvernements et à toutes les populations, en particulier à ceux de la Palestine et des pays avoisinants, pour qu'ils prennent toutes les mesures possibles en vue d'éviter ou de calmer les troubles que connaît actuellement la Palestine.

Adoptée à la 263^e séance par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 3 abstentions (Argentine, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Syrie).

43 (1948). Résolution du 1^{er} avril 1948

[S/714, I]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

En tant que principalement responsable du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales,

²³ *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément spécial n° 2, document S/663.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/676.

1. *Notes* the increasing violence and disorder in Palestine and believes that it is of the utmost urgency that an immediate truce be effected in Palestine :

2. *Calls upon* the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Arab Higher Committee to make representatives available to the Security Council for the purpose of arranging a truce between the Arab and Jewish communities of Palestine ; and emphasizes the heavy responsibility which would fall upon any party failing to observe such a truce ;

3. *Calls upon* Arab and Jewish armed groups in Palestine to cease acts of violence immediately.

Adopted unanimously at the 277th meeting.

44 (1948). Resolution of 1 April 1948

[S/714, II]

The Security Council,

Having received, on 9 December 1947, General Assembly resolution 181 (II) concerning Palestine dated 29 November 1947,

Having taken note of the United Nations Palestine Commission's first²³ and second²³ monthly progress reports and first special report on the problem of security,²⁴

Having called, on 5 March 1948, on the permanent members of the Council to consult,

Having taken note of the reports made concerning those consultations,

Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 20 of the United Nations Charter, to convoke a special session of the General Assembly to consider further the question of the future government of Palestine.

Adopted at the 277th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

46 (1948). Resolution of 17 April 1948

[S/723]

The Security Council,

Considering its resolution 43 (1948) of 1 April 1948 and the conversations held by its President with the representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Arab Higher Committee with a view to

²³ See page 14.

²⁴ See page 14.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/695.

1. *Note* le redoublement des actes de violence et des désordres en Palestine et estime que la conclusion d'une trêve immédiate en Palestine présente un caractère d'extrême urgence ;

2. *Invite* l'Agence juive pour la Palestine et le Haut Comité arabe à envoyer des représentants au Conseil de sécurité en vue de la conclusion d'une trêve entre les communautés arabe et juive de Palestine et insiste sur la lourde responsabilité dont le poids retomberait sur celle des parties qui manqueraient à observer les conditions de cette trêve ;

3. *Invite* les groupes armés arabes et juifs de Palestine à mettre fin immédiatement aux actes de violence.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 277^e séance.

44 (1948). Résolution du 1^{er} avril 1948

[S/714, II]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant reçu, le 9 décembre 1947, la résolution 181 (II) de l'Assemblée générale concernant la Palestine, datée du 29 novembre 1947,

Ayant pris acte des premier²³ et deuxième²³ rapports mensuels de la Commission des Nations Unies pour la Palestine sur le progrès de ses travaux, et du premier rapport spécial sur le problème de la sécurité²⁴,

Ayant invité, à la date du 5 mars 1948, les membres permanents du Conseil à se consulter,

Ayant pris note des rapports établis au sujet de ces consultations,

Invite le Secrétaire général, conformément à l'Article 20 de la Charte des Nations Unies, à convoquer une session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale pour poursuivre l'examen de la question du gouvernement futur de la Palestine.

Adoptée à la 277^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

46 (1948). Résolution du 17 avril 1948

[S/723]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Considérant sa résolution 43 (1948) du 1^{er} avril 1948 et les conversations que le Président du Conseil de sécurité a eues avec les représentants de l'Agence juive pour la Palestine et du Haut Comité arabe, en

²³ Voir page 14.

²⁴ Voir page 14.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/695.

arranging a truce between Arabs and Jews in Palestine,

Considering that, as stated in that resolution, it is of the utmost urgency to bring about the immediate cessation of acts of violence in Palestine and to establish conditions of peace and order in that country,

Considering that the United Kingdom Government, so long as it remains the Mandatory Power, is responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in Palestine and should continue to take all steps necessary to that end; and that, in so doing, it should receive the co-operation and support of the Security Council in particular as well as of all the Members of the United Nations,

1. *Calls upon* all persons and organizations in Palestine, and especially upon the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency, to take immediately, without prejudice to their rights, claims, or positions, and as a contribution to the well-being and permanent interests of Palestine, the following measures:

(a) Cease all activities of a military or paramilitary nature, as well as acts of violence, terrorism and sabotage;

(b) Refrain from bringing and from assisting and encouraging the entry into Palestine of armed bands and fighting personnel, groups and individuals, whatever their origin;

(c) Refrain from importing or acquiring or assisting or encouraging the importation or acquisition of weapons and war materials;

(d) Refrain, pending further consideration of the future government of Palestine by the General Assembly, from any political activity which might prejudice the rights, claims, or position of either community;

(e) Co-operate with the Mandatory authorities for the effective maintenance of law and order and of essential services, particularly those relating to transportation, communications, health, and food and water supplies;

(f) Refrain from any action which will endanger the safety of the Holy Places in Palestine and from any action which would interfere with access to all shrines and sanctuaries for the purpose of worship by those who have an established right to visit and worship at them;

2. *Requests* the United Kingdom Government, for so long as it remains the Mandatory Power, to use its best efforts to bring all those concerned in Palestine to accept the measures set forth under paragraph 1 above and, subject to retaining the freedom of action of its own forces, to supervise the execution of these measures by all those concerned, and to keep the Security Council and the General Assembly currently informed on the situation in Palestine;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments, and particularly those of the countries neighbouring Palestine, to take all possible steps to assist in the implementation of

vue de la conclusion d'une trêve entre Arabes et Juifs en Palestine,

Considérant que, comme le déclarait ladite résolution, la cessation immédiate des actes de violence en Palestine et l'instauration de la paix et de l'ordre dans ce pays présentent un caractère d'extrême urgence,

Considérant que le Royaume-Uni est responsable, tant qu'il demeure Puissance mandataire, du maintien de l'ordre et de la paix en Palestine et qu'il doit continuer de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires à cet effet, et que, pour ce faire, il doit recevoir la collaboration et l'appui du Conseil de sécurité, en particulier, ainsi que de tous les Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, en général,

1. *Invite* tous les particuliers et toutes les organisations de Palestine, et spécialement le Haut Comité arabe et l'Agence juive, à prendre immédiatement, sans préjudice de leurs droits, de leurs titres ou de leur position, et afin de contribuer au bien général et de servir les intérêts permanents de la Palestine, les mesures suivantes:

a) Mettre fin à toute activité d'ordre militaire ou paramilitaire, ainsi qu'aux actes de violence, de terrorisme et de sabotage;

b) S'abstenir de faire entrer ou de favoriser et d'encourager l'entrée en Palestine de bandes armées, de personnel combattant, groupes ou individus, quelle que soit leur origine;

c) S'abstenir d'importer ou d'acquérir, ainsi que de favoriser ou d'encourager l'importation ou l'acquisition d'armes et de matériel de guerre;

d) S'abstenir, en attendant que l'Assemblée générale ait poursuivi l'examen de la question du gouvernement futur de la Palestine, de toute activité politique qui pourrait porter préjudice aux droits, aux titres ou à la position de l'une ou l'autre communauté;

e) Collaborer avec les autorités mandataires en vue du maintien effectif de la loi et de l'ordre, ainsi que des services publics essentiels, en particulier les services qui touchent aux transports, aux communications, à la santé publique et à l'approvisionnement en vivres et en eau;

f) S'abstenir de toute action qui mettrait en danger la sécurité des Lieux saints en Palestine, ainsi que de toute action qui gênerait l'accès à tous les sanctuaires et lieux saints à ceux qui ont le droit reconnu de les visiter pour y pratiquer leur culte;

2. *Invite* le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni à s'employer de son mieux, tant qu'il demeure Puissance mandataire, à faire accepter par tous les intéressés en Palestine les mesures énoncées au paragraphe 1 ci-dessus, et à surveiller, tout en conservant la liberté d'action pour ses propres forces militaires, l'exécution desdites mesures par tous les intéressés, et à tenir le Conseil de sécurité et l'Assemblée générale au courant de la situation en Palestine;

3. *Invite* tous les gouvernements, et en particulier les gouvernements des pays voisins de la Palestine, à prendre toutes dispositions pour aider à l'exécution des

the measures set out under paragraph 1 above, and particularly those referring to the entry into Palestine of armed bands and fighting personnel, groups and individuals, and weapons and war materials.

Adopted at the 283rd meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

48 (1948). Resolution of 23 April 1948

[S/727]

The Security Council,

Referring to its resolution 46 (1948) of 17 April 1948 calling upon all parties concerned to comply with specific terms for a truce in Palestine,

Establishes a Truce Commission for Palestine composed of representatives of those members of the Security Council which have career consular officers in Jerusalem, noting, however, that the representative of Syria has indicated that his Government is not prepared to serve on the Commission. The function of the Commission shall be to assist the Security Council in supervising the implementation by the parties of its resolution 46 (1948);

Requests the Commission to report to the President of the Security Council within four days regarding its activities and the development of the situation, and subsequently to keep the Security Council currently informed with respect thereto.

The Commission, its members, their assistants and its personnel shall be entitled to travel, separately or together, wherever the Commission deems necessary to carry out its tasks.

The Secretary-General shall furnish the Commission with such personnel and assistance as it may require, taking into account the special urgency of the situation with respect to Palestine.

Adopted at the 287th meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Colombia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decisions

At its 295th meeting, on 18 May 1948, the Council decided to send a questionnaire to the Governments of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Transjordan, Iraq, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon, to the Arab Higher Committee and to the Jewish Authorities in Palestine, and to request replies within forty-eight hours from noon

mesures énoncées au paragraphe 1 ci-dessus, et en particulier de celles qui se rapportent à l'entrée en Palestine de bandes armées, de personnel combattant, groupes ou individus, ainsi que d'armes et de matériel de guerre.

Adoptée à la 283^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

48 (1948). Résolution du 23 avril 1948

[S/727]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant sa résolution 46 (1948) du 17 avril 1948 invitant toutes les parties en cause à observer certaines dispositions précises relatives à une trêve en Palestine,

Etablit une Commission de trêve pour la Palestine composée des représentants des membres du Conseil de sécurité qui ont des représentants consulaires de carrière à Jérusalem, notant toutefois que le représentant de la Syrie a fait savoir que son gouvernement n'est pas disposé à faire partie de la Commission. La fonction de la Commission sera d'aider le Conseil de sécurité à surveiller l'exécution par les parties de sa résolution 46 (1948);

Invite la Commission à faire rapport au Président du Conseil de sécurité dans un délai de quatre jours sur ses activités ainsi que sur l'évolution de la situation et, ensuite, à tenir le Conseil de sécurité au courant des mêmes faits.

La Commission, ses membres, leurs adjoints et son personnel auront le droit de voyager, séparément ou ensemble, partout où la Commission estimera nécessaire de remplir ses fonctions.

Le Secrétaire général, tenant compte de l'urgence particulière de la situation en Palestine, fournira à la Commission le personnel et l'aide dont elle pourrait avoir besoin.

Adoptée à la 287^e séance par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 3 abstentions (Colombie, République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décisions

A sa 295^e séance, le 18 mai 1948, le Conseil a décidé d'envoyer un questionnaire aux Gouvernements de l'Egypte, de l'Arabie Saoudite, de la Transjordanie, de l'Irak, du Yémen, de la Syrie et du Liban, au Haut Comité arabe et aux autorités juives en Palestine, et de demander que les réponses lui parviennent dans un

New York standard time on 19 May 1948. The questionnaire (S/753)²⁶ read as follows:

I. Questions addressed to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Transjordan, Iraq, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon:

(a) Are armed elements of your armed forces or irregular forces sponsored by your Government now operating (1) in Palestine; (2) in areas (towns, cities, districts) of Palestine where the Jews are in the majority?

(b) If so, where are such forces now located and under what command are they operating, and what are their military objectives?

(c) On what basis is it claimed that such forces are entitled to enter (1) Palestine; (2) areas (towns, cities, districts) of Palestine where the Jews are in the majority, and conduct operations there?

(d) Who is now responsible for the exercise of political functions in the areas of Palestine where the Arabs are in the majority?

(e) Is such authority now negotiating with Jewish authorities on a political settlement in Palestine?

(f) Have the Jewish forces violated your frontiers and penetrated your territory?

II. Questions addressed to the Arab Higher Committee:

(a) Is the Arab Higher Committee exercising political authority in Palestine?

(b) What governmental arrangements have been made to maintain public order and to carry on public services in sections of Palestine where Arabs are in the majority?

(c) Have the Arabs of Palestine requested assistance from Governments outside of Palestine?

(d) If so, what Governments, and for what purpose?

(e) Have you named representatives to deal with the Security Council Truce Commission for the purpose of effecting the truce called for by the Security Council?

(f) Have Jewish forces penetrated into the territory over which you claim to have authority?

III. Questions addressed to the Jewish Authorities in Palestine:

(a) Over which areas of Palestine do you actually exercise control at the present time?

(b) Do you have armed forces operating in areas (towns, cities, districts) of Palestine where the Arabs are in the majority, or outside Palestine?

(c) If so, on what basis do you attempt to justify such operations?

(d) Have you arranged for the entry into Palestine in the near future of men of military age from outside Palestine? If so, what are the numbers and where are they coming from?

(e) Are you negotiating with Arab authorities regarding either the truce or a political settlement in Palestine?

(f) Have you named representatives to deal with the

délai de quarante huit heures à compter du 19 mai 1948 à midi (heure légale de New York). Le questionnaire (S/753)²⁶ était ainsi libellé:

1. Questions adressées à l'Égypte, à l'Arabie Séoudite, à la Transjordanie, à l'Irak, au Yémen, à la Syrie et au Liban:

a) Des éléments armés de vos forces régulières ou de forces irrégulières appuyées par votre gouvernement opèrent-ils actuellement: 1) en Palestine; 2) dans les régions (villes, agglomérations, districts) de la Palestine où les Juifs sont en majorité?

b) Dans l'affirmative, où se trouvent ces éléments, sous quel commandement opèrent-ils et quels sont leurs objectifs militaires?

c) Sur quoi vous fondez-vous pour affirmer que ces forces ont le droit de pénétrer: 1) en Palestine; 2) dans les régions (villes, agglomérations, districts) de la Palestine où les Juifs sont en majorité et d'y effectuer des opérations?

d) Quelle est actuellement l'autorité qui exerce les fonctions politiques dans les régions de la Palestine où les Arabes sont en majorité?

e) Cette autorité négocie-t-elle actuellement avec les autorités juives en vue du règlement des problèmes politiques de Palestine?

f) Les forces juives ont-elles violé vos frontières et pénétré sur votre territoire?

II. Questions adressées au Haut Comité arabe:

a) Le Haut Comité arabe exerce-t-il une autorité politique en Palestine?

b) Quelles sont les dispositions d'ordre gouvernemental prises pour le maintien de l'ordre et le fonctionnement des services publics dans les parties de la Palestine où les Arabes sont en majorité?

c) Les Arabes de Palestine ont-ils sollicité l'aide de gouvernements en dehors de la Palestine?

d) Dans l'affirmative, à quels gouvernements se sont-ils adressés et dans quel but?

e) Avez-vous désigné des représentants pour traiter avec la Commission de trêve du Conseil de sécurité en vue de rendre effective la trêve demandée par le Conseil de sécurité?

f) Des forces juives ont-elles pénétré dans le territoire sur lequel vous affirmez exercer l'autorité?

III. Questions adressées aux autorités juives en Palestine:

a) Sur quelles régions de la Palestine exercez-vous, à l'heure actuelle, un contrôle effectif?

b) Des forces armées sous vos ordres opèrent-elles dans des régions (villes, agglomérations, districts) de la Palestine où les Arabes sont en majorité, ou en dehors de la Palestine?

c) Dans l'affirmative, comment pouvez-vous justifier ces opérations?

d) Avez-vous pris des dispositions pour l'entrée en Palestine, dans un avenir prochain, d'hommes en âge de combattre venant du dehors? Dans l'affirmative, quel est leur nombre et d'où viennent-ils?

e) Négociez-vous actuellement avec les autorités arabes au sujet de la trêve ou du règlement des problèmes politiques de Palestine?

f) Avez-vous désigné des représentants pour traiter avec la

²⁶ Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for May 1948.

²⁶ Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de mai 1948.

Security Council Truce Commission for the purpose of effecting the truce called for by the Security Council?

(g) Will you agree to an immediate and unconditional truce for the City of Jerusalem and the Holy Places?

(h) Have Arab forces penetrated into the territory over which you claim to have authority?

At its 301st meeting, on 22 May 1948, the Council, having decided to hear the replies to its questionnaire (S/753),²⁶ invited the representative of Iraq to take a place at the Council table.

49 (1948). Resolution of 22 May 1948

[S/773]

The Security Council,

Taking into consideration that previous resolutions of the Security Council in respect to Palestine have not been complied with and that military operations are taking place in Palestine,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities, without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the parties concerned, to abstain from any hostile military action in Palestine and to that end to issue a cease-fire order to their military and paramilitary forces to become effective within thirty-six hours after midnight New York standard time on 22 May 1948;

2. *Calls upon* the Truce Commission and upon all parties concerned to give the highest priority to the negotiation and maintenance of a truce in the City of Jerusalem;

3. *Directs* the Truce Commission established by the Security Council by its resolution 48 (1948) of 23 April 1948 to report to the Council on the compliance with the two preceding paragraphs of the present resolution;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to facilitate by all means in their power the task of the United Nations mediator appointed in execution of General Assembly resolution 186 (S-2) of 14 May 1948.

Adopted at the 302nd meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 303rd meeting, on 24 May 1948, the Council decided to postpone for forty-eight hours the time

²⁶ See page 18.

Commission de trêve du Conseil de sécurité en vue de rendre effective la trêve demandée par le Conseil de sécurité?

g) Accepteriez-vous une trêve immédiate et inconditionnelle en ce qui concerne la ville de Jérusalem et les Lieux saints?

h) Des forces arabes ont-elles pénétré dans le territoire sur lequel vous affirmez exercer l'autorité?

A sa 301^e séance, le 22 mai 1948, le Conseil, ayant décidé d'entendre les réponses à son questionnaire (S/753²⁶), a invité le représentant de l'Irak à prendre place à la table du Conseil.

49 (1948). Résolution du 22 mai 1948

[S/773]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Tenant compte du fait que des résolutions antérieures du Conseil de sécurité relatives à la Palestine n'ont pas été observées et que des opérations militaires ont lieu en Palestine,

1. *Invite* tous gouvernements et autorités, sans préjudice des droits, revendications et position des parties intéressées, à s'abstenir de toute action militaire hostile en Palestine et à donner, à cette fin, à leurs forces militaires et paramilitaires l'ordre de cesser le feu, dans un délai de trente-six heures à compter du 22 mai 1948 à minuit, heure légale de New York;

2. *Invite* la Commission de trêve et toutes parties intéressées à accorder priorité absolue à la négociation et à l'observation d'une trêve dans la ville de Jérusalem;

3. *Prescrit* à la Commission de trêve établie en vertu de la résolution 48 (1948) du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 23 avril 1948, de faire rapport au Conseil quant à l'observation des dispositions des deux précédents paragraphes de la présente résolution;

4. *Invite* toutes parties intéressées à faciliter par tous les moyens en leur pouvoir la tâche du Médiateur des Nations Unies nommé en vertu de la résolution 186 (S-2) de l'Assemblée générale, en date du 14 mai 1948.

Adoptée à la 302^e séance par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 3 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Syrie, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décision

A sa 303^e séance, le 24 mai 1948, le Conseil a décidé de prolonger de quarante-huit heures le délai

²⁶ Voir page 18.

limit for putting into effect the cease-fire order called for in its resolution 49 (1948).

50 (1948). Resolution of 29 May 1948

[S/801]

The Security Council,

Desiring to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Palestine without prejudice to the rights, claims and position of either Arabs or Jews,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities concerned to order a cessation of all acts of armed force for a period of four weeks ;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities concerned to undertake that they will not introduce fighting personnel into Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan and Yemen during the cease-fire ;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities concerned, should men of military age be introduced into countries or territories under their control, to undertake not to mobilize or submit them to military training during the cease-fire ;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities concerned to refrain from importing or exporting war material into or to Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan or Yemen during the cease-fire ;

5. *Urges* all Governments and authorities concerned to take every possible precaution for the protection of the Holy Places and of the City of Jerusalem, including access to all shrines and sanctuaries for the purpose of worship by those who have an established right to visit and worship at them ;

6. *Instructs* the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, in concert with the Truce Commission, to supervise the observance of the above provisions, and decides that they shall be provided with a sufficient number of military observers ;

7. *Instructs* the United Nations Mediator to make contact with all parties as soon as the cease-fire is in force with a view to carrying out his functions as determined by the General Assembly ;

8. *Calls upon* all concerned to give the greatest possible assistance to the United Nations Mediator ;

9. *Instructs* the United Nations Mediator to make a weekly report to the Security Council during the cease-fire ;

d'application de l'ordre de cesser le feu prévu par sa résolution 49 (1948).

50 (1948). Résolution du 29 mai 1948

[S/801]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Désireux de faire cesser les hostilités en Palestine, sans préjudice des droits, revendications et position des Arabes comme des Juifs,

1. *Invite* tous gouvernements et autorités intéressés à ordonner, pour une durée de quatre semaines, la cessation de tous actes d'hostilité armée ;

2. *Invite* tous gouvernements et autorités intéressés à s'engager à ne pas introduire de personnel combattant en Palestine, Egypte, Irak, Liban, Arabie Saoudite, Syrie, Transjordanie et Yémen pendant la durée de la suspension d'armes ;

3. *Invite* tous gouvernements et autorités intéressés, si des hommes en âge de porter les armes sont introduits dans les pays ou territoires sous leur contrôle, à s'engager à ne pas les mobiliser et à ne leur faire subir aucun entraînement militaire pendant la durée de la suspension d'armes ;

4. *Invite* tous gouvernements et autorités intéressés à s'abstenir, pendant la durée de la suspension d'armes, d'importer du matériel de guerre en Palestine, Egypte, Irak, Liban, Arabie Saoudite, Syrie, Transjordanie et Yémen, ou d'en exporter à destination de ces pays ;

5. *Invite instamment* tous gouvernements et autorités intéressés à prendre toutes les précautions possibles pour la protection des Lieux saints et de la ville de Jérusalem, et à permettre notamment l'accès à tous les sanctuaires et lieux saints à ceux qui ont le droit reconnu de les visiter pour y pratiquer leur culte ;

6. *Donne pour instructions* au Médiateur des Nations Unies en Palestine de surveiller, de concert avec la Commission de trêve, l'application des dispositions ci-dessus et décide de mettre à leur disposition un nombre suffisant d'observateurs militaires ;

7. *Donne pour instructions* au Médiateur des Nations Unies de se mettre en rapport avec toutes les parties dès l'entrée en vigueur de l'ordre de cesser le feu, aux fins de s'acquitter des fonctions dont l'a chargé l'Assemblée générale ;

8. *Invite* tous les intéressés à accorder, dans toute la mesure du possible, leur concours au Médiateur des Nations Unies ;

9. *Donne pour instructions* au Médiateur des Nations Unies d'adresser, pendant la durée de la suspension d'armes, des rapports hebdomadaires au Conseil de sécurité ;

10. *Invites* the States members of the Arab League and the Jewish and Arab authorities in Palestine to communicate their acceptance of this resolution to the Security Council not later than 6 p.m. New York standard time on 1 June 1948 ;

11. *Decides* that if the present resolution is rejected by either party or by both, or if, having been accepted, it is subsequently repudiated or violated, the situation in Palestine will be reconsidered with a view to action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations ;

12. *Calls upon* all Governments to take all possible steps to assist in the implementation of this resolution.

Adopted at the 310th meeting.²⁷

Decision

At its 311th meeting, on 2 June 1948, the Council decided to authorize the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, as suggested in his telegram dated 2 June 1948,²⁸ to set the date on which the truce was to go into effect, in consultation with the two parties and the Truce Commission, and agreed that the time lapse before the truce went into effect should be as short as possible.

53 (1948). Resolution of 7 July 1948

[S/875]

The Security Council,

Taking into consideration the telegram from the United Nations Mediator dated 5 July 1948,²⁹

Addresses an urgent appeal to the interested parties to accept in principle the prolongation of the truce for such period as may be decided upon in consultation with the Mediator.

Adopted at the 331st meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

²⁷ The draft resolution was voted on in parts. No vote was taken on the text as a whole.

²⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, No. 78, 311th meeting, p. 16* (document S/814).

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Third Year, Supplement for July 1948, document S/865.

10. *Requiert* les Etats membres de la Ligue arabe et les autorités juives et arabes de Palestine de faire savoir au Conseil de sécurité, le 1^{er} juin 1948 à 18 heures (heure légale de New York) au plus tard, qu'ils acceptent la présente résolution ;

11. *Décide* que, si la présente résolution est repoussée par l'une ou l'autre des parties ou par les deux parties, ou si, ayant été acceptée, elle est ultérieurement rejetée ou violée, il sera procédé à un nouvel examen de la situation en Palestine, en vue de prendre les mesures prévues au Chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies ;

12. *Invite* tous gouvernements à prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires afin d'assurer l'application de la présente résolution.

Adoptée à la 310^e séance.²⁷

Décision

A sa 311^e séance, le 2 juin 1948, le Conseil a décidé d'autoriser le Médiateur des Nations Unies en Palestine, conformément à la suggestion contenue dans son télégramme en date du 2 juin 1948²⁸, à fixer la date où la trêve devrait prendre effet, en consultation avec les deux parties et la Commission de trêve, et il a précisé que cette date devrait être aussi rapprochée que possible.

53 (1948). Résolution du 7 juillet 1948

[S/875]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant en considération le télégramme du Médiateur des Nations Unies en date du 5 juillet 1948²⁹,

Adresse aux parties intéressées un appel urgent pour qu'elles acceptent en principe de prolonger la trêve pendant telle durée qui pourra être déterminée avec le Médiateur.

Adoptée à la 311^e séance par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 3 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Syrie, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

²⁷ Les diverses parties du projet de résolution ont été mises aux voix séparément. Il n'y a pas eu de vote sur l'ensemble du texte.

²⁸ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, n° 78, 311^e séance, p. 16* (document S/814).

²⁹ *Ibid.*, troisième année, Supplément de juillet 1948, document S/865.

Decisions

At its 331st meeting, on 7 July 1948, the Council decided to ask the United Nations Mediator to take measures to implement the principle stated in the last paragraph of his telegram dated 7 July 1948.³⁰

At its 332nd meeting, on 8 July 1948, the Council decided that the President should send telegrams to the parties concerned and to the United Nations Mediator requesting immediate information on the situation in Palestine, and inquiring particularly about the attitude of the parties concerning the observance and prolongation of the truce.

54 (1948). Resolution of 15 July 1948

[S/902]

The Security Council,

Taking into consideration that the Provisional Government of Israel has indicated its acceptance in principle of a prolongation of the truce in Palestine; that the States members of the Arab League have rejected successive appeals of the United Nations Mediator, and of the Security Council in its resolution 3 (1948) of 7 July 1948, for the prolongation of the truce in Palestine; and that there has consequently developed a renewal of hostilities in Palestine,

1. *Determines* that the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Orders* the Governments and authorities concerned, pursuant to Article 40 of the Charter, to desist from further military action and to this end to issue cease-fire orders to their military and paramilitary forces, to take effect at a time to be determined by the Mediator, but in any event not later than three days from the date of the adoption of this resolution;

3. *Declares* that failure by any of the Governments or authorities concerned to comply with the preceding paragraph of this resolution would demonstrate the existence of a breach of the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter requiring immediate consideration by the Security Council with a view to such further action under Chapter VII of the Charter as may be decided upon by the Council;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities concerned to continue to co-operate with the Mediator with a view to the maintenance of peace in Palestine in conformity with resolution 50 (1948) adopted by the Security Council on 29 May 1948;

³⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/869. The last paragraph of the telegram reads as follows:

"Any Security Council action with regard to prolongation of truce should be on clear understanding that food, water and other essential non-military supplies will flow into Jerusalem under United Nations control and regulation."

Décisions

A sa 331^e séance, le 7 juillet 1948, le Conseil a décidé de demander au Médiateur des Nations Unies de prendre des mesures pour appliquer le principe énoncé dans le dernier paragraphe de son télégramme en date du 7 juillet 1948³⁰.

A sa 332^e séance, le 8 juillet 1948, le Conseil a décidé que le Président devait demander par télégramme aux parties intéressées et au Médiateur des Nations Unies de lui fournir immédiatement des renseignements sur la situation en Palestine et notamment sur l'attitude des parties au sujet de l'exécution et de la prolongation de la trêve.

54 (1948). Résolution du 15 juillet 1948

[S/902]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Considérant que le Gouvernement provisoire d'Israël a fait savoir qu'il acceptait en principe une prolongation de la trêve en Palestine; que les Etats membres de la Ligue arabe ont rejeté les appels successifs du Médiateur des Nations Unies et celui du Conseil de sécurité contenu dans sa résolution 53 (1948), du 7 juillet 1948, en vue de la prolongation de la trêve en Palestine; et qu'il en est résulté, en conséquence, une reprise des hostilités en Palestine,

1. *Constate* que la situation en Palestine constitue une menace contre la paix au sens de l'Article 39 de la Charte des Nations Unies;

2. *Ordonne* aux gouvernements et autorités intéressés, en application de l'Article 40 de la Charte, de renoncer à toute action militaire et de donner, à cette fin, à leurs forces militaires et paramilitaires l'ordre de cesser le feu, cet ordre devenant exécutoire à la date que fixera le Médiateur, mais, en tout cas, moins de trois jours après l'adoption de la présente résolution;

3. *Déclare* que le refus d'un quelconque des gouvernements ou d'une quelconque des autorités intéressés de se conformer aux prescriptions du précédent paragraphe de la présente résolution démontrerait l'existence d'une rupture de la paix au sens de l'Article 39 de la Charte exigeant un examen immédiat par le Conseil de sécurité en vue d'adopter, aux termes du Chapitre VII de la Charte, toute nouvelle mesure qui pourrait être décidée par le Conseil;

4. *Invite* tous les gouvernements et autorités intéressés à continuer de coopérer avec le Médiateur aux fins de maintenir la paix en Palestine conformément à la résolution 50 (1948) adoptée le 29 mai 1948 par le Conseil de sécurité;

³⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/869. Le dernier paragraphe du télégramme était ainsi conçu:

"Toute décision que pourrait prendre le Conseil de sécurité au sujet de la prolongation de la trêve devrait stipuler clairement que le ravitaillement, l'eau et les autres approvisionnements essentiels de caractère non militaire pénétreraient dans Jérusalem sous le contrôle des Nations Unies et conformément à leur réglementation."

5. *Orders* as a matter of special and urgent necessity an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the City of Jerusalem to take effect twenty-four hours from the time of the adoption of this resolution, and instructs the Truce Commission to take any necessary steps to make this cease-fire effective;

6. *Instructs* the Mediator to continue his efforts to bring about the demilitarization of the City of Jerusalem, without prejudice to the future political status of Jerusalem, and to assure the protection of and access to the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Palestine;

7. *Instructs* the Mediator to supervise the observance of the truce and to establish procedures for examining alleged breaches of the truce since 11 June 1948, authorizes him to deal with breaches so far as it is within his capacity to do so by appropriate local action, and requests him to keep the Security Council currently informed concerning the operation of the truce and when necessary to take appropriate action;

8. *Decides* that, subject to further decision by the Security Council or the General Assembly, the truce shall remain in force, in accordance with the present resolution and with resolution 50 (1948) of 29 May 1948, until a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine is reached;

9. *Reiterates* the appeal to the parties contained in the last paragraph of its resolution 49 (1948) of 22 May 1948 and urges upon the parties that they continue conversations with the Mediator in a spirit of conciliation and mutual concession in order that all points under dispute may be settled peacefully;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Mediator with the necessary staff and facilities to assist in carrying out the functions assigned to him under General Assembly resolution 186 (S-2) of 14 May 1948 and under this resolution

11. *Requests* that the Secretary-General make appropriate arrangements to provide necessary funds to meet the obligations arising from this resolution.

Adopted at the 338th meeting by 7 votes to 1 (Syria), with 3 abstentions (Argentina, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decisions

At its 343rd meeting, on 2 August 1948, the Council decided to request information from the United Nations Mediator and from the Governments concerned regarding: (a) the Jewish displaced persons in Europe; (b) the Arab refugees; (c) possible assis-

5. *Ordonne*, comme présentant un intérêt particulier et urgent, une suspension d'armes immédiate et inconditionnelle dans la ville de Jérusalem qui deviendra exécutoire vingt-quatre heures après l'adoption de la présente résolution, et prescrit à la Commission de trêve de prendre toutes mesures nécessaires à l'exécution de cet ordre de cesser le feu;

6. *Prescrit* au Médiateur de poursuivre ses efforts afin d'amener la démilitarisation de la ville de Jérusalem, sans préjuger le statut politique futur de Jérusalem; d'assurer la protection des Lieux saints, des édifices et sites religieux en Palestine et de garantir le droit d'y accéder;

7. *Prescrit* au Médiateur de surveiller l'observation de la trêve et d'établir une procédure pour l'examen de toutes allégations relatives à des violations de la trêve postérieures au 11 juin 1948, l'autorise à trancher les cas de violation dans toute la mesure où il pourra le faire localement par des mesures pertinentes, et lui demande de tenir le Conseil de sécurité au courant de l'observation de la trêve et de prendre, le cas échéant, toute action appropriée;

8. *Décide* que, sous réserve de toute nouvelle décision du Conseil de sécurité ou de l'Assemblée générale, la trêve demeurera en vigueur, conformément à la présente résolution et à la résolution 50 (1948) du 29 mai 1948, jusqu'à ce qu'un ajustement pacifique de la situation future de la Palestine ait été réalisé;

9. *Répète* l'invitation aux parties contenue dans le dernier paragraphe de sa résolution 49 (1948) du 22 mai 1948, et demande instamment aux parties de poursuivre leurs conversations avec le Médiateur dans un esprit de conciliation et de concessions mutuelles afin de pouvoir régler pacifiquement tous les aspects du différend;

10. *Requiert* le Secrétaire général de fournir au Médiateur le personnel et les facilités nécessaires à l'accomplissement des fonctions qui lui ont été assignées par la résolution 186 (S-2) de l'Assemblée générale, en date du 14 mai 1948, ainsi que par la présente résolution;

11. *Requiert* le Secrétaire général de prendre les mesures appropriées pour fournir les fonds nécessaires en vue de faire face aux obligations découlant de la présente résolution.

Adoptée à la 338^e séance par 7 voix contre une (Syrie) avec 3 abstentions (Argentine, République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décisions

A sa 343^e séance, le 2 août 1948, le Conseil a décidé de demander au Médiateur des Nations Unies et aux gouvernements intéressés des renseignements au sujet: a) de la situation des personnes déplacées juives qui se trouvent en Europe; b) de la situation des réfugiés arabes; c) du secours à accorder à ces

tance to both those groups ; and (d) the Jews detained by the British authorities in Cyprus.

At its 349th meeting, on 13 August 1948, the Council decided to ask the President to send the following telegram to the United Nations Mediator :

"I have the honour to inform you that the Security Council, having taken note, at the 349th meeting, held on 13 August, of the Mediator's telegram of 12 August concerning the destruction of the water-pumping station at Latrun,³¹ asked me, as a preliminary measure, to request the Mediator to make all efforts and take steps to ensure water supply to the population of Jerusalem."

*Adopted by 8 votes to 1
(Syria), with 2 abstentions
(Argentina, China).*

56 (1948). Resolution of 19 August 1948

[S/983]

The Security Council,

Taking into account communications from the Mediator concerning the situation in Jerusalem,

1. *Directs the attention of the Governments and authorities concerned to its resolution 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948 ;*

2. *Decides pursuant to its resolution 54 (1948), and so informs the Governments and authorities concerned, that :*

(a) *Each party is responsible for the actions of both regular and irregular forces operating under its authority or in territory under its control ;*

(b) *Each party has the obligation to use all means at its disposal to prevent action violating the truce by individuals or groups who are subject to its authority or who are in territory under its control ;*

(c) *Each party has the obligation to bring to speedy trial, and in case of conviction to punishment, any and all persons within their jurisdiction who are involved in a breach of the truce ;*

(d) *No party is permitted to violate the truce on the ground that it is undertaking reprisals or retaliations against the other party ;*

(e) *No party is entitled to gain military or political advantage through violation of the truce.*

Adopted at the 354th meeting.³²

³¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for August 1948, document S/963.*

³² *The draft resolution was voted on in parts. No vote was taken on the text as a whole.*

deux groupes ; et d) de la question des juifs détenus par les autorités britanniques dans l'île de Chypre.

A sa 349^e séance, le 13 août 1948, le Conseil a décidé de demander au Président d'envoyer au Médiateur des Nations Unies le télégramme suivant :

« J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Conseil de sécurité, après avoir pris note, au cours de sa 349^e séance, tenue le 13 août, du télégramme du Médiateur en date du 12 août relatif à la destruction de la station de pompage d'eau de Latrun³¹, m'a demandé, à titre de mesure préliminaire, de prier le Médiateur de faire tous les efforts et de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer l'approvisionnement en eau de la population de Jérusalem. »

Adoptée par 8 voix contre une (Syrie), avec 2 abstentions (Argentine, Chine).

56 (1948). Résolution du 19 août 1948

[S/983]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant en considération les communications du Médiateur relatives à la situation à Jérusalem,

1. *Attire l'attention des gouvernements et autorités intéressés sur sa résolution 54 (1948), du 15 juillet 1948 ;*

2. *Décide, conformément à sa résolution 54 (1948), et fait savoir aux gouvernements et autorités intéressés que :*

a) *Chaque partie est responsable des actions des forces tant régulières qu'irrégulières opérant sous son autorité ou dans des territoires sous son contrôle ;*

b) *Chaque partie est dans l'obligation de faire usage de tous moyens à sa disposition pour empêcher que la trêve ne soit violée par l'action d'individus ou de groupes soumis à son autorité ou se trouvant dans des territoires sous son contrôle ;*

c) *Chaque partie est dans l'obligation de traduire en justice sans délai et, en cas de condamnation, de punir toute personne, quelle qu'elle soit, soumise à sa juridiction, qui serait impliquée dans une violation de la trêve ;*

d) *Aucune partie n'est autorisée à violer la trêve sous prétexte qu'elle procède à des mesures de représailles ou de rétorsion contre l'autre partie ;*

e) *Il n'est loisible à aucune partie d'obtenir des avantages militaires ou politiques par des violations de la trêve.*

Adoptée à la 354^e séance³².

³¹ *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément d'août 1948, document S/963.*

³² *Les diverses parties du projet de résolution ont été mises aux voix séparément. Il n'y a pas eu de vote sur l'ensemble du texte.*

Decision

At its 354th meeting, on 19 August 1948, the Council decided to transmit the record of its discussions on the question of Palestinian Arab refugees and Jewish displaced persons to the Economic and Social Council and the International Refugee Organization.

57 (1948). Resolution of 18 September 1948

The Security Council,

Deeply shocked by the tragic death of the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte, as the result of a cowardly act which appears to have been committed by a criminal group of terrorists in Jerusalem while the United Nations representative was fulfilling his peace-seeking mission in the Holy Land,

Resolves :

1. To request the Secretary-General to keep the flag of the United Nations at half-mast for a period of three days ;
2. To authorize the Secretary-General to meet from the Working Capital Fund all expenses connected with the death and burial of the United Nations Mediator ;
3. To be represented at the interment by the President or the person whom he may appoint for the occasion.

Adopted unanimously at the 358th meeting.

Decisions

At its 358th meeting, on 18 September 1948, the Council approved a telegram sent on 17 September 1948 by the Secretary-General, with the approval of the President of the Council, to Mr. Ralph J. Bunche, personal representative of the Secretary-General, empowering him to assume full authority of the Palestine mission until further notice.

At its 367th meeting, on 19 October 1948, the Council adopted the following text : ²³

"The present situation in the Negeb is complicated by the fluid nature of military dispositions making the demarcation of truce lines difficult, the problem of the convoys to the Jewish settlements, as well as the problems of the dislocation of large

²³ This text was an amended version of paragraph 18 of the report of the Acting United Nations Mediator dated 18 October 1948 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for October 1948, document S/1042*).

Décision

A sa 354^e séance, le 19 août 1948, le Conseil a décidé de transmettre au Conseil économique et social et à l'Organisation internationale des réfugiés les procès-verbaux de la discussion sur la question des réfugiés arabes de Palestine et des personnes déplacées juives.

57 (1948). Résolution du 18 septembre 1948

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Profondément ému par la mort tragique du comte Folke Bernadotte, médiateur des Nations Unies en Palestine, à la suite d'un acte de lâcheté qui semble avoir été commis à Jérusalem par un groupe de terroristes criminels, alors que le représentant des Nations Unies accomplissait sa mission de paix en Terre Sainte,

Décide :

1. De demander au Secrétaire général de mettre en berne le drapeau des Nations Unies pendant une période de trois jours ;
2. D'autoriser le Secrétaire général à prélever sur le Fonds de roulement les sommes nécessaires à faire face à toutes les dépenses entraînées par le décès et l'inhumation du Médiateur des Nations Unies ;
3. De se faire représenter aux funérailles par le Président ou par la personne qu'il pourra désigner.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 358^e séance.

Décisions

A sa 358^e séance, le 18 septembre 1948, le Conseil a approuvé le texte du télégramme envoyé le 17 septembre 1948 par le Secrétaire général, avec l'approbation du Président du Conseil, à M. Ralph J. Bunche, représentant personnel du Secrétaire général, le chargeant d'assumer jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'entière responsabilité de la mission de Palestine.

A sa 367^e séances, le 19 octobre 1948, le Conseil a adopté le texte suivant²³ :

« La situation actuelle dans le Negeb se trouve compliquée du fait que les dispositifs militaires sont assez flottants, ce qui rend difficile de tracer les lignes de démarcation de la trêve ; elle l'est aussi en raison du problème des convois à destination des

²³ Ce texte était une version amendée du paragraphe 18 du rapport du Médiateur par intérim des Nations Unies, en date du 18 octobre 1948 (*Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément d'octobre 1948, document S/1042*).

numbers of Arabs and their inability to harvest their crops. In the circumstances, the indispensable condition to a restoration of the situation is an immediate and effective cease-fire. After the cease-fire, the following conditions might well be considered as the basis for further negotiations looking toward insurance that similar outbreaks will not again occur and that the truce will be fully observed in this area :

"(a) Withdrawal of both parties from any positions not occupied at the time of the outbreak ;

"(b) Acceptance by both parties of the conditions set forth in the Central Truce Supervision Board decision No. 12 affecting convoys ;

"(c) Agreement by both parties to undertake negotiations through United Nations intermediaries or directly as regards outstanding problems in the Negeb and the permanent stationing of United Nations observers throughout the area."³⁴

59 (1948). Resolution of 19 October 1948

[S/1045]

The Security Council,

Having in mind the report of the Acting Mediator concerning the assassination on 17 September 1948 of the United Nations Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, and United Nations observer Colonel André Sérot,³⁵ the report of the Acting Mediator concerning difficulties encountered in the supervision of the truce,³⁶ and the report of the Truce Commission for Palestine concerning the situation in Jerusalem,³⁷

1. *Notes with concern* that the Provisional Government of Israel has to date submitted no report to the Security Council or to the Acting Mediator regarding the progress of the investigation into the assassinations ;

2. *Requests* that Government to submit to the Security Council at an early date an account of the progress made in the investigation and to indicate therein the measures taken with regard to negligence on the part of officials or other factors affecting the crime ;

3. *Reminds* the Governments and authorities concerned that all the obligations and responsibilities of

colonies juives ainsi que des problèmes que posent le grand nombre d'Arabes chassés de leur foyer et l'impossibilité où ils sont de faire leurs récoltes. Dans ces circonstances, la cessation immédiate et effective des hostilités est la condition *sine qua non* du rétablissement de la situation. Après la cessation des hostilités, on pourrait, semble-t-il, considérer les conditions suivantes comme la base de nouvelles négociations tendant à assurer que les hostilités n'éclateront pas ainsi de nouveau et que la trêve sera pleinement observée dans cette région :

« a) Abandon par les deux parties de toute position qu'elles n'occupaient pas au moment de l'ouverture des hostilités ;

« b) Acceptation par les deux parties des conditions énoncées dans la décision n° 12 du Comité central pour la surveillance de la trêve relative aux convois ;

« c) Acceptation par les deux parties d'entamer des négociations, soit par des intermédiaires appartenant aux Nations Unies, soit directement au sujet des problèmes en suspens dans le Negeb et de la présence permanente dans toute la région d'observateurs des Nations Unies³⁴. »

59 (1948). Résolution du 19 octobre 1948

[S/1045]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Considérant le rapport du Médiateur par intérim relatif aux assassinats du comte Folke Bernadotte, médiateur des Nations Unies, et du colonel André Sérot, observateur des Nations Unies, survenus le 17 septembre 1948³⁵, le rapport du Médiateur par intérim relatif aux difficultés rencontrées dans la surveillance de la trêve³⁶, et le rapport de la Commission de trêve pour la Palestine relatif à la situation à Jérusalem³⁷,

1. *Note* avec inquiétude que le Gouvernement provisoire d'Israël n'a, jusqu'à présent, soumis aucun rapport au Conseil de sécurité ou au Médiateur par intérim au sujet des progrès accomplis en ce qui concerne l'enquête sur les assassinats ;

2. *Invite* ledit Gouvernement à rendre compte à bref délai, au Conseil de sécurité, des progrès accomplis par l'enquête et à indiquer les mesures prises en ce qui concerne la négligence dont se seraient rendus coupables des fonctionnaires ou tous autres facteurs ayant eu une influence sur le crime ;

3. *Rappelle* aux gouvernements et autorités intéressés que toutes les obligations et responsabilités

³⁴ The text was voted on in parts.

³⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for October 1948*, document S/1018.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, document S/1022.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/1023.

³⁴ Les diverses parties du texte ont été mises aux voix séparément.

³⁵ *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément d'octobre 1948*, document S/1018.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, document S/1022.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/1023.

the parties set forth in its resolutions 54 (1948) of 15 July and 56 (1948) of 19 August 1948 are to be discharged fully and in good faith;

4. *Reminds* the Acting Mediator of the desirability of an equitable distribution of the United Nations observers for the purpose of observing the truce on the territories of both parties;

5. *Determines*, pursuant to its resolutions 54 (1948) and 56 (1948), that the Governments and authorities have the duty:

(a) To allow duly accredited United Nations observers and other truce supervision personnel bearing proper credentials, on official notification, ready access to all places where their duties require them to go including airfields, ports, truce lines and strategic points and areas;

(b) To facilitate the freedom of movement of truce supervision personnel and transport by simplifying procedures on United Nations aircraft now in effect, and by assurance of safe-conduct for all United Nations aircraft and other means of transport;

(c) To co-operate fully with the truce supervision personnel in their conduct of investigations into incidents involving alleged breaches of the truce, including the making available of witnesses, testimony and other evidence on request;

(d) To implement fully by appropriate and prompt instructions to the commanders in the field all agreements entered into through the good offices of the Mediator or his representatives;

(e) To take all reasonable measures to ensure the safety and safe-conduct of the truce supervision personnel and the representatives of the Mediator, their aircraft and vehicles, while in territory under their control;

(f) To make every effort to apprehend and promptly punish any and all persons within their jurisdictions guilty of any assault upon or other aggressive act against the truce supervision personnel or the representatives of the Mediator.

Adopted at the 367th meeting.³⁸

60 (1948). Resolution of 29 October 1948

[S/1062]

The Security Council

Resolves that a sub-committee be established consisting of the representatives of the United Kingdom,

³⁸ In the absence of any objection, the President stated that the draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

énoncée dans ses résolutions 54 (1948), du 15 juillet, et 56 (1948), du 19 août 1948, doivent être assurées pleinement et de bonne foi;

4. *Rappelle* au Médiateur par intérim qu'il est désirable que les observateurs des Nations Unies soient répartis d'une façon équitable aux fins de surveillance de la trêve sur le territoire de l'une et l'autre des parties;

5. *Décide*, conformément à ses résolutions 54 (1948) et 56 (1948), que les gouvernements et autorités ont le devoir:

a) De permettre, après notification officielle, aux observateurs des Nations Unies dûment accrédités et aux autres personnes préposées à la surveillance de la trêve, munies de pouvoirs en bonne et due forme, d'accéder librement à tous lieux où leurs fonctions les appellent, notamment aux aérodromes, ports, lignes de trêves, points et zones stratégiques;

b) De faciliter la liberté de mouvement et le transport du personnel de surveillance de la trêve en simplifiant les règlements actuellement appliqués aux avions des Nations Unies et en garantissant le libre passage de tous les avions et autres moyens de transport des Nations Unies;

c) De coopérer pleinement avec le personnel chargé de la surveillance de la trêve dans les enquêtes sur des incidents impliquant de prétendues violations de la trêve, notamment en fournissant sur demande des témoins, des témoignages et d'autres preuves;

d) D'assurer pleinement l'exécution de tous accords conclus grâce aux bons offices du Médiateur ou de ses représentants en donnant sans délai les instructions appropriées aux chefs militaires en campagne;

e) De prendre toutes les mesures raisonnables pour garantir la sécurité et la libre circulation du personnel chargé de la surveillance de la trêve et des représentants du Médiateur, de leurs avions et de leurs véhicules quand ils se trouvent dans un territoire placé sous le contrôle desdits gouvernements et autorités;

f) De faire tous efforts pour appréhender et punir sans délai toute personne soumise à leur juridiction, qui se rendrait coupable de tout acte d'agression ou voie de fait contre le personnel chargé de la surveillance de la trêve ou contre les représentants du Médiateur.

Adoptée à la 367^e séance.³⁸

60 (1948). Résolution du 29 octobre 1948

[S/1062]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Décide de créer un sous-comité composé des représentants du Royaume-Uni, de la Chine, de la France,

³⁸ En l'absence d'objection, le Président a déclaré que le projet de résolution était adopté à l'unanimité.

China, France, Belgium and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to consider all the amendments and revisions which have been or may be suggested to the second revised draft resolution contained in document S/1059/Rev.2,³⁹ and in consultation with the Acting Mediator to prepare a revised draft resolution.

Adopted at the 375th meeting.⁴⁰

61 (1948). Resolution of 4 November 1948

[S/1070]

The Security Council,

Having decided on 15 July 1948 that, subject to further decision by the Security Council or the General Assembly, the truce shall remain in force in accordance with resolution 54 (1948) of that date and with resolution 50 (1948) of 29 May 1948 until a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine is reached,

Having decided on 19 August that no party is permitted to violate the truce on the ground that it is undertaking reprisals or retaliations against the other party, and that no party is entitled to gain military or political advantage through violation of the truce,

Having decided on 29 May that, if the truce was subsequently repudiated or violated by either party or by both, the situation in Palestine could be reconsidered with a view to action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Takes note of the request communicated to the Government of Egypt and the Provisional Government of Israel by the Acting Mediator on 26 October⁴¹ following upon the decisions adopted by the Security Council on 19 October 1948;

Calls upon the interested Governments, without prejudice to their rights, claims or positions with regard to a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine or to the position which the Members of the United Nations may wish to take in the General Assembly on such peaceful adjustment:

(1) To withdraw those of their forces which have advanced beyond the positions held on 14 October, the Acting Mediator being authorized to establish provisional lines beyond which no movement of troops shall take place;

(2) To establish, through negotiations conducted directly between the parties, or, failing that, through

de la Belgique et de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, chargé d'étudier tous les amendements et révisions qui ont été ou qui pourraient être proposés au second texte révisé du projet de résolution contenu dans le document S/1059/Rev.2/Corr.1³⁹, et de préparer, de concert avec le Médiateur par intérim, un texte révisé de projet de résolution.

Adoptée à la 375^e séance⁴⁰.

61 (1948). Résolution du 4 novembre 1948

[S/1070]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant décidé, le 15 juillet 1948, que, sous réserve de toute nouvelle décision du Conseil de sécurité ou de l'Assemblée générale, la trêve demeurera en vigueur, conformément à la résolution 54 (1948), du 15 juillet, et à la résolution 50 (1948), du 29 mai 1948, jusqu'à ce qu'un ajustement pacifique de la situation future de la Palestine ait été réalisée,

Ayant décidé, le 19 août, qu'aucune partie n'est autorisée à violer la trêve sous prétexte qu'elle procède à des mesures de représailles ou de rétorsion contre l'autre partie, et qu'aucune partie n'a le droit d'obtenir des avantages militaires ou politiques en violant la trêve,

Ayant décidé, le 29 mai, que, si la trêve était ultérieurement rejetée ou violée par l'une ou l'autre des parties ou par les deux parties, il serait procédé à un nouvel examen de la situation en Palestine, en vue de prendre les mesures prévues au Chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies,

Prend acte de la demande communiquée, le 26 octobre, au Gouvernement de l'Égypte et au Gouvernement provisoire d'Israël par le Médiateur par intérim⁴¹ à la suite des décisions adoptées par le Conseil de sécurité le 19 octobre 1948;

Invite les gouvernements intéressés, sans préjudice de leurs droits, de leurs revendications ni de leur position en ce qui concerne un ajustement pacifique de la situation future de la Palestine, ni de la position que les Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies désireraient prendre à l'Assemblée générale au sujet de cet ajustement pacifique:

1) A replier celles de leurs forces qui ont avancé au delà des positions tenues à la date du 14 octobre, le Médiateur par intérim étant autorisé à établir des lignes provisoires au delà desquelles aucun mouvement de troupes ne devra avoir lieu;

2) A établir par négociations poursuivies directement entre les intéressés, ou, à défaut, par l'entremise

³⁹ See Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for October 1948.

⁴⁰ Adopted without vote.

⁴¹ See Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for October 1948, document S/1058.

³⁹ Voir Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément d'octobre 1948.

⁴⁰ Le projet de résolution n'a pas été mis aux voix.

⁴¹ Voir Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément d'octobre 1948, document S/1058.

the intermediaries in the service of the United Nations, permanent truce lines and such neutral or demilitarized zones as may appear advantageous, in order to ensure henceforth the full observance of the truce in that area. Failing an agreement, the permanent lines and neutral zones shall be established by decision of the Acting Mediator ;

Appoints a committee of the Council, consisting of the five permanent members together with Belgium and Colombia, to give such advice as the Acting Mediator may require with regard to his responsibilities under this resolution and, in the event that either party or both should fail to comply with sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of the preceding paragraph of this resolution within whatever time limits the Acting Mediator may think it desirable to fix, to study as a matter of urgency and to report to the Council on further measures it would be appropriate to take under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Adopted at the 377th meeting by 9 votes to 1 (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

62 (1948). Resolution of 16 November 1948

[S/1080]

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions concerning the establishment and implementation of the truce in Palestine, and recalling particularly its resolution 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948 which determined that the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note that the General Assembly is continuing its consideration of the future government of Palestine in response to the request of the Security Council in its resolution 44 (1948) of 1 April 1948,

Without prejudice to the actions of the Acting Mediator regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 61 (1948) of 4 November 1948,

1. *Decides* that, in order to eliminate the threat to the peace in Palestine and to facilitate the transition from the present truce to permanent peace in Palestine, an armistice shall be established in all sectors of Palestine ;

2. *Calls upon* the parties directly involved in the conflict in Palestine, as a further provisional measure under Article 40 of the Charter, to seek agreement forthwith, by negotiations conducted either directly or

d'intermédiaires appartenant aux Nations Unies, des lignes permanentes de trêve et telles zones neutres ou démilitarisées qu'il apparaîtra utile pour garantir que la trêve sera à l'avenir pleinement observée dans cette région. A défaut d'accord, les lignes permanentes et zones neutres seront déterminées par décision du Médiateur par intérim ;

Constitue un comité du Conseil composé des cinq membres permanents, ainsi que de la Belgique et de la Colombie, chargé de fournir au Médiateur par intérim les conseils dont celui-ci pourrait avoir besoin en ce qui concerne les responsabilités qu'il doit assumer aux termes de la présente résolution, et, au cas où l'une ou l'autre des parties, ou les deux parties, ne se conformeraient pas aux dispositions des alinéas 1 et 2 du paragraphe précédent de la présente résolution dans tels délais que le Médiateur par intérim jugerait opportun de fixer, d'étudier comme présentant un caractère d'urgence les nouvelles mesures qu'il conviendrait de prendre, conformément au Chapitre VII de la Charte, et de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité à ce sujet.

Adoptée à la 377^e séance par 9 voix contre une (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine), avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

62 (1948). Résolution du 16 novembre 1948

[S/1080]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Réaffirmant ses résolutions précédentes relatives à la conclusion et à la mise en vigueur d'une trêve en Palestine et rappelant, en particulier, sa résolution 54 (1948) du 15 juillet 1948 qui constatait que la situation en Palestine constitue une menace contre la paix au sens de l'Article 39 de la Charte des Nations Unies,

Prenant acte de ce que l'Assemblée générale poursuit l'étude de la question du gouvernement futur de la Palestine sur la demande présentée par le Conseil de sécurité dans sa résolution 44 (1948) du 1^{er} avril 1948,

Sans préjudice des actes du Médiateur par intérim concernant la mise en vigueur de la résolution 61 (1948) du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 4 novembre 1948,

1. *Décide* qu'afin d'éliminer la menace contre la paix en Palestine et de faciliter le passage de la trêve actuelle à une paix permanente en Palestine il sera conclu un armistice dans tous les secteurs de la Palestine ;

2. *Invite* les parties directement impliquées dans le conflit de Palestine à rechercher immédiatement, en tant que nouvelle mesure provisoire, aux termes de l'Article 40 de la Charte, un accord par voie de négo-

through the Acting Mediator, with a view to the immediate establishment of the armistice, including :

(a) The delineation of permanent armistice demarcation lines beyond which the armed forces of the respective parties shall not move ;

(b) Such withdrawal and reduction of their armed forces as will ensure the maintenance of the armistice during the transition to permanent peace in Palestine.

Adopted at the 381st meeting.⁴²

66 (1948). Resolution of 29 December 1948

[S/1169]

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Acting Mediator on the hostilities which broke out in southern Palestine on 22 December 1948,⁴³

Calls upon the Governments concerned :

(i) To order an immediate cease-fire ;

(ii) To implement without further delay resolution 61 (1948) of 4 November 1948 and the instructions issued by the Acting Mediator in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) of the fifth paragraph of that resolution ;

(iii) To allow and facilitate the complete supervision of the truce by the United Nations observers ;

Instructs the committee of the Council appointed on 4 November to meet at Lake Success on 7 January 1949 to consider the situation in southern Palestine and to report to the Council on the extent to which the Governments concerned have by that date complied with the present resolution and with resolutions 61 (1948) and 62 (1948) of 4 and 16 November 1948 ;

Invites Cuba and Norway to replace as from 1 January 1949 the two retiring members of the committee (Belgium and Colombia) ;

Expresses the hope that the members of the Conciliation Commission appointed by the General Assem-

ciations, soit directes, soit par l'intermédiaire du Médiateur par intérim, aux fins de conclure immédiatement un armistice stipulant notamment :

a) Le tracé des lignes de démarcation permanentes que les forces armées des parties en présence ne devront pas franchir ;

b) Toutes mesures de retrait et de réduction de ces forces armées propres à assurer le maintien de l'armistice pendant la période de transition qui doit mener à une paix permanente en Palestine.

Adoptée à la 381^e séance⁴².

66 (1948). Résolution du 29 décembre 1948

[S/1169]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Médiateur par intérim⁴³ sur les hostilités qui ont éclaté le 22 décembre 1948 en Palestine du Sud,

Invite les gouvernements intéressés :

i) A donner immédiatement l'ordre de cesser le feu ;

ii) A donner effet sans plus attendre à la résolution 61 (1948) du 4 novembre 1948 et aux instructions données par le Médiateur par intérim, conformément à l'alinéa 1 du cinquième paragraphe de cette résolution ;

iii) A permettre et faciliter le complet contrôle de la trêve par les observateurs des Nations Unies ;

Donne pour instructions au comité du Conseil constitué le 4 novembre de se réunir le 7 janvier 1949, à Lake Success, afin d'examiner la situation en Palestine du Sud et de faire rapport au Conseil sur la mesure dans laquelle les gouvernements intéressés se seront conformés, à cette date, à la présente résolution, ainsi qu'aux résolutions 61 (1948) et 62 (1948) des 4 et 16 novembre 1948 ;

Invite Cuba et la Norvège à remplacer, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1949, les deux membres sortants de la Commission (Belgique et Colombie) ;

Exprime l'espoir que les membres de la Commission de conciliation constituée le 11 décembre 1948 par

⁴² The draft resolution was voted on in parts. No vote was taken on the text as a whole.

⁴³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for December 1948*, document S/1152.

⁴² Les diverses parties du projet de résolution ont été mises aux voix séparément. Il n'y a pas eu de vote sur l'ensemble du texte.

⁴³ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de décembre 1948*, document S/1152.

bly on 11 December 1948 will nominate their representatives and establish the Commission with as little delay as possible.

Adopted at the 396th meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America).

l'Assemblée générale désigneront leurs représentants et formeront la Commission aussitôt que possible.

Adoptée à la 396^e séance par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 3 abstentions (Etats-Unis d'Amérique, République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

69 (1949). Resolution of 4 March 1949

[S/1277]

The Security Council,

Having received and considered the application of Israel for membership in the United Nations,²³

69 (1949). Résolution du 4 mars 1949

[S/1277]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant reçu et examiné la demande d'admission d'Israël comme Membre de l'Organisation des Nations Unies²³,

²³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for December 1948*, document S/1093; and *ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Supplement for March 1949*, document S/1267.

²³ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de décembre 1948*, document S/1093; et *ibid.*, *quatrième année, Supplément de mars 1949*, document S/1267.

1. *Decides* in its judgement that Israel is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter, and accordingly,

2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that it admit Israel to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted at the 414th meeting by 9 votes to 1 (Egypt), with 1 abstention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

1. *Décide* qu'à son avis Israël est un Etat pacifique capable de remplir les obligations de la Charte et disposé à le faire et, en conséquence,

2. *Recommande* à l'Assemblée générale d'admettre Israël comme Membre de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Adoptée à la 414^e séance par 9 voix contre une (Egypte), avec une abstention (Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord).

Decisions

At its 433rd meeting, on 4 August 1949, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 434th meeting, on 4 August 1949, the Council decided to invite the representative of Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

72 (1949). Resolution of 11 August 1949

[S/1376, I]

The Security Council,

Having taken note of the report of the Acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, submitted upon the completion of his responsibilities,¹²

1. *Desires to pay special tribute to the qualities of patience, perseverance and devotion to the ideal of international peace of the late Count Folke Bernadotte, who stabilized the situation in Palestine and who, together with ten members of his staff, gave his life in the service of the United Nations;*

2. *Desires to express its deep appreciation of the qualities of tact, understanding, perseverance and*

¹² *Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Supplement for August 1949, document S/1357.*

Décisions

A sa 433^e séance, le 4 août 1949, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

A sa 434^e séance, le 4 août 1949, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant de la Syrie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

72 (1949). Résolution du 11 août 1949

[S/1376, I]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant pris acte du rapport que le Médiateur par intérim des Nations Unies en Palestine a présenté à l'issue de sa mission¹²,

1. *Désire rendre hommage aux qualités de patience, de persévérance et de dévouement à l'idéal de paix internationale de feu le comte Folke Bernadotte, qui a stabilisé la situation en Palestine et qui, avec dix membres de son personnel, a donné sa vie au service des Nations Unies;*

2. *Désire exprimer combien il apprécie le tact, la compréhension, la persévérance et le dévouement au*

¹² *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Supplément d'août 1949, document S/1357.*

devotion to duty of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, who has brought to a successful conclusion the negotiation of armistice agreements between Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria on the one hand, and Israel on the other;

3. *Desires* also to associate in this expression of appreciation the members of the staff of the United Nations mission in Palestine, including both the members of the United Nations Secretariat and the Belgian, French, Swedish and United States officers who served on the staff and as military observers in Palestine.

Adopted at the 437th meeting.¹⁴

73 (1949). Resolution of 11 August 1949

[S/1376, II]

The Security Council,

Having noted with satisfaction the several Armistice Agreements¹⁵ concluded by means of negotiations between the parties involved in the conflict in Palestine in pursuance of its resolution 62 (1948) of 16 November 1948,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the Governments and authorities concerned, having undertaken, by means of the negotiations now being conducted by the Conciliation Commission for Palestine, to fulfil the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 to extend the scope of the armistice negotiations and to seek agreement by negotiations conducted either with the Conciliation Commission or directly, will at an early date achieve agreement on the final settlement of all questions outstanding between them;

2. *Finds that* the Armistice Agreements constitute an important step toward the establishment of permanent peace in Palestine and considers that these agreements supersede the truce provided for in Security Council resolutions 50 (1948) of 29 May and 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948;

3. *Reaffirms*, pending the final peace settlement, the order contained in its resolution 54 (1948) to the Governments and authorities concerned, pursuant to Article 40 of the Charter of the United Nations, to observe an unconditional cease-fire and, bearing in mind that the several Armistice Agreements include firm pledges against any further acts of hostility between the parties and also provide for their supervision by the parties themselves, relies upon the parties to ensure the continued application and observance of these Agreements;

4. *Decides* that all functions assigned to the United Nations Mediator in Palestine having been discharged,

¹⁴ Adopted without vote.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplements Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.*

devoir de M. Ralph J. Bunche, médiateur par intérim des Nations Unies en Palestine, qui a mené à une heureuse conclusion la négociation de conventions d'armistice entre l'Égypte, la Jordanie, le Liban et la Syrie, d'une part, et Israël, d'autre part;

3. *Désire* associer dans cette expression de reconnaissance le personnel de la mission des Nations Unies en Palestine, y compris les membres du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les officiers belges, français, suédois et des États-Unis qui ont servi avec la mission en qualité d'observateurs militaires en Palestine.

Adoptée à la 437^e séance.¹⁴

73 (1949). Résolution du 11 août 1949

[S/1376, II]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant pris acte avec satisfaction des différents accords d'armistice¹⁵ que les parties impliquées dans le conflit de Palestine ont conclus par voie de négociations, conformément à sa résolution 62 (1948) du 16 novembre 1948,

1. *Exprime l'espoir* que les gouvernements et autorités intéressés, s'étant engagés, au cours des négociations que conduit actuellement la Commission de conciliation pour la Palestine, à donner suite à la demande de l'Assemblée générale qui, dans sa résolution 194 (III) du 11 décembre 1948, les invitait à étendre le domaine des négociations d'armistice et à rechercher un accord par voie de négociations, soit directes, soit avec la Commission de conciliation, parviendront rapidement à un règlement définitif de toutes les questions sur lesquelles ils ne se sont pas encore mis d'accord;

2. *Constate* que les accords d'armistice constituent une étape importante vers l'instauration d'une paix permanente en Palestine et estime qu'ils se substituent à la trêve établie par les résolutions 50 (1948) et 54 (1948) du Conseil de sécurité, en date des 29 mai et 15 juillet 1948;

3. *Confirme*, jusqu'au règlement pacifique définitif, l'ordre donné, en vertu de l'Article 40 de la Charte des Nations Unies, par la résolution 54 (1948) aux gouvernements et autorités intéressés d'observer une suspension d'armes inconditionnelle, et, tenant compte de ce que les divers accords d'armistice contiennent de fermes engagements d'éviter tous actes ultérieurs d'hostilité entre les parties et prévoient aussi le contrôle de ces conventions par les parties elles-mêmes, fait confiance à ces dernières pour continuer à les appliquer et à les respecter;

4. *Décide* que toutes les tâches confiées au Médiateur des Nations Unies en Palestine ayant été accomplies, le

¹⁴ Le projet de résolution n'a pas été mis aux voix.

¹⁵ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Suppléments spéciaux nos 1, 2, 3 et 4.*

the Acting Mediator is relieved of any further responsibility under Security Council resolutions;

5. *Notes* that the Armistice Agreements provide that the execution of those Agreements shall be supervised by mixed armistice commissions whose chairman in each case shall be the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine or a senior officer from the observer personnel of that organization designated by him following consultation with the parties to the Agreements;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the continued service of such of the personnel of the present Truce Supervision Organization as may be required in observing and maintaining the cease-fire, and as may be necessary in assisting the parties to the Armistice Agreements in the supervision of the application and observance of the terms of those Agreements, with particular regard to the desires of the parties as expressed in the relevant articles of the Agreements;

7. *Requests* the Chief of Staff mentioned above to report to the Security Council on the observance of the cease-fire in Palestine in accordance with the terms of this resolution, and to keep the Conciliation Commission for Palestine informed of matters affecting the Commission's work under General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948.

Adopted at the 437th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 453rd meeting, on 25 October 1949, the Council decided to postpone indefinitely the discussion of the item "Demilitarization of the Jerusalem area, with special reference to General Assembly resolution 194 (III), dated 11 December 1948".

Médiateur par intérim est dégagé de toute responsabilité ultérieure en ce qui concerne les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité;

5. *Note* que les accords d'armistice prévoient que leur application sera contrôlée par des commissions mixtes d'armistice dont le président, dans chaque cas, sera le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine, ou un officier supérieur qu'il désignera parmi les observateurs de cet organisme, après consultation des parties en cause;

6. *Demande* au Secrétaire général de prendre des mesures pour garder en fonctions les membres du présent organisme de surveillance de la trêve dont les services seraient nécessaires pour contrôler et maintenir la suspension d'armes, de même que pour aider les parties aux conventions d'armistice à contrôler l'exécution et l'observation des termes de ces conventions, en tenant spécialement compte des désirs exprimés par les parties dans les articles pertinents desdites conventions;

7. *Demande* au Chef d'état-major mentionné ci-dessus de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité au sujet de l'observation de la suspension d'armes en Palestine, conformément aux dispositions de la présente résolution, et de tenir la Commission de conciliation pour la Palestine informée des questions ayant trait aux travaux de cette commission en application de la résolution 194 (III) de l'Assemblée générale, en date du 11 décembre 1948.

Adoptée à la 437^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décision

A sa 453^e séance, le 25 octobre 1949, le Conseil a décidé de remettre *sine die* la discussion de la question intitulée « Démilitarisation de la région de Jérusalem, eu égard notamment à la résolution 194 (III) de l'Assemblée générale, en date du 11 décembre 1948 ».

Decisions

At its 511th meeting, on 16 October 1950, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to participate, without vote, in the

¹¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1947, 1948 and 1949.

discussion of the question, the President having informed the Council that Jordan had accepted, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter of the United Nations.

At its 514th meeting, on 20 October 1950, the Council decided to invite the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to take a place at the Council table at the next meeting on the Palestine question.

At its 517th meeting, on 30 October 1950, the Council decided to invite Mr. Ralph J. Bunche, former Acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, to take a place at the Council table.

Décisions

A sa 511^e séance, le 16 octobre 1950, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant du Royaume hachémite de Jordanie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion

¹¹ Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1947, 1948 et 1949.

de la question, le Président ayant informé le Conseil que la Jordanie avait accepté, aux fins du différend, les obligations de règlement pacifique prévues par la Charte des Nations Unies.

A sa 514^e séance, le 20 octobre 1950, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine à prendre place à la table du Conseil lors de la séance suivante consacrée à la question de Palestine.

A sa 517^e séance, le 30 octobre 1950, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter M. Ralph J. Bunche, ancien médiateur par intérim des Nations Unies en Palestine, à prendre place à la table du Conseil.

89 (1950). Resolution of 17 November 1950

[S/1907]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949 wherein it noted with satisfaction the several Armistice Agreements concluded by means of negotiations between the parties involved in the conflict in Palestine; expressed the hope that the Governments and authorities concerned would at an early date achieve agreement on the final settlement of all questions outstanding between them; noted that the various Armistice Agreements provided that the execution of the Agreements would be supervised by mixed armistice commissions whose chairman in each case would be the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine or his designated representative; and, bearing in mind that the several Armistice Agreements include firm pledges against any further acts of hostility between the parties and also provide for their supervision by the parties themselves, relied upon the parties to ensure the continued application and observance of those Agreements,

Taking into consideration the views expressed and the data given by the representatives of Egypt, Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization on the complaints¹⁶ submitted to the Council,

1. Notes that, with regard to the implementation of article VIII of the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement,¹⁷ the Special Committee has been formed

¹⁶ See Official Records of the Security Council, Fifth Year, Supplement for September through December 1950, documents S/1790, S/1794 and S/1824.

¹⁷ Ibid., Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1.

89 (1950). Résolution du 17 novembre 1950

[S/1907]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant sa résolution 73 (1949) du 11 août 1949, par laquelle il a pris acte avec satisfaction des différentes Conventions d'armistice que les parties impliquées dans le conflit de Palestine avaient conclues par voie de négociations; exprimé l'espoir que les gouvernements et autorités intéressés parviendraient rapidement à un règlement définitif de toutes les questions sur lesquelles ils ne s'étaient pas encore mis d'accord; noté que les différentes Conventions d'armistice prévoyaient que leur application serait contrôlée par des commissions mixtes d'armistice dont le président, dans chaque cas, serait le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine ou un représentant désigné par lui; et, tenant compte de ce que les diverses Conventions d'armistice contiennent le ferme engagement d'éviter tous actes ultérieurs d'hostilité entre les parties et prévoient aussi le contrôle de l'application de ces conventions par les parties elles-mêmes, a fait confiance à ces dernières pour continuer à les appliquer et à les respecter,

Prenant en considération les vues exprimées et les renseignements fournis par les représentants de l'Égypte, d'Israël et du Royaume hachémite de Jordanie, ainsi que par le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation chargé de la surveillance de la trêve, au sujet des plaintes¹⁶ adressées au Conseil,

1. Constate, en ce qui concerne l'application de l'article VIII de la Convention d'armistice général conclue entre Israël et la Jordanie¹⁷, que le Comité

¹⁶ Voir Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, cinquième année, Supplément de septembre à décembre 1950, documents S/1790, S/1794 et S/1824.

¹⁷ Ibid., quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 1.

and has convened, and hopes that it will proceed expeditiously to carry out the functions contemplated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that article;

2. *Calls upon* the parties to the present complaints to consent to the handling of complaints according to the procedures established in the Armistice Agreements for the handling of complaints and the settlement of points at issue;

3. *Requests* the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission to give urgent attention to the Egyptian complaint of expulsion of thousands of Palestine Arabs;

4. *Calls upon* both parties to give effect to any finding of the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission regarding the repatriation of any such Arabs who in the Commission's opinion are entitled to return;

5. *Authorizes* the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, with regard to the movement of nomadic Arabs, to recommend to Israel, Egypt and such other Arab States as may be appropriate such steps as he may consider necessary to control the movement of such nomadic Arabs across international frontiers or armistice lines by mutual agreement;

6. *Calls upon* the Governments concerned to take in the future no action involving the transfer of persons across international frontiers or armistice lines without prior consultation through the Mixed Armistice Commissions;

7. *Takes note* of the statement of the Government of Israel that Israel armed forces will evacuate Bir Qattar pursuant to the 20 March 1950 decision of the Special Committee provided for in article X, paragraph 4, of the Egyptian-Israel General Armistice Agreement,¹⁰ and that the Israel armed forces will withdraw to positions authorized by the Armistice Agreement;

8. *Reminds* Egypt and Israel as States Members of the United Nations of their obligations under the Charter to settle their outstanding differences, and further reminds Egypt, Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan that the Armistice Agreements to which they are parties contemplate "the return of permanent peace in Palestine", and, therefore, urges them and the other States in the area to take all such steps as will lead to the settlement of the issues between them;

9. *Requests* the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to report to the Security Council at the end of ninety days, or before if he deems it necessary, on the compliance given to this resolution and upon the status of the operations of the various Mixed Armistice Commissions, and further requests that he submit periodically to the Security Council reports of all decisions made by the various Mixed Armistice Commissions and

spécial a été constitué et s'est réuni; exprime l'espoir que ce comité s'acquittera sans retard des fonctions envisagées dans les paragraphes 2 et 3 de cet article;

2. *Invite* les parties aux différends actuels à accepter de suivre, pour les plaintes, la procédure prévue dans les Conventions d'armistice et applicable aux plaintes et au règlement des litiges;

3. *Prie* la Commission mixte d'armistice égypto-israélienne d'examiner d'urgence la plainte de l'Égypte relative à l'expulsion de milliers d'Arabes de Palestine;

4. *Invite* les deux parties à mettre en œuvre toute conclusion que formulerait la Commission mixte d'armistice égypto-israélienne au sujet du rapatriement des Arabes qui, de l'avis de la Commission, devraient être rapatriés;

5. *Donne qualité*, en ce qui concerne les déplacements des bédouins, au Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve pour recommander à Israël, à l'Égypte, et le cas échéant à d'autres États arabes, de prendre d'un commun accord les mesures qu'il jugera nécessaires pour contrôler les déplacements de ces bédouins à travers les frontières internationales ou les lignes de démarcation d'armistice;

6. *Invite* les gouvernements intéressés à ne prendre, à l'avenir, aucune mesure qui entraînerait le transfert de personnes à travers les frontières internationales ou les lignes de démarcation d'armistice sans en référer au préalable aux Commissions mixtes d'armistice;

7. *Prend acte* de la déclaration du Gouvernement d'Israël selon laquelle les forces armées israéliennes évacueront Bir Qattar, conformément à la décision prise le 20 mars 1950 par le Comité spécial institué en application des dispositions du paragraphe 4 de l'article X de la Convention d'armistice général conclue entre l'Égypte et Israël¹⁰, et se retireront sur les positions définies dans ladite Convention d'armistice;

8. *Rappelle* à l'Égypte et à Israël qu'ils sont tenus par la Charte, en tant qu'États Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de régler les différends qui les séparent encore et rappelle en outre à l'Égypte, à Israël et au Royaume hachémite de Jordanie que les Conventions d'armistice auxquelles ils sont parties envisagent « le rétablissement de la paix permanente en Palestine » et, en conséquence, invite ces États et les autres États de la région à faire le nécessaire pour régler leurs litiges;

9. *Prie* le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité, dans quatre-vingt-dix jours, ou plus tôt s'il le juge nécessaire, sur l'exécution de la présente résolution et sur l'état des travaux des différentes Commissions mixtes d'armistice; prie en outre le Chef d'état-major d'adresser périodiquement au Conseil de sécurité des rapports sur toutes les décisions prises par les différentes

¹⁰ Ibid., Special Supplement No. 3.

¹⁰ Ibid., Supplément spécial n° 3.

the Special Committee provided for in article X, paragraph 4, of the Egyptian-Israel General Armistice Agreement.

Adopted at the 524th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Egypt, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Commissions mixtes d'armistice ainsi que par le Comité spécial prévu au paragraphe 4 de l'article X de la Convention d'armistice général conclue entre l'Egypte et Israël.

Adoptée à la 524^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (Egypte, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

92 (1951). Resolution of 8 May 1951

[S/2130]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948, 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949, and 89 (1950) of 17 November 1950,

Noting with concern that fighting has broken out in and around the demilitarized zone established by the Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement of 20 July 1949¹² and that fighting is continuing despite the cease-fire order of the Acting Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine issued on 4 May 1951,

Calls upon the parties or persons in the areas concerned

¹² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 2.*

92 (1951). Résolution du 8 mai 1951

[S/2130]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 54 (1948) du 15 juillet 1948, 73 (1949) du 11 août 1949 et 89 (1950) du 17 novembre 1950,

Constatant avec inquiétude que des hostilités ont éclaté dans la zone démilitarisée établie par la Convention d'armistice général syro-israélienne du 20 juillet 1949¹², ainsi qu'autour de cette zone, et que des combats se poursuivent malgré l'ordre de cesser le feu donné le 4 mai 1951 par le Chef d'état-major par intérim de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine,

Invite les parties et tous ceux qui se trouvent dans

¹² Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 2.*

to cease fighting, brings to the attention of the parties their obligations under Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and the Security Council's resolution 54 (1948) and their commitments under the General Armistice Agreement, and accordingly calls upon them to comply with these obligations and commitments.

Adopted at the 545th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

93 (1951). Resolution of 18 May 1951

[S/2157]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948, 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949, 89 (1950) of 17 November 1950 and 92 (1951) of 8 May 1951 relating to the General Armistice Agreements between Israel and the neighbouring Arab States and to the provisions contained therein concerning methods for maintaining the armistice and resolving disputes through the Mixed Armistice Commissions participated in by the parties to the General Armistice Agreements,

Noting the complaints of Syria and Israel to the Security Council, statements in the Council of the representatives of Syria and Israel, the reports to the Secretary-General by the Chief of Staff and the Acting Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, and statements before the Council by the Chief of Staff,

Noting that the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, in a memorandum of 7 March 1951,¹² and the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, on a number of occasions, have requested the Israel delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission to ensure that the Palestine Land Development Company, Limited, is instructed to cease all operations in the demilitarized zone until such time as an agreement is arranged through the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission for continuing this project,

Noting further that article V of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria¹³ gives to the Chairman the responsibility for the general supervision of the demilitarized zone,

Endorses the requests of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization and the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission on this matter and calls upon the Government of Israel to comply with them;

les régions intéressées à cesser les hostilités, appelle l'attention des parties sur les obligations qui leur incombent aux termes du paragraphe 4 de l'Article 2 de la Charte des Nations Unies et de la résolution 54 (1948) du Conseil de sécurité, ainsi que sur les engagements qu'elles ont pris en vertu de la Convention d'armistice général, et les invite donc à se conformer à ces obligations et engagements.

Adoptée à la 545^e séance par 10 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

93 (1951). Résolution du 18 mai 1951

[S/2157/Rev.1]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 54 (1948) du 15 juillet 1948, 73 (1949) du 11 août 1949, 89 (1950) du 17 novembre 1950 et 92 (1951) du 8 mai 1951 relatives aux Conventions d'armistice général entre Israël et les Etats arabes voisins, ainsi que les clauses qui y sont contenues et qui ont trait aux méthodes selon lesquelles l'armistice sera maintenu et les différends réglés par le moyen des Commissions mixtes d'armistice auxquelles participent les parties aux Conventions d'armistice général,

Prenant acte des plaintes présentées au Conseil de sécurité par la Syrie et Israël, de déclarations faites devant le Conseil par les représentants de la Syrie et d'Israël, des rapports adressés au Secrétaire général par le Chef d'état-major et par le Chef d'état-major par intérim de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine, ainsi que de déclarations faites devant le Conseil par le Chef d'état-major de cet organisme,

Prenant acte de ce que le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation chargé de la surveillance de la trêve, dans un memorandum en date du 7 mars 1951¹², et le Président de la Commission mixte d'armistice syro-israélienne, en de nombreuses occasions, ont demandé à la délégation israélienne à la Commission mixte d'armistice d'assurer que la Palestine Land Development Company, Limited, soit invitée à cesser tous travaux dans la zone démilitarisée jusqu'à ce qu'un accord soit conclu par l'intermédiaire du Président de la Commission mixte d'armistice pour la continuation des travaux,

Prenant acte, en outre, du fait que l'article V de la Convention d'armistice général entre Israël et la Syrie¹³ donne au Président la responsabilité de la surveillance générale de la zone démilitarisée,

Fait siennes les demandes du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation chargé de la surveillance de la trêve et du Président de la Commission mixte d'armistice en cette matière et fait appel au Gouvernement d'Israël afin qu'il y défère;

¹² *Ibid.*, Sixth Year, Supplement for 1 April through 30 June 1951, document S/2049, sect. IV, para. 3.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 2.

¹² *Ibid.*, sixième année, Supplément de la période du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 1951, document S/2049, sect. IV, par. 3.

¹³ *Ibid.*, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 2.

Declares that in order to promote the return of permanent peace in Palestine it is essential that the Governments of Israel and Syria observe faithfully the General Armistice Agreement of 20 July 1949;

Notes that under article VII, paragraph 8, of the Armistice Agreement, where interpretation of the meaning of a particular provision of the Agreement, other than the preamble and articles I and II, is at issue, the Mixed Armistice Commission's interpretation shall prevail;

Calls upon the Governments of Israel and Syria to bring before the Mixed Armistice Commission or its Chairman, whichever has the pertinent responsibility under the Armistice Agreement, their complaints and to abide by the decisions resulting therefrom;

Considers that it is inconsistent with the objectives and intent of the Armistice Agreement to refuse to participate in meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission or to fail to respect requests of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission as they relate to his obligations under article V, and calls upon the parties to be represented at all meetings called by the Chairman of the Commission and to respect such requests;

Calls upon the parties to give effect to the following excerpt cited by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization at the 542nd meeting of the Security Council, on 25 April 1951, as being from the summary record of the Israel-Syrian Armistice Conference of 3 July 1949, which was agreed to by the parties as an authoritative comment on article V of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria:

"The question of civil administration in villages and settlements in the demilitarized zone is provided for, within the framework of an armistice agreement, in sub-paragraphs 5 (b) and 5 (f) of the draft article. Such civil administration, including policing, will be on a local basis, without raising general questions of administration, jurisdiction, citizenship and sovereignty.

"Where Israel civilians return to or remain in an Israel village or settlement, the civil administration and policing of that village or settlement will be by Israelis. Similarly, where Arab civilians return to or remain in an Arab village, a local Arab administration and police unit will be authorized.

"As civilian life is gradually restored, administration will take shape on a local basis under the general supervision of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

"The Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, in consultation and co-operation with the local communities, will be in a position to authorize all necessary arrangements for the restoration and protection of civilian life. He will not assume responsibility for direct administration of the zone."

Déclare qu'afin de promouvoir le retour d'une paix permanente en Palestine il est essentiel que les Gouvernements d'Israël et de la Syrie observent fidèlement la Convention d'armistice général datée du 20 juillet 1949;

Note que, aux termes du paragraphe 8 de l'article VII de la Convention d'armistice, lorsque le sens d'une disposition particulière de cette convention, à l'exception du préambule et des articles I et II, donne lieu à interprétation, l'interprétation de la Commission mixte d'armistice prévaut;

Fait appel aux Gouvernements d'Israël et de la Syrie pour qu'ils soumettent leurs plaintes à la Commission mixte d'armistice ou à son président, selon leur compétence respective aux termes de la Convention d'armistice, et qu'ils respectent les décisions qui seront prises par eux;

Estime incompatibles avec les objectifs et l'esprit de la Convention d'armistice le refus de participer aux réunions de la Commission mixte d'armistice et le défaut de satisfaire aux demandes formulées par le Président de la Commission d'armistice, en relation avec les obligations qui lui incombent au titre de l'article V, et fait appel aux parties pour qu'elles se fassent représenter à toutes les réunions convoquées par le Président de la Commission et pour qu'elles témoignent le respect nécessaire aux demandes de celui-ci;

Fait appel aux parties pour qu'elles donnent effet aux dispositions de l'extrait suivant, cité par le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation chargée de la surveillance de la trêve à la 542^e séance du Conseil de sécurité, le 25 avril 1951, comme provenant des comptes rendus analytiques de la Conférence syro-israélienne d'armistice du 3 juillet 1949 et accepté par les parties comme un commentaire ayant autorité de l'article V de la Convention d'armistice général entre Israël et la Syrie:

« Les alinéas 5, b, et 5, f, du projet d'article règlent la question de l'administration civile dans les villages et settlements de la zone démilitarisée dans le cadre d'une convention d'armistice. Cette administration, y compris la police, se fera sur une base locale, sans que soient soulevées des questions générales d'administration, de juridiction, de citoyenneté ou de souveraineté.

« Là où les civils israéliens retourneront ou resteront dans un village ou settlement israélien, l'administration civile et la police de ce village ou settlement seront israéliennes. De même, là où les civils arabes retourneront ou resteront dans un village arabe, une administration et une police locales arabes seront autorisées.

« Au fur et à mesure que la vie civile sera rétablie, l'administration se formera sur une base locale, sous le contrôle général du Président de la Commission mixte d'armistice.

« Le Président de la Commission mixte d'armistice, en consultation et en coopération avec les communautés locales, sera en mesure d'autoriser tous les arrangements nécessaires pour le rétablissement et la protection de la vie civile. Il n'assumera pas la responsabilité d'administrer directement la zone »;

Recalls to the Governments of Syria and Israel their obligations under Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and their commitments under the Armistice Agreement not to resort to military force and finds that:

(a) Aerial action taken by the forces of the Government of Israel on 5 April 1951, and

(b) Any aggressive military action by either of the parties in or around the demilitarized zone, which further investigation by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization into the reports and complaints recently submitted to the Council may establish,

constitute a violation of the cease-fire provision in Security Council resolution 54 (1948) and are inconsistent with the terms of the Armistice Agreement and the obligations assumed under the Charter;

Noting the complaint with regard to the evacuation of Arab residents from the demilitarized zone:

(a) Decides that Arab civilians who have been removed from the demilitarized zone by the Government of Israel should be permitted to return forthwith to their homes and that the Mixed Armistice Commission should supervise their return and rehabilitation in a manner to be determined by the Commission;

(b) Holds that no action involving the transfer of persons across international frontiers, across armistice lines or within the demilitarized zone should be undertaken without prior decision of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission;

Noting with concern the refusal on a number of occasions to permit observers and officials of the Truce Supervision Organization to enter localities and areas which were subjects of complaints in order to perform their legitimate functions, considers that the parties should permit such entry at all times whenever this is required to enable the Truce Supervision Organization to fulfil its functions, and should render every facility which may be requested by the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission for this purpose;

Reminds the parties of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such manner that international peace and security are not endangered, and expresses its concern at the failure of the Governments of Israel and Syria to achieve progress pursuant to their commitments under the Armistice Agreement to promote the return to permanent peace in Palestine;

Directs the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to take the necessary steps to give effect to this resolution for the purpose of restoring peace in the area, and authorizes him to take such measures to restore peace in the area and to make such representations to the Governments of Israel and Syria as he may deem necessary;

Calls upon the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision

Rappelle aux Gouvernements de la Syrie et d'Israël leurs obligations aux termes du paragraphe 4 de l'Article 2 de la Charte des Nations Unies et l'engagement qu'ils ont pris aux termes de la Convention d'armistice de ne point recourir à la force militaire, et constate que:

a) L'action aérienne menée par des forces du Gouvernement d'Israël, le 5 avril 1951, et

b) Toute action militaire agressive, menée par l'une ou l'autre des parties à l'intérieur ou sur le pourtour de la zone démilitarisée, que viendrait à établir une enquête ultérieure du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve sur les plaintes et rapports récemment soumis au Conseil, constituent une violation de l'ordre de cesser le feu donné par la résolution 54 (1948) du Conseil de sécurité et sont incompatibles avec les termes de la Convention d'armistice et les obligations imposées par la Charte à chacun des Etats Membres;

Prenant acte de la plainte relative à l'évacuation des résidents arabes de la zone démilitarisée:

a) Décide que les civils arabes qui ont été évacués de la zone démilitarisée par le Gouvernement d'Israël doivent être autorisés à rentrer immédiatement dans leurs foyers et que la Commission mixte d'armistice doit surveiller leur retour et leur installation dans les conditions qu'elle-même déterminera;

b) Tient qu'aucune action impliquant transfert de personnes au-delà des frontières internationales, des lignes d'armistice, ou à l'intérieur de la zone démilitarisée, ne doit être entreprise sans décision préalable du Président de la Commission mixte d'armistice;

Prenant acte avec souci du refus en de nombreuses occasions de permettre à des observateurs ou à des membres de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve l'accès, pour l'exercice de leurs fonctions légitimes, de localités ou de zones visées dans des plaintes, estime que les parties doivent donner cet accès toutes les fois qu'il est requis pour permettre à l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve d'exercer ses fonctions, et fournir toutes facilités qui seraient demandées dans ce but par le Président de la Commission mixte d'armistice;

Rappelle aux parties qu'elles sont obligées, aux termes de la Charte des Nations Unies, de régler leurs différends internationaux par des moyens pacifiques, de telle manière que la paix et la sécurité internationales ne soient pas mises en péril, et exprime la préoccupation que lui cause le manquement des Gouvernements d'Israël et de la Syrie à effectuer des progrès vers la réalisation de l'engagement qu'ils ont pris en signant la Convention d'armistice de promouvoir le retour d'une paix permanente en Palestine;

Donne instruction au Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour donner effet à la présente résolution afin de restaurer la paix dans la zone considérée, et l'autorise à prendre telles mesures pour restaurer la paix dans cette zone et à faire aux Gouvernements d'Israël et de la Syrie telles représentations qu'il estimerait nécessaires;

Demande au Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé

Organization to report to the Security Council on compliance given to the present resolution;

Requests the Secretary-General to furnish such additional personnel and assistance as the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization may request in carrying out the present resolution and Council resolutions 92 (1951) and 89 (1950).

Adopted at the 547th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 549th meeting, on 26 July 1951, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Egypt and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the complaint by Israel concerning restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal.¹⁸

95 (1951). Resolution of 1 September 1951

[S/2322]

The Security Council,

Recalling that in its resolution 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949 relating to the conclusion of Armistice Agreements between Israel and the neighbouring Arab States it drew attention to the pledges in these Agreements "against any further acts of hostility between the parties",

Recalling further that in its resolution 89 (1950) of 17 November 1950 it reminded the States concerned that the Armistice Agreements to which they were parties contemplated "the return of permanent peace in Palestine", and, therefore, urged them and the other States in the area to take all such steps as would lead to the settlement of the issues between them,

Noting the report of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to the Security Council of 12 June 1951,¹⁹

Further noting that the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization recalled the statement of the senior Egyptian delegate in Rhodes on 13 January 1949, to the effect that his delegation was "inspired with every

de la surveillance de la trêve de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité sur la façon dont il aura été obéi à la présente résolution;

Prie le Secrétaire général de fournir le personnel et l'assistance supplémentaires que le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve pourrait demander pour l'exécution de la présente résolution et des résolutions 92 (1951) et 89 (1950) du Conseil.

Adoptée à la 547^e séance par 10 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décision

A sa 549^e séance, le 26 juillet 1951, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants d'Israël, de l'Égypte et de l'Irak à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la plainte d'Israël relative aux restrictions imposées par l'Égypte au passage des navires par le canal de Suez.¹⁸

95 (1951). Résolution du 1^{er} septembre 1951

[S/2322]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant que, dans sa résolution 73 (1949) du 11 août 1949 relative à la conclusion de conventions d'armistice entre Israël et les États arabes voisins, il a attiré l'attention sur les engagements qu'avaient pris les parties à ces conventions « d'éviter tous actes ultérieurs d'hostilité »,

Rappelant en outre que, dans sa résolution 89 (1950) du 17 novembre 1950, il a rappelé aux États intéressés que les conventions d'armistice auxquelles ils étaient parties envisageaient « le rétablissement de la paix permanente en Palestine », et a, en conséquence, invité ces États et les autres États de la région à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour aboutir au règlement de leurs litiges,

Prenant note du rapport que le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine a adressé le 12 juin 1951 au Conseil de sécurité,¹⁹

Notant en outre que le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve a rappelé que, selon la déclaration faite à Rhodes le 13 janvier 1949 par le chef de la délégation égyptienne, la délégation égyptienne

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1951*, document S/2241.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for 1 April through 30 June 1951*, document S/2194.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *sixième année, Supplément de juillet, août et septembre 1951*, document S/2241.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Supplément de la période du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 1951*, document S/2194.

spirit of co-operation, conciliation and a sincere desire to restore peace in Palestine", and that the Egyptian Government has not complied with the earnest plea of the Chief of Staff made to the Egyptian delegate on 12 June 1951, that it desist from the present practice of interfering with the passage through the Suez Canal of goods destined for Israel,

Considering that since the armistice régime, which has been in existence for nearly two and a half years, is of a permanent character, neither party can reasonably assert that it is actively a belligerent or requires to exercise the right of visit, search and seizure for any legitimate purpose of self defence.

Finds that the maintenance of the practice mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the present resolution is inconsistent with the objectives of a peaceful settlement between the parties and the establishment of a permanent peace in Palestine set forth in the Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel; ¹¹

Finds further that such practice is an abuse of the exercise of the right of visit, search and seizure;

Further finds that that practice cannot in the prevailing circumstances be justified on the ground that it is necessary for self-defence;

And further noting that the restrictions on the passage of goods through the Suez Canal to Israel ports are denying to nations at no time connected with the conflict in Palestine valuable supplies required for their economic reconstruction, and that these restrictions together with sanctions applied by Egypt to certain ships which have visited Israel ports represent unjustified interference with the rights of nations to navigate the seas and to trade freely with one another, including the Arab States and Israel,

Calls upon Egypt to terminate the restrictions on the passage of international commercial shipping and goods through the Suez Canal wherever bound and to cease all interference with such shipping beyond that essential to the safety of shipping in the Canal itself and to the observance of the international conventions in force.

*Adopted at the 558th meeting
by 8 votes to none, with 3
abstentions (China, India,
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics).*

était animée « du plus grand esprit de coopération et de conciliation et du désir sincère de rétablir la paix en Palestine », et que le Gouvernement égyptien n'a pas donné suite à la demande instante que le Chef d'état-major avait faite au délégué égyptien, le 12 juin 1951, afin que son gouvernement cesse d'entraver le passage par le canal de Suez des marchandises destinées à Israël,

Considérant que, puisque le régime d'armistice qui est en vigueur depuis près de deux ans et demi a un caractère permanent, aucune des deux parties ne peut raisonnablement affirmer qu'elle se trouve en état de belligérance active ni qu'elle a besoin d'exercer le droit de visite, de fouille et de saisie à des fins de légitime défense,

Constata que la continuation des pratiques mentionnées au quatrième alinéa de la présente résolution est incompatible avec un règlement pacifique entre les parties et l'établissement d'une paix durable en Palestine, qui sont les objectifs énoncés dans la Convention d'armistice entre l'Egypte et Israël ¹²;

Constata en outre que ces pratiques constituent un abus de l'exercice du droit de visite, de fouille et de saisie;

Constata enfin qu'il est impossible, dans les circonstances présentes, de justifier ces pratiques en alléguant que des raisons de légitime défense les rendent indispensables;

Et, notant en outre que les restrictions apportées au passage par le canal de Suez de marchandises à destination des ports d'Israël privent des nations qui n'ont jamais été impliquées dans le conflit de Palestine d'importantes fournitures nécessaires à leur reconstruction économique, et que ces restrictions et les sanctions appliquées par l'Egypte à certains navires qui se sont rendus dans des ports israéliens constituent une ingérence injustifiée dans le droit que possèdent les nations de naviguer sur les mers et de commercer librement les unes avec les autres, y compris les Etats arabes et Israël,

Invite l'Egypte à lever les restrictions mises au passage des navires marchands et marchandises de tous les pays par le canal de Suez, quelle que soit leur destination, et à ne plus mettre d'entraves à ce passage, si ce n'est dans la mesure indispensable pour assurer la sécurité de la navigation dans le canal même et faire observer les conventions internationales en vigueur.

*Adoptée à la 558^e séance par
8 voix contre zéro, avec 3
abstentions (Chine, Inde, Union
des Républiques socialistes
soviétiques).*

¹¹ Ibid., Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

¹² Ibid., quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 3.

Decisions

At its 626th meeting, on 19 October 1953, the Council decided to invite the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to appear before the Council as soon as possible. ⁴

At its 629th meeting, on 27 October 1953, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Syria and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question — Complaint by Syria against Israel concerning work on the west bank of the River Jordan in the demilitarized zone (S/3108/Rev.1)". ⁴

At its 630th meeting, on 27 October 1953, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled

"The Palestine question — Compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements, with special reference to recent acts of violence, and in particular to the incident at Qibya on 14-15 October 1953: report by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization".

Décisions

A sa 626^e séance, le 19 octobre 1953, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine à se présenter devant lui dès qu'il le pourrait ⁴.

A sa 629^e séance, le 27 octobre 1953, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Syrie et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « La question de Palestine. — Plainte formulée par la Syrie contre Israël au sujet des travaux entrepris sur la rive occidentale du Jourdain dans la zone démilitarisée (S/3108 ⁴) ».

A sa 630^e séance, le 27 octobre 1953, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée

« La question de Palestine. — Mise en œuvre et respect des Conventions d'armistice général, eu égard notamment aux actes de violence récemment commis et en particulier à l'incident survenu à Qibya les 14 et 15 octobre 1953: rapport du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve ».

100 (1953). Resolution of 27 October 1953

[S/3128]

The Security Council,

Having taken note of the report of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization Palestine dated 23 October 1953,^a

Desirous of facilitating the consideration of the question, without however prejudicing the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned,

1. *Deems it desirable* to that end that the works started in the demilitarized zone on 2 September 1953 should be suspended during the urgent examination of the question by the Security Council;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the statement made by the Jordanian representative at the 631st meeting regarding the undertaking given by his Government to suspend the works in question during that examination;

3. *Relies on* the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to inform it regarding the fulfilment of its undertaking.

Adopted unanimously at the 631st meeting.

Décisions

At its 632nd meeting, on 29 October 1953, the Council decided that at the next meeting on the item entitled "The Palestine question — Compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements, with special reference to recent acts of violence, and in particular to the incident at Qibya on 14-15 October 1953: report by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization" the representative of Jordan would be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion and that, in the meantime, any questions that he wished to put to the Chief of Staff should be submitted in writing.

^a Ibid., document S/3122.

Paragraph 3 of the English text of the draft resolution as adopted was with the word "Requests...". At the 633rd meeting, the President, following a remark by the representative of France, noted that the correct translation of the original French was "Relies on". (See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, 83rd meeting, paras. 3 and 161*).

100 (1953). Résolution du 27 octobre 1953

[S/3128]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant pris acte du rapport du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine, en date du 23 octobre 1953,^a

Désireux de faciliter l'examen de la question, sans toutefois préjuger en rien les droits, les prétentions ou la position des parties intéressées,

1. *Juge souhaitable* à cet effet que les travaux entrepris dans la zone démilitarisée, le 2 septembre 1953, soient suspendus pendant le prompt examen de la question par le Conseil de sécurité;

2. *Prend acte avec satisfaction* de la déclaration faite par le représentant d'Israël à la 631^e séance au sujet de l'engagement pris par son gouvernement d'interrompre les travaux en cause pendant la durée de cet examen;

3. *S'en remet* au Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve pour qu'il le renseigne sur l'exécution de cet engagement.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 631^e séance.

Décisions

A sa 632^e séance, le 29 octobre 1953, le Conseil a décidé que, lors de la séance suivante consacrée à l'examen de la question intitulée « La question de Palestine. — Mise en œuvre et respect des Conventions d'armistice général, eu égard notamment aux actes de violence récemment commis et en particulier à l'incident survenu à Qibya les 14 et 15 octobre 1953: rapport du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve », le représentant de la Jordanie serait invité à participer à la discussion, sans droit de vote, et qu'il devait, entre-temps, soumettre par écrit les questions qu'il souhaitait adresser au Chef d'état-major.

^a Ibid., document S/3122.

At its 633rd meeting, on 30 October 1953, the Council decided to invite the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to take a place at the Council table at the next meeting on the item entitled "The Palestine question — Complaint by Syria against Israel concerning work on the west bank of the River Jordan in the demilitarized zone (S/3108/Rev.1)".⁷

101 (1953). Resolution of 24 November 1953

[S/3139/Rev.2]

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the Palestine question, particularly resolutions 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948, 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949 and 93 (1951) of 18 May 1951 concerning methods for maintaining the armistice and resolving disputes through the Mixed Armistice Commissions,

Noting the reports of 27 October 1953⁸ and 9 November 1953⁹ to the Security Council by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine and the statements to the Council by the representatives of Jordan and Israel,

A

1. Finds that the retaliatory action at Qibya taken by armed forces of Israel on 14-15 October 1953 and all such actions constitute a violation of the cease-fire provisions of Security Council resolution 54 (1948) and are inconsistent with the parties' obligations under the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan¹⁰ and the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Expresses the strongest censure of that action, which can only prejudice the chances of that peaceful settlement which both parties, in accordance with the Charter, are bound to seek, and calls upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent all such actions in the future;

B

1. Takes note of the fact that there is substantial evidence of crossing of the demarcation line by unauthorized persons, often resulting in acts of violence, and

⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1953*.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Eighth Year, 630th meeting, paras. 10-68 and appendices I-III.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 635th meeting, annex.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1.

A sa 633^e séance, le 30 octobre 1953, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine à prendre place à la table du Conseil lors de la séance suivante consacrée à la question intitulée « La question de Palestine. — Plainte formulée par la Syrie contre Israël au sujet des travaux entrepris sur la rive occidentale du Jourdain dans la zone démilitarisée (S/3108 ?) ».

101 (1953). Résolution du 24 novembre 1953

[S/3139/Rev.2]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant les résolutions qu'il a adoptées antérieurement sur la question de Palestine, et en particulier les résolutions 54 (1948) du 15 juillet 1948, 73 (1949) du 11 août 1949, et 93 (1951) du 18 mai 1951, qui concernent les méthodes à suivre pour maintenir l'armistice et résoudre les différends au moyen des Commissions mixtes d'armistice,

Prenant note des rapports présentés au Conseil de sécurité, le 27 octobre 1953⁸ et le 9 novembre 1953⁹, par le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine, ainsi que des déclarations faites au Conseil par les représentants de la Jordanie et d'Israël,

A

1. Constate que l'action de représailles entreprise à Qibya par les forces armées d'Israël, les 14 et 15 octobre 1953, et toutes actions semblables constituent une violation des dispositions de la résolution 54 (1948) du Conseil de sécurité qui concernent la suspension d'armes, et sont incompatibles avec les obligations que font aux parties la Convention d'armistice général conclue entre Israël et la Jordanie¹⁰ et la Charte des Nations Unies;

2. Exprime sa plus profonde désapprobation de cette action, qui ne peut que compromettre les chances du règlement pacifique que les deux parties doivent rechercher dans l'esprit de la Charte, et requiert Israël de prendre des mesures efficaces pour prévenir toutes actions semblables dans l'avenir;

B

1. Constate qu'il existe un ensemble important de faits indiquant que des personnes qui ne sont pas autorisées à le faire franchissent la ligne de démarcation et que des

⁷ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, huitième année, Supplément d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1953*.

⁸ *Ibid.*, huitième année, 630^e séance, par. 10 à 68 et appendices I à III.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 635^e séance, annexe.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 1.

requests the Government of Jordan to continue and strengthen the measures which it is already taking to prevent such crossings;

2. *Recalls* to the Governments of Israel and Jordan their obligations under Security Council resolutions and the General Armistice Agreement to prevent all acts of violence on either side of the demarcation line;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of Israel and Jordan to ensure the effective co-operation of local security forces;

C

1. *Reaffirms* that it is essential, in order to achieve progress by peaceful means towards a lasting settlement of the issues outstanding between them, that the parties abide by their obligations under the General Armistice Agreement and the resolutions of the Security Council;

2. *Emphasizes* the obligation of the Governments of Israel and Jordan to co-operate fully with the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, with the Chief of Staff, the best ways of strengthening the Truce Supervision Organization and to furnish such additional personnel and assistance as the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization may require for the performance of his duties;

4. *Requests* the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to report within three months to the Security Council with such recommendations as he may consider appropriate on compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements, with particular reference to the provisions of this resolution and taking into account any agreement reached in pursuance of the request by the Government of Israel¹¹ for the convocation of a conference under article XII of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan.

Adopted at the 642nd meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Lebanon, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Décisions

At its 653rd meeting, on 22 December 1953, the Council decided to postpone until 29 December the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question —

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1953, document S/3140.

actes de violence résultent souvent de cette situation, et demande au Gouvernement de la Jordanie de continuer à appliquer et de renforcer les mesures qu'il a adoptées pour empêcher ces franchissements;

2. *Rappelle* aux Gouvernements d'Israël et de la Jordanie l'obligation que leur font les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité et la Convention d'armistice général de prévenir tous actes de violence des deux côtés de la ligne de démarcation;

3. *Fait appel* aux Gouvernements d'Israël et de la Jordanie pour assurer la coopération effective des forces locales de sécurité;

C

1. *Réaffirme* qu'il est essentiel, pour réaliser par des moyens pacifiques des progrès vers un règlement durable des questions pendantes entre elles, que les parties se conforment aux obligations que leur font la Convention d'armistice général et les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité;

2. *Souligne* l'obligation qui incombe aux Gouvernements d'Israël et de la Jordanie de coopérer pleinement avec le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve;

3. *Demande* au Secrétaire général d'étudier avec le Chef d'état-major les meilleurs moyens de renforcer l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve et de fournir tout personnel et toute aide supplémentaires que le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve pourrait demander pour l'accomplissement de sa mission;

4. *Demande* au Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité, dans les trois mois, sur le respect et l'exécution des Conventions d'armistice général et de formuler dans ce rapport telles recommandations qu'il pourrait considérer comme appropriées, en se référant particulièrement aux dispositions de la présente résolution et en tenant compte de tout accord intervenu à la suite de la requête du Gouvernement d'Israël¹¹ pour la convocation de la conférence prévue à l'article XII de la Convention d'armistice général conclue entre Israël et la Jordanie.

Adoptée à la 642^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (Liban, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décisions

A sa 653^e séance, le 22 décembre 1953, le Conseil a décidé de remettre au 29 décembre la discussion de la question intitulée « La question de Palestine. — Plainte

¹¹ *Ibid.*, huitième année, Supplément d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1953, document S/3140.

Complaint by Syria against Israel concerning work on the west bank of the River Jordan in the demilitarized zone (S/3108/Rev.1) ".¹³

Adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Chile, Colombia, Greece, United States of America).

At the same meeting the Council decided to authorize the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization to return to his headquarters in Palestine.

At its 654th meeting, on 29 December 1953, the Council decided that its next meeting on the item entitled "The Palestine question — Complaint by Syria against Israel concerning work on the west bank of the River Jordan in the demilitarized zone (S/3108/Rev.1)" ¹³ would be held between 7 and 15 January 1954.

formulée par la Syrie contre Israël au sujet des travaux entrepris sur la rive occidentale du Jourdain dans la zone démilitarisée (S/3108 ¹³) ».

Adoptée par 7 voix contre zéro, avec 4 abstentions (Chili, Colombie, États-Unis d'Amérique, Grèce).

A la même séance, le Conseil a décidé d'autoriser le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve à regagner son poste en Palestine.

A sa 654^e séance, le 29 décembre 1953, le Conseil a décidé que la séance suivante qu'il consacrerait à l'examen de la question intitulée « La question de Palestine. — Plainte formulée par la Syrie contre Israël au sujet des travaux entrepris sur la rive occidentale du Jourdain dans la zone démilitarisée (S/3108 ¹³) » aurait lieu entre le 7 et le 15 janvier 1954.

¹³ Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1953.

¹³ Ibid., Supplément d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1953.

Decisions

At its 692nd meeting, on 4 March 1955, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the complaints by Egypt against Israel (S/3367) ^a and by Israel against Egypt (S/3368). ^a

At its 693rd meeting, on 17 March 1955, the Council decided to invite the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to take a place at the Council table.

106 (1955). Resolution of 29 March 1955

[S/3378]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948, 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949, 89 (1950) of 17 November 1950, 93 (1951) of 18 May 1951 and 101 (1953) of 24 November 1953,

Décisions

A sa 692^e séance, le 4 mars 1955, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de l'Egypte et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion des plaintes de l'Egypte contre Israël (S/3367 ^a) et d'Israël contre l'Egypte (S/3368 ^a).

A sa 693^e séance, le 17 mars 1955, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine à prendre place à la table du Conseil.

106 (1955). Résolution du 29 mars 1955

[S/3378]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 54 (1948) du 15 juillet 1948, 73 (1949) du 11 août 1949, 89 (1950) du 17 novembre 1950, 93 (1951) du 18 mai 1951, et 101 (1953) du 24 novembre 1953,

^a See Official Records of the Security Council, Tenth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1955.

^a Voir Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, dixième année, Supplément de janvier, février et mars 1955.

Having heard the report of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine and statements by the representatives of Egypt and Israel,

Noting that the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission on 6 March 1955 determined that a "pre-arranged and planned attack ordered by Israel authorities" was "committed by Israel regular army forces against the Egyptian regular army force" in the Gaza Strip on 28 February 1955,^a

1. *Condemns* this attack as a violation of the cease-fire provisions of Security Council resolution 54 (1948) and as inconsistent with the obligations of the parties under the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel^b and under the United Nations Charter;

2. *Calls again upon* Israel to take all necessary measures to prevent such actions;

3. *Expresses its conviction* that the maintenance of the General Armistice Agreement is threatened by any deliberate violation of that Agreement by one of the parties to it, and that no progress towards the return of permanent peace in Palestine can be made unless the parties comply strictly with their obligations under the General Armistice Agreement and the cease-fire provisions of its resolution 54 (1948).

Adopted unanimously at the 695th meeting.

107 (1955). Resolution of 30 March 1955

[S/3379]

The Security Council,

Taking note of those sections of the report by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine^c which deal with the general conditions on the armistice demarcation line between Egypt and Israel and the causes of the present tension,

Anxious that all possible steps shall be taken to preserve security in this area, within the framework of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel,^d

1. *Requests* the Chief of Staff to continue his consultations with the Governments of Egypt and Israel with a view to the introduction of practical measures to that end;

2. *Notes* that the Chief of Staff has already made certain concrete proposals to this effect;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of Egypt and Israel to co-operate with the Chief of Staff with regard to his proposals, bearing in mind that, in the opinion of the

^a *Ibid.*, document S/3373, annex III.

^b *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

^c *Ibid.*, Tenth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1955, document S/3373.

Ayant entendu le rapport du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine ainsi que les déclarations des représentants de l'Egypte et d'Israël,

Notant que la Commission mixte d'armistice égypto-israélienne, le 6 mars 1955, a établi qu'une « attaque préméditée et organisée ordonnée par les autorités israéliennes » a été « commise par les forces de l'armée régulière israélienne contre les forces de l'armée régulière égyptienne » dans la bande de Gaza le 28 février 1955^a,

1. *Condamne* cette attaque en tant qu'elle viole les dispositions relatives au cessez-le-feu de la résolution 54 (1948) du Conseil de sécurité et est incompatible avec les obligations assumées par les parties au titre de la Convention d'armistice général entre l'Egypte et Israël^b et de la Charte des Nations Unies;

2. *Demande à nouveau* à Israël de prendre toutes mesures nécessaires pour prévenir de telles actions;

3. *Exprime sa conviction* que le maintien de la Convention d'armistice général est menacé par toute violation délibérée de cette convention commise par une des parties, et qu'aucun progrès vers le retour d'une paix permanente en Palestine ne peut être accompli à moins que les parties ne remplissent strictement leurs obligations au titre de la Convention d'armistice général et des dispositions relatives au cessez-le-feu de sa résolution 54 (1948).

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 695^e séance.

107 (1955). Résolution du 30 mars 1955

[S/3379]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant note des parties du rapport du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine^c qui traitent des conditions générales sur la ligne de démarcation de l'armistice entre l'Egypte et Israël, ainsi que des causes de la présente tension,

Anxieux que toutes les mesures possibles soient prises, afin de préserver la sécurité dans cette région, dans le cadre de la Convention d'armistice général conclue entre l'Egypte et Israël^d,

1. *Demande* au Chef d'état-major de continuer ses conversations avec les Gouvernements de l'Egypte et d'Israël en vue d'établir de nouvelles mesures à cette fin;

2. *Note* que le Chef d'état-major a formulé certaines propositions concrètes à cet effet;

3. *Requiert* les Gouvernements de l'Egypte et d'Israël de coopérer avec le Chef d'état-major en ce qui concerne ses propositions, ayant présent à l'esprit que, de l'opinion

^a *Ibid.*, document S/3373, annexe III.

^b Voir Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 3.

^c Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité; dixième année, Supplément de janvier, février et mars 1955, document S/3373.

Chief of Staff, infiltration could be reduced to an occasional nuisance if an agreement were effected between the parties on the lines he has proposed;

4. *Requests* the Chief of Staff to keep the Council informed of the progress of his discussions.

Adopted unanimously at the 696th meeting.

Decisions

At its 697th meeting, on 6 April 1955, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Egypt to participate, without vote, in the discussion of a complaint by Israel against Egypt (S/3385).^a

At the same meeting the Council decided to postpone the discussion of the question until it had been informed of the findings of the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission.

At its 700th meeting, on 8 September 1955, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question — Cessation of hostilities, and measures to prevent further incidents in the Gaza area (S/3432)".^b

108 (1955). Resolution of 8 September 1955

[S/3435]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 107 (1955) of 30 March 1955,

Having received the report of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine,^a

Noting with grave concern the discontinuance of the talks initiated by the Chief of Staff in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution,

Deploring the recent outbreak of violence in the area along the armistice demarcation line established between Egypt and Israel on 24 February 1949,

1. *Notes with approval* the acceptance by both parties of the appeal of the Chief of Staff for an unconditional cease-fire;

^a *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1955.

^b *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1955.

^c *Ibid.*, document S/3430.

du Chef d'état-major, les actes d'infiltration pourraient ne plus être que des ennuis occasionnels si un accord était conclu par les parties dans le sens qu'il a indiqué;

4. *Invite* le Chef d'état-major à tenir le Conseil informé du progrès de ces discussions.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 696^e séance.

Décisions

A sa 697^e séance, le 6 avril 1955, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants d'Israël et de l'Égypte à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion d'une plainte d'Israël contre l'Égypte (S/3385 ^a).

A la même séance, le Conseil a décidé d'ajourner la discussion de la question jusqu'à ce qu'il ait reçu les résultats de l'enquête menée par la Commission mixte d'armistice égypto-israélienne.

A sa 700^e séance, le 8 septembre 1955, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de l'Égypte et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « La question de Palestine. — Cessation des hostilités et mesures propres à prévenir de nouveaux incidents dans la région de Gaza (S/3432 ^b) ».

108 (1955). Résolution du 8 septembre 1955

[S/3435]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant sa résolution 107 (1955) du 30 mars 1955,

Ayant reçu le rapport du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine ^a,

Prenant note avec une sérieuse inquiétude de l'interruption des pourparlers commencés sur l'initiative du Chef d'état-major, en exécution de la résolution susmentionnée,

Déplorant la récente explosion de violence qui s'est produite dans la région située le long de la ligne de démarcation d'armistice établie entre l'Égypte et Israël le 24 février 1949,

1. *Prend note avec approbation* de ce que les deux parties ont accédé à la requête du Chef d'état-major en vue d'un cessez-le-feu sans conditions;

^a *Ibid.*, Supplément d'avril, mai et juin 1955.

^b *Ibid.*, Supplément de juillet, août et septembre 1955.

^c *Ibid.*, document S/3430.

2. *Calls upon* both parties forthwith to take all steps necessary to bring about order and tranquillity in the area, and in particular to desist from further acts of violence and to continue the cease-fire in full force and effect;

3. *Endorses* the view of the Chief of Staff that the armed forces of both parties should be clearly and effectively separated by measures such as those which he has proposed;

4. *Declares* that freedom of movement must be afforded to United Nations observers in the area to enable them to fulfil their functions;

5. *Calls upon* both parties to appoint representatives to meet with the Chief of Staff and to co-operate fully with him to these ends;

6. *Requests* the Chief of Staff to report to the Security Council on the action taken to carry out this resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 700th meeting.

Decision

At its 707th meeting, on 16 December 1955, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Syria and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question — Letter dated 13 December 1955 from the representative of Syria addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3505)".

2. *Demande* aux deux parties de prendre sans délai toutes mesures nécessaires pour ramener l'ordre et la tranquillité dans la région, et en particulier de s'abstenir de tous nouveaux actes de violence et de continuer de donner plein effet au cessez-le-feu;

3. *Fait sien* l'avis du Chef d'état-major, selon lequel les forces armées des deux parties devraient être clairement et efficacement séparées les unes des autres par l'application de mesures du genre de celles qu'il a proposées;

4. *Déclare* que doit être donnée aux observateurs des Nations Unies dans la région une liberté de mouvement suffisante pour leur permettre de remplir leurs fonctions;

5. *Demande* aux deux parties de désigner des représentants qui se réunissent avec le Chef d'état-major et coopèrent entièrement avec lui en vue d'atteindre les buts ci-dessus définis;

6. *Prie* le Chef d'état-major de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité sur les mesures prises pour donner effet à cette résolution.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 700^e séance.

Décision

A sa 707^e séance, le 16 décembre 1955, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Syrie et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « La question de Palestine. — Lettre, en date du 13 décembre 1955, adressée par le représentant de la Syrie au Président du Conseil de sécurité (S/3505) ».

Decision

At its 715th meeting, on 19 January 1956, the Council, having before it three draft resolutions, decided to vote first on that submitted by France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.²

*Adopted by 8 votes to 2
(Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics, Yugoslavia), with
1 abstention (Iran).*

111 (1956). Resolution of 19 January 1956
[S/3538]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948, 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949, 93 (1951) of 18 May 1951, 101 (1953) of 24 November 1953 and 106 (1955) of 29 March 1955,

Taking into consideration the statements of the representatives of Syria and Israel and the reports of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision

Décision

A sa 715^e séance, le 19 janvier 1956, le Conseil, qui était saisi de trois projets de résolution, a décidé de voter en premier lieu sur le texte présenté par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la France et le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord².

*Adoptée par 8 voix contre 2
(Union des Républiques socia-
listes soviétiques, Yougoslavie),
avec une abstention (Iran).*

111 (1956). Résolution du 19 janvier 1956
[S/3538]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 54 (1948) du 15 juillet 1948, 73 (1949) du 11 août 1949, 93 (1951) du 18 mai 1951, 101 (1953) du 24 novembre 1953 et 106 (1955) du 29 mars 1955,

Prenant en considération les déclarations des représentants de la Syrie et d'Israël et les rapports du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé

² This draft resolution (S/3530/Rev.3) was adopted by the Council; see resolution 111 (1956).

² Ce projet de résolution (S/3530/Rev.3) a été adopté par le Conseil; voir résolution 111 (1956).

Organization in Palestine³ on the Syrian complaint that an attack was committed by Israel regular army forces against Syrian regular army forces on Syrian territory on 11 December 1955,

Noting that, according to the report of the Chief of Staff, this Israel action was a deliberate violation of the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria,⁴ including those relating to the demilitarized zone, which was crossed by the Israel forces which entered Syria,

Noting also, without prejudice to the ultimate rights, claims and positions of the parties, that according to the reports of the Chief of Staff there has been interference by the Syrian authorities with Israel activities on Lake Tiberias, in contravention of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria,

1. Holds that this interference in no way justifies the Israel action;

2. Reminds the Government of Israel that the Council has already condemned military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreements, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation, and has called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent such actions;

3. Condemns the attack of 11 December 1955 as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution 54 (1948), of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria, and of Israel's obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Expresses its grave concern at the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with its obligations;

5. Calls upon the Government of Israel to do so in the future, in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures under the Charter are required to maintain or restore the peace;

6. Calls upon the parties to comply with their obligations under article V of the General Armistice Agreement to respect the armistice demarcation line and the demilitarized zone;

7. Requests the Chief of Staff to pursue his suggestions for improving the situation in the area of Lake Tiberias without prejudice to the rights, claims and positions of the parties and to report to the Council as appropriate on the success of his efforts;

8. Calls upon the parties to arrange with the Chief of Staff for an immediate exchange of all military prisoners;

de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine³ sur la plainte de la Syrie relative à une attaque commise en territoire syrien par les forces armées régulières d'Israël contre les forces armées régulières de la Syrie le 11 décembre 1955,

Notant que, selon le rapport du Chef d'état-major, cette action d'Israël constitue une violation délibérée des dispositions de la Convention d'armistice général entre Israël et la Syrie⁴, et notamment celles qui concernent la zone démilitarisée, qui a été traversée par les forces israéliennes entrées en Syrie,

Notant aussi, sans porter préjudice aux droits et prétentions que les parties pourront invoquer, ni aux positions qu'elles pourront prendre dans l'avenir, que, selon les rapports du Chef d'état-major, les autorités syriennes ont entravé les activités israéliennes sur le lac de Tibériade en contravention des dispositions de la Convention d'armistice général entre Israël et la Syrie,

1. Considère que les entraves ainsi apportées ne justifient en rien l'action d'Israël;

2. Rappelle au Gouvernement d'Israël que le Conseil a déjà condamné les actions militaires menées en violation des dispositions des Conventions d'armistice général, qu'elles aient ou non été entreprises par représailles, et a demandé au Gouvernement d'Israël de prendre des mesures efficaces pour prévenir de telles actions;

3. Condamne l'attaque commise le 11 décembre 1955 comme une violation flagrante des dispositions relatives au cessez-le-feu contenues dans sa résolution 54 (1948), des termes de la Convention d'armistice général entre Israël et la Syrie et des obligations d'Israël au titre de la Charte des Nations Unies;

4. Exprime la sérieuse inquiétude qu'il ressent devant les manquements d'Israël à ses obligations;

5. Invite le Gouvernement d'Israël à y satisfaire dans l'avenir, faute de quoi le Conseil envisagera les mesures ultérieures, dans le cadre de la Charte, propres à maintenir ou à rétablir la paix;

6. Invite les deux parties à satisfaire à leur obligation, au titre de l'article V de la Convention d'armistice général, de respecter la ligne de démarcation de l'armistice et la zone démilitarisée;

7. Requiert le Chef d'état-major de poursuivre la mise en œuvre de ses suggestions pour l'amélioration de la situation dans la région du lac de Tibériade, sans préjudice des droits, prétentions et positions des parties, et de faire rapport au Conseil en temps utile sur les résultats de ses efforts;

8. Invite les parties à prendre, avec le Chef d'état-major, des dispositions pour l'échange immédiat de tous les militaires prisonniers;

³ Official Records of the Security Council, Tenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1955, documents S/3516 and Add.1.

⁴ Ibid., Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 2.

³ Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, dixième année, Supplément d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1955, documents S/3516 et Add.1.

⁴ Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 2.

9. *Calls upon* both parties to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in this and all other respects, to carry out the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement in good faith, and in particular to make full use of the Mixed Armistice Commission's machinery in the interpretation and application of its provisions.

Adopted unanimously at the 715th meeting.

Decision

At its 717th meeting, on 26 March 1956, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question: status of compliance given to the General Armistice Agreements and the resolutions of the Security Council adopted during the past year (S/3561)".⁵

9. *Invite* les deux parties à coopérer avec le Chef d'état-major dans ce domaine et dans tous les autres, à exécuter de bonne foi les dispositions de la Convention d'armistice général et, en particulier, à utiliser pleinement le mécanisme de la Commission mixte d'armistice pour l'interprétation et l'application de ces dispositions.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 715^e séance.

Décision

A sa 717^e séance, le 26 mars 1956, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de l'Egypte, d'Israël, de la Jordanie, du Liban et de la Syrie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « La question de Palestine: suite donnée aux Conventions d'armistice général et aux résolutions adoptées par le Conseil de sécurité pendant l'année écoulée (S/3561) ».⁵

113 (1956). Resolution of 4 April 1956

[S/3575]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 107 (1955) of 30 March 1955, 108 (1955) of 8 September 1955 and 111 (1956) of 19 January 1956,

Recalling that in each of these resolutions the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine and the parties to the General Armistice Agreements concerned were requested by the Council to undertake certain specific steps for the purpose of ensuring that the tensions along the armistice demarcation lines should be reduced,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the Chief of Staff the proposed steps have not been carried out,

1. *Considers* that the situation now prevailing between the parties concerning the enforcement of the Armistice Agreements and the compliance given to the above-mentioned resolutions of the Council is such that its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of urgent concern, a survey of the various aspects of enforcement of and compliance with the four General Armistice Agreements^{*} and the Council's resolutions under reference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange with the parties for the adoption of any measures which,

^{*} See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplements Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.*

113 (1956). Résolution du 4 avril 1956

[S/3575]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 107 (1955) du 30 mars 1955, 108 (1955) du 8 septembre 1955 et 111 (1956) du 19 janvier 1956,

Rappelant que, dans chacune de ces résolutions, le Conseil a demandé au Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine et aux parties aux Conventions d'armistice général que concernaient ces résolutions de prendre certaines mesures bien définies pour réduire la tension sur les lignes de démarcation de l'armistice,

Constatant avec une extrême inquiétude qu'en dépit des efforts du Chef d'état-major les mesures conseillées n'ont pas été prises,

1. *Considère* que la situation qui règne actuellement entre les parties en ce qui concerne la mise à exécution des Conventions d'armistice et l'observation des résolutions du Conseil mentionnées plus haut est telle que, si elle se prolongeait, elle risquerait de mettre en danger le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales;

2. *Demande* au Secrétaire général d'entreprendre, en la mettant au premier plan de ses préoccupations, l'étude des divers aspects de la mise en vigueur et de l'observation des quatre Conventions d'armistice général^{*} et des résolutions du Conseil mentionnées plus haut;

3. *Demande* au Secrétaire général de s'entendre avec les parties pour adopter, après en avoir discuté avec les

^{*} Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Suppléments spéciaux, n°s 1, 2, 3 et 4.*

after discussion with the parties and with the Chief of Staff, he considers would reduce existing tensions along the armistice demarcation lines, including the following points:

(a) Withdrawal of their forces from the armistice demarcation lines;

(b) Full freedom of movement for United Nations observers along the armistice demarcation lines, in the demilitarized zones and in the defensive areas;

(c) Establishment of local arrangements for the prevention of incidents and the prompt detection of any violations of the Armistice Agreements;

4. *Calls upon* the parties to the General Armistice Agreements to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council in his discretion but not later than one month from this date on the implementation given to this resolution in order to assist the Council in considering what further action may be required.

Adopted unanimously at the 722nd meeting.

114 (1956). Resolution of 4 June 1956

[S/3605]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 113 (1956) of 4 April 1956 and 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General on his recent mission on behalf of the Security Council,⁷

Noting those passages of the report (section III and annexes 1-4) which refer to the assurances given to the Secretary-General by all the parties to the General Armistice Agreements⁶ unconditionally to observe the cease-fire,

Noting also that progress has been made towards the adoption of the specific measures set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 113 (1956),

Noting, however, that full compliance with the General Armistice Agreements and with Council resolutions 107 (1955) of 30 March 1955, 108 (1955) of 8 September 1955 and 111 (1956) of 19 January 1956 is not yet effected, and that the measures called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 113 (1956) have been neither completely agreed upon nor put fully into effect,

Believing that further progress should now be made in consolidating the gains resulting from the Secretary-

parties et avec le Chef d'état-major, les mesures qu'il considérera comme devant réduire la tension actuelle sur les lignes de démarcation de l'armistice, et notamment les mesures suivantes:

a) Que les parties retirent leurs forces des lignes de démarcation de l'armistice;

b) Qu'elles donnent aux observateurs des Nations Unies pleine liberté de mouvement le long des lignes de démarcation de l'armistice, dans les zones démilitarisées et dans les régions défensives;

c) Qu'elles s'entendent localement pour prévenir les incidents et constater rapidement toute violation des Conventions d'armistice;

4. *Requiert* les parties aux Conventions d'armistice général de coopérer avec le Secrétaire général à la mise en œuvre de la présente résolution;

5. *Demande* au Secrétaire général de faire rapport au Conseil, à une date qu'il fixera lui-même mais au plus tard dans un mois, sur la suite donnée à la présente résolution, de façon à aider le Conseil à examiner quelles nouvelles mesures pourraient être nécessaires.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 722^e séance.

114 (1956). Résolution du 4 juin 1956

[S/3605]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 113 (1956) du 4 avril 1956 et 73 (1949) du 11 août 1949,

Ayant reçu le rapport du Secrétaire général sur la mission qu'il a accomplie récemment pour le compte du Conseil de sécurité⁷,

Notant les passages dudit rapport (section III et annexes 1 à 4) relatifs à l'assurance que toutes les parties aux Conventions d'armistice général⁶ ont donnée au Secrétaire général de respecter sans condition la suspension d'armes,

Notant aussi que des progrès ont été accomplis vers l'adoption des mesures précises énoncées au paragraphe 3 de la résolution 113 (1956),

Notant toutefois que les Conventions d'armistice général et les résolutions 107 (1955), 108 (1955) et 111 (1956) du Conseil, en date des 30 mars 1955, 8 septembre 1955 et 19 janvier 1956, ne sont pas encore intégralement observées, que l'accord complet ne s'est pas encore fait sur les mesures énoncées au paragraphe 3 de la résolution 113 (1956), et que ces mesures n'ont pas été intégralement mises à exécution,

Persuadé que l'on devrait maintenant faire de nouveaux progrès dans la voie de la consolidation des résultats

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Eleventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1956*, document S/3596.

⁷ *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, onzième année, Supplément d'avril, mai et juin 1956*, document S/3596.

General's mission and towards full implementation by the parties of the Armistice Agreements,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the parties on the progress already achieved;

2. *Declares* that the parties to the Armistice Agreements should speedily carry out the measures already agreed upon with the Secretary-General, and should co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to put into effect their further practical proposals, pursuant to resolution 113 (1956), with a view to full implementation of that resolution and full compliance with the Armistice Agreements;

3. *Declares* that full freedom of movement of United Nations observers must be respected along the armistice demarcation lines, in the demilitarized zones and in the defensive areas, as defined in the Armistice Agreements, to enable them to fulfil their functions;

4. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's view that the re-establishment of full compliance with the Armistice Agreements represents a stage which has to be passed in order to make progress possible on the main issues between the parties;

5. *Requests* the Chief of Staff to continue to carry out his observation of the cease-fire pursuant to resolution 73 (1949) and to report to the Security Council whenever any action undertaken by one party to an Armistice Agreement constitutes a serious violation of that Agreement or of the cease-fire, which in his opinion requires immediate consideration by the Council;

6. *Calls upon* the parties to the Armistice Agreements to take the steps necessary to carry out the present resolution, thereby increasing confidence and demonstrating their wish for peaceful conditions;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his good offices with the parties, with a view to full implementation of resolution 113 (1956) and full compliance with the Armistice Agreements, and to report to the Security Council as appropriate.

Adopted unanimously at the 728th meeting.

obtenus grâce à la mission du Secrétaire général et de la mise en œuvre intégrale, par les parties, des Conventions d'armistice,

1. *Exprime son appréciation* au Secrétaire général et aux parties pour les progrès déjà réalisés;

2. *Déclare* que les parties aux Conventions d'armistice devraient appliquer sans tarder les mesures déjà convenues avec le Secrétaire général et coopérer avec lui et avec le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine pour donner effet à leurs autres propositions pratiques, en application de la résolution 113 (1956), en vue de la mise en œuvre intégrale de ladite résolution et de l'observation intégrale des Conventions d'armistice;

3. *Déclare* que la pleine liberté de mouvement des observateurs des Nations Unies doit être respectée le long des lignes de démarcation de l'armistice, dans les zones démilitarisées et dans les régions défensives, telles qu'elles sont définies dans les Conventions d'armistice, de manière qu'ils puissent s'acquitter de leurs fonctions;

4. *Fait sienne* l'opinion du Secrétaire général selon laquelle le rétablissement de conditions dans lesquelles les Conventions d'armistice seraient intégralement observées représente une étape qu'il faut franchir si l'on veut faire avancer le règlement des questions principales qui restent à régler entre les parties;

5. *Demande* au Chef d'état-major de continuer de s'assurer du respect de la suspension d'armes, conformément à la résolution 73 (1949), et de rendre compte au Conseil de sécurité chaque fois qu'une initiative d'une partie à une Convention d'armistice constitue une violation grave de ladite convention ou de la suspension d'armes et qu'il estime que cette initiative exige un examen immédiat de la part du Conseil;

6. *Requiert* les parties aux Conventions d'armistice de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre la présente résolution et, ainsi, d'accroître la confiance et de prouver leur désir de paix;

7. *Demande* au Secrétaire général de continuer de mettre ses bons offices à la disposition des parties en vue de la mise en œuvre intégrale de la résolution 113 (1956) et de l'observation intégrale des Conventions d'armistice, et de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité lorsqu'il y aura lieu.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 728^e séance.

COMPLAINT BY FRANCE AND THE
UNITED KINGDOM AGAINST EGYPT

Decisions

At its 734th meeting, on 26 September 1956, the Council decided to invite the representative of Egypt to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 (S/3654)"⁹ when the Council started its consideration of the question at the next meeting.

At its 735th meeting, on 5 October 1956, the Council decided to postpone until later any decision on the requests made by Israel¹⁰ and by Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen¹¹ to participate in the discussion of the question.

At its 738th meeting, on 9 October 1956, the Council decided to continue its consideration of the question in private session.

At its 742nd meeting, on 13 October 1956, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen, who had asked to participate in the discussion (see above), to present their Governments' views in written statements to be circulated by the President.

PLAINTE DE LA FRANCE ET DU ROYAUME-UNI
CONTRE L'ÉGYPTÉ

Décisions

A sa 734^e séance, le 26 septembre 1956, le Conseil a décidé que le représentant de l'Égypte serait invité à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « Situation créée par l'action unilatérale du Gouvernement égyptien mettant fin au système de gestion internationale du canal de Suez, système confirmé et complété par la Convention du canal de Suez de 1888 (S/3654⁹) » lorsque le Conseil en aborderait l'examen à la séance suivante.

A sa 735^e séance, le 5 octobre 1956, le Conseil a décidé d'ajourner à plus tard toute décision au sujet des demandes présentées par Israël¹⁰ et par l'Arabie Saoudite, l'Irak, la Jordanie, le Liban, la Libye, la Syrie et le Yémen¹¹ en vue de participer à la discussion de la question.

A sa 738^e séance, le 9 octobre 1956, le Conseil a décidé de poursuivre en séance privée l'examen de la question.

A sa 742^e séance, le 13 octobre 1956, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants d'Israël, de l'Arabie Saoudite, de l'Irak, de la Jordanie, du Liban, de la Libye, de la Syrie et du Yémen, qui avaient demandé à participer à la discussion (voir ci-dessus), à présenter les vues de leurs gouvernements sous la forme d'exposés écrits que le Président du Conseil ferait distribuer.

⁹ Ibid., *Supplément for July, August and September 1956.*

¹⁰ Ibid., *Supplément for October, November and December 1956*, document S/3663.

¹¹ Ibid., document S/3664.

⁹ Ibid., *Supplément de juillet, août et septembre 1956.*

¹⁰ Ibid., *Supplément d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1956*, document S/3663.

¹¹ Ibid., document S/3664.

118 (1956). Resolution of 13 October 1956

[S/3675]

The Security Council,

Noting the declarations made before it and the accounts of the development of the exploratory conversations on the Suez question given by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, France and the United Kingdom.

Agrees that any settlement of the Suez question should meet the following requirements:

(1) There should be free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, overt or covert—this covers both political and technical aspects;

(2) The sovereignty of Egypt should be respected;

(3) The operation of the Canal should be insulated from the politics of any country;

(4) The manner of fixing tolls and charges should be decided by agreement between Egypt and the users;

(5) A fair proportion of the dues should be allotted to development;

(6) In case of disputes, unresolved affairs between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government should be settled by arbitration with suitable terms of reference and suitable provisions for the payment of sums found to be due.

Adopted unanimously at the 743rd meeting.

118 (1956). Résolution du 13 octobre 1956

[S/3675]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Considérant les déclarations faites devant lui et les comptes rendus sur les entretiens d'exploration sur la question de Suez présentés par le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les Ministres des affaires étrangères d'Égypte, de France et du Royaume-Uni,

Constate que tout règlement de l'affaire de Suez devra répondre aux exigences suivantes:

1) Le transit à travers le canal sera libre et ouvert sans discrimination directe ou indirecte, ceci étant vrai tant du point de vue politique que du point de vue technique;

2) La souveraineté de l'Égypte sera respectée;

3) Le fonctionnement du canal sera soustrait à la politique de tous les pays;

4) Le mode de fixation des péages et des frais sera décidé par un accord entre l'Égypte et les usagers;

5) Une équitable proportion des sommes perçues sera assignée à l'amélioration du canal;

6) En cas de différend, les affaires pendantes entre la Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez et le Gouvernement égyptien seront réglées par un tribunal d'arbitrage dont la compétence et la mission seront clairement définies, avec des dispositions convenables pour le paiement des sommes qui pourraient être dues.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 743^e séance.

Decisions

At its 714th meeting, on 19 October 1956, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the complaints by Jordan against Israel (S/3678)^a and by Israel against Jordan (S/3682).^a

Décisions

A sa 744^e séance, le 19 octobre 1956, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Jordanie et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion des plaintes de la Jordanie contre Israël (S/3678^a) et d'Israël contre la Jordanie (S/3682^a.)

At its 748th meeting, on 30 October 1956, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 29 October 1956 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning 'The Palestine question: steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt' (S/3706)".^a

A sa 748^e séance, le 30 octobre 1956, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de l'Egypte et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « Lettre, en date du 29 octobre 1956, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et concernant « La question de Palestine: mesures à prendre pour la cessation immédiate de l'action militaire d'Israël en Egypte » (S/3706^a) ».

119 (1956). Resolution of 31 October 1956

[S/3721]

The Security Council,

Considering that a grave situation has been created by action undertaken against Egypt,

Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 749th and 750th meetings of the Security Council has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, as provided in General Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950, in order to make appropriate recommendations.

*Adopted at the 751st meeting
by 7 votes to 2 (France,
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland),
with 2 abstentions (Australia,
Belgium).*

119 (1956). Résolution du 31 octobre 1956

[S/3721]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Considérant qu'une grave situation a été créée par l'action entreprise contre l'Égypte,

Notant que le manque d'unanimité des membres permanents du Conseil de sécurité aux 749^e et 750^e séances a empêché le Conseil de s'acquitter de sa responsabilité principale dans le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales,

Décide de convoquer une session extraordinaire d'urgence de l'Assemblée générale, comme le prévoit la résolution 377 A (V) de l'Assemblée générale, en date du 3 novembre 1950, afin de faire les recommandations appropriées.

*Adoptée à la 751^e séance par
7 voix contre 2 (France,
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bre-
tagne et d'Irlande du Nord),
avec 2 abstentions (Australie,
Belgique).*

127 (1958). Resolution of 22 January 1958
[S/3942]

The Security Council,

Recalling its consideration on 6 September 1957² of the complaint of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan concerning activities conducted by Israel in the zone between the armistice demarcation lines in the area of Government House at Jerusalem,

Having considered the report relating to the zone dated 23 September 1957, submitted in response to the Council's request by the Acting Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine,³

Noting that the status of the zone is affected by the provisions of the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement⁴ and that neither Israel nor Jordan enjoys sovereignty over any part of the zone (the zone being beyond the respective demarcation lines),

Motivated by a desire to reduce tensions and avoid the creation of new incidents,

1. Directs the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to regulate activities within the zone subject to such arrangements as may be made pursuant to the provisions of the Gene-

127 (1958). Résolution du 22 janvier 1958
[S/3942]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant que, le 6 septembre 1957², il a examiné la plainte du Royaume hachémite de Jordanie concernant certaines activités d'Israël dans la zone située entre les lignes de démarcation de l'armistice aux environs du Palais du gouvernement à Jérusalem,

Ayant examiné le rapport relatif à la zone que le Chef d'état-major par intérim de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine a présenté le 23 septembre 1957³, conformément au désir exprimé par le Conseil,

Notant que les dispositions de la Convention d'armistice général israélo-jordanienne⁴ exercent une influence sur le statut de la zone et que ni Israël ni la Jordanie ne jouissent de la souveraineté sur aucune partie de ladite zone (celle-ci se trouvant au-delà des lignes de démarcation respectives),

Animé du désir de diminuer la tension et d'éviter de nouveaux incidents,

1. Charge le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine de réglementer les activités dans la zone, sous réserve des arrangements qui pourraient être conclus

² See Official Records of the Security Council, Twelfth Year, 787th and 788th meetings.

³ Ibid., Twelfth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1957, document S/3892.

⁴ Ibid., Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1.

² Voir Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, douzième année, 787^e et 788^e séances.

³ Ibid., douzième année, Supplément de juillet, août et septembre 1957, document S/3892.

⁴ Voir Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 1.

ral Armistice Agreement and pursuant to paragraph 3 below, bearing in mind ownership of property there, it being understood that, unless otherwise mutually agreed, Israelis should not be allowed to use Arab-owned properties and Arabs should not be allowed to use Israeli-owned properties;

2. *Directs* the Chief of Staff to conduct a survey of property records with a view to determining property ownership in the zone;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Acting Chief of Staff that:

(a) The parties should discuss through the Mixed Armistice Commission civilian activities in the zone;

(b) In order to create an atmosphere which would be more conducive to fruitful discussion, activities in the zone, such as those initiated by Israelis on 21 July 1957, should be suspended until such time as the survey has been completed and provisions made for the regulation of activities in the zone;

(c) Such discussions should be completed within a period of two months;

(d) The Security Council should be advised of the result of the discussions;

4. *Calls upon* the parties to the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement to co-operate with the Chief of Staff and in the Mixed Armistice Commission in carrying out these recommendations pursuant to the present resolution;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement to observe article III of the Agreement and prevent all forces referred to in article III of the Agreement from passing over the armistice demarcation lines and to remove or destroy all their respective military facilities and installations in the zone;

6. *Calls upon* the parties to use the machinery provided for in the General Armistice Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of that Agreement;

7. *Requests* the Chief of Staff to report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 810th meeting.

Decisions

At its 841st meeting, on 8 December 1958, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of a complaint by Israel against the United Arab Republic.⁵

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1958*, document S/4123.

en application des dispositions de la Convention d'armistice général et du paragraphe 3 ci-après, et compte tenu des droits de propriété sur les biens s'y trouvant, étant entendu que, sauf accord contraire entre les intéressés, des Israéliens ne devraient pas être autorisés à utiliser des biens appartenant à des Arabes et des Arabes ne devraient pas être autorisés à utiliser des biens appartenant à des Israéliens;

2. *Charge* le Chef d'état-major de procéder à une étude des cadastres pour déterminer les droits de propriété sur les biens qui se trouvent dans la zone;

3. *Fait siennes* les recommandations du Chef d'état-major par intérim tendant à ce que:

a) Les parties discutent des activités civiles dans la zone par l'intermédiaire de la Commission mixte d'armistice;

b) Afin de créer une atmosphère plus favorable à des échanges de vues fructueux, les activités telles que celles qu'ont entreprises les Israéliens, le 21 juillet 1957, soient suspendues dans la zone en attendant que soit terminée l'étude prévue et que des dispositions aient été prises pour réglementer les activités dans la zone;

c) Les échanges de vues soient terminés dans un délai de deux mois;

d) Le Conseil de sécurité soit informé des résultats des échanges de vues;

4. *Invite* les parties à la Convention d'armistice général israélo-jordanienne à collaborer avec le Chef d'état-major et avec la Commission mixte d'armistice en vue de mettre en œuvre lesdites recommandations conformément à la présente résolution;

5. *Invite* les parties à la Convention d'armistice général israélo-jordanienne à respecter l'article III de la Convention et à empêcher toutes les forces visées à l'article III de ladite convention de franchir les lignes de démarcation de l'armistice ainsi qu'à ôter ou détruire tous leurs moyens et installations militaires dans la zone;

6. *Invite* les parties à utiliser le mécanisme prévu dans la Convention d'armistice général pour la mise en œuvre des dispositions de ladite convention;

7. *Prie* le Chef d'état-major de faire rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la présente résolution.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 810^e séance.

Décisions

A sa 841^e séance, le 8 décembre 1958, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants d'Israël et de la République arabe unie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion d'une plainte d'Israël contre la République arabe unie.⁵

⁵ *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, treizième année, Supplément d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1958*, document S/4123.

At its 844th meeting, on 15 December 1958, the Council noted the statement by the Secretary-General in which he had expressed his intention of visiting the countries concerned and taking up the situation for most serious consideration by the authorities of Israel and the United Arab Republic, in the hope of breaking the current trend, and soliciting their full support for efforts to attack the underlying problems which were at the source of the tension.

A sa 844^e séance, le 15 décembre 1958, le Conseil a pris note de la déclaration du Secrétaire général selon laquelle il avait l'intention de se rendre dans les pays intéressés et d'amener les autorités d'Israël et de la République arabe unie à examiner de très près la situation dans l'espoir de renverser la tendance du moment et d'obtenir qu'elles soutiennent pleinement les efforts déployés pour venir à bout des problèmes qui étaient à l'origine de la tension.

Decision

At its 947th meeting, on 6 April 1961, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of a complaint by Jordan against Israel.⁵

Décision

A sa 947^e séance, le 6 avril 1961, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Jordanie et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion d'une plainte de la Jordanie contre Israël.⁵

162 (1961). Resolution of 11 April 1961

[S/4788]

The Security Council,

Having considered the complaint submitted on 1 April 1961 by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,⁵

Noting the decision of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission of 20 March 1961,⁶

1. *Endorses the decision of the Mixed Armistice Commission of 20 March 1961;*

2. *Urges Israel to comply with this decision;*

162 (1961). Résolution du 11 avril 1961

[S/4788]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant examiné la plainte présentée le 1^{er} avril 1961 par le Gouvernement du Royaume hachémite de Jordanie⁵,

Notant la décision que la Commission mixte d'armistice jordano-israélienne a adoptée le 20 mars 1961⁶,

1. *Fait sienne la décision de la Commission mixte d'armistice en date du 20 mars 1961;*

2. *Demande instamment à Israël de se conformer à cette décision;*

⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Sixteenth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1961*, document S/4777.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1961, document S/4776.

⁵ Voir *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, seizième année, Supplément d'avril, mai et juin 1961*, document S/4777.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplément de janvier, février et mars 1961, c. document S/4776.

3. *Requests* the members of the Mixed Armistice Commission to co-operate so as to ensure that the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan⁷ will be complied with.

*Adopted at the 949th meeting
by 8 votes to none, with 3
abstentions (Ceylon, Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics,
United Arab Republic).*

3. *Prie* les membres de la Commission mixte d'armistice de coopérer de façon à assurer le respect de la Convention d'armistice général entre la Jordanie et Israël⁷.

*Adoptée à la 949^e séance par
8 voix contre zéro, avec 3 abs-
tentions (Ceylan, République
arabe unie, Union des Répu-
bliques socialistes soviétiques).*

Decisions

At its 999th meeting, on 28 March 1962, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Syria and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question — (a) Letter dated 20 March 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic [to the United Nations] addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5096);⁵ (b) Letter dated 21 March 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Israel [to the United Nations] addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5098)".⁵

At the same meeting the Council decided to consider together sub-items (a) and (b) of the item that it had just placed on the agenda.

At the same meeting the Council decided to request the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to return to New York to be available for consultations, and adjourned the meeting until he arrived.

At its 1000th meeting, on 3 April 1962, the Council decided that any questions which members wished to

put to the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine should be submitted at that meeting and answered by the Chief of Staff at the following meeting.

At its 1001st meeting, on 4 April 1962, the Council decided to annex to the record of that meeting the written replies prepared by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to the questions submitted at the previous meeting.

Décisions

A sa 999^e séance, le 28 mars 1962, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Syrie et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « La question de Palestine. — a) Lettre, en date du 20 mars 1962, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent de la République arabe syrienne (S/5096⁵); b) Lettre, en date du 21 mars 1962, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent d'Israël (S/5098⁵) ».

A la même séance, le Conseil a décidé d'examiner simultanément les rubriques a) et b) du point qu'il venait d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour.

A la même séance, le Conseil a décidé de prier le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine de revenir à New York afin de se mettre à la disposition des membres du Conseil qui désireraient le consulter, et a ajourné la séance jusqu'à son arrivée.

A sa 1000^e séance, le 3 avril 1962, le Conseil a décidé que les membres qui souhaitaient poser les questions

au Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine devaient le faire à cette séance, et que le Chef d'état-major y répondrait à la séance suivante.

A la 1001^e séance, le 4 avril 1962, le Conseil a décidé d'annexer au compte rendu de cette séance les réponses écrites que le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine présentait aux questions qui lui avaient été posées à la séance précédente.

⁵ See Official Records of the Security Council, Seventeenth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1962.

⁵ Voir Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, dix-septième année, Supplément de janvier, février et mars 1962.

171 (1962). Resolution of 9 April 1962

[S/5111]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948 and 93 (1951) of 18 May 1948,

Having considered the report⁶ of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine on the military activities in the Lake Tiberias area and in the demilitarized zone,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Syria and Israel,

Being deeply concerned over developments in the area which have taken place in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria,⁷

Recalling in particular the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter and article I of the General Armistice Agreement,

Noting with satisfaction that a cease-fire has been achieved,

1. *Deplores the hostile exchanges between Syria and Israel starting on 8 March 1962 and calls upon the two Governments concerned to comply with their obligations under Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter by refraining from the threat as well as the use of force;*

2. *Reaffirms its resolution 111 (1956) of 19 January 1956 which condemned Israel military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreement, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation;*

3. *Determines that the Israel attack of 16-17 March 1962 constitutes a flagrant violation of that resolution, and calls upon Israel scrupulously to refrain from such action in the future;*

4. *Endorses the measures recommended by the Chief of Staff for the strengthening of the Truce Supervision Organization in its tasks of maintaining and restoring*

⁶ *Ibid.*, documents S/5102 and Add.1.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 2.

171 (1962). Résolution du 9 avril 1962

[S/5111]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 54 (1948) du 15 juillet 1948 et 93 (1951) du 18 mai 1951,

Ayant examiné le rapport⁶ du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine sur les activités militaires dans la région du lac de Tibériade et dans la zone démilitarisée,

Ayant entendu les déclarations des représentants de la Syrie et d'Israël,

Profondément préoccupé par les événements qui se sont produits dans la région en violation de la Charte des Nations Unies et de la Convention d'armistice général syro-israélienne⁷,

Rappelant en particulier les dispositions du paragraphe 4 de l'Article 2 de la Charte et de l'article I de la Convention d'armistice général,

Notant avec satisfaction qu'un cessez-le-feu est intervenu,

1. *Déplore les hostilités qui ont commencé le 8 mars 1962 entre la Syrie et Israël et invite les deux gouvernements intéressés à s'acquitter des obligations que leur fait le paragraphe 4 de l'Article 2 de la Charte en s'abstenant de la menace ainsi que de l'emploi de la force;*

2. *Réaffirme sa résolution 111 (1956) du 19 janvier 1956 dans laquelle il a condamné les actions militaires menées par Israël en violation des dispositions de la Convention d'armistice général, qu'elles aient été ou non entreprises par représailles;*

3. *Juge que l'attaque israélienne du 16-17 mars 1962 constitue une violation flagrante de cette résolution, et invite Israël à s'abstenir scrupuleusement de toute action de cette nature à l'avenir;*

4. *Approuve les mesures recommandées par le Chef d'état-major pour mettre l'Organisme chargé de la surveillance de la trêve mieux à même de maintenir et*

⁶ *Ibid.*, documents S/5102 et Add.1.

⁷ *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 2.*

the peace and of detecting and deterring future incidents, and calls upon the Israel and Syrian authorities to assist the Chief of Staff in their early implementation;

5. *Calls upon* both parties to abide scrupulously by the cease-fire arranged by the Chief of Staff on 17 March 1962;

6. *Calls for* strict observance of article V of the General Armistice Agreement, which provides for the exclusion of armed forces from the demilitarized zone, and annex IV of that Agreement, which sets limits on forces in the defensive area, and calls upon the Governments of Israel and Syria to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in eliminating any violations thereof;

7. *Calls upon* the Governments of Israel and Syria to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in carrying out his responsibilities under the General Armistice Agreement and the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, and urges that all steps necessary for reactivating the Mixed Armistice Commission and for making full use of the Mixed Armistice machinery be promptly taken;

8. *Requests* the Chief of Staff to report as appropriate concerning the situation.

*Adopted at the 1006th meeting
by 10 votes to none, with
1 abstention (France).*

rétablir la paix et de déceler et prévenir des incidents futurs, et invite les autorités israéliennes et syriennes à aider le Chef d'état-major à exécuter ces mesures sans retard;

5. *Invite* les deux parties à respecter scrupuleusement le cessez-le-feu organisé par le Chef d'état-major le 17 mars 1962;

6. *Demande* que soient strictement respectés l'article V de la Convention d'armistice général, aux termes duquel les forces armées doivent être exclues de la zone démilitarisée, et l'annexe IV à cette convention, qui fixe des limites aux effectifs des forces dans la zone défensive, et invite le Gouvernement d'Israël et le Gouvernement de la Syrie à coopérer avec le Chef d'état-major en vue d'éliminer toute violation desdites dispositions;

7. *Invite* le Gouvernement d'Israël et le Gouvernement de la Syrie à coopérer avec le Chef d'état-major pour qu'il puisse s'acquitter des responsabilités que lui imposent la Convention d'armistice général et les résolutions pertinentes du Conseil de sécurité, et demande instamment que soient prises sans retard toutes mesures nécessaires pour remettre en activité la Commission mixte d'armistice et pour tirer pleinement parti des rouages mixtes d'armistice;

8. *Prie* le Chef d'état-major de rendre compte de la situation en tant que de besoin.

*Adoptée à la 1006^e séance
par 10 voix contre zéro, avec
une abstention (France).*

Decisions

At its 1288th meeting, on 25 July 1966, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Syria, Israel and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question: (a) Letter dated 21 July 1966 from the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7419);¹⁴ (b) Letter dated 22 July 1966 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7423)".¹⁵

At the same meeting the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to submit two reports based on information supplied by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine: one covering sub-item (a) and the other sub-item (b) of the item on the agenda (see above).

At the same meeting the Council decided to begin the discussion of the question as it had been included in the agenda (see above), and to consider sub-item (a) first.

¹⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1966*.

Décisions

A sa 1288^e séance, le 25 juillet 1966, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Syrie, d'Israël et de l'Irak à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « Question de Palestine: a) Lettre, en date du 21 juillet 1966, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent de la République arabe syrienne auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (S/7419)¹⁴; b) Lettre, en date du 22 juillet 1966, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent d'Israël auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (S/7423)¹⁵ ».

A la même séance, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le Secrétaire général à présenter deux rapports établis d'après les renseignements communiqués par le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine: l'un concernant la partie a et l'autre la partie b de la question à l'ordre du jour (voir ci-dessus).

A la même séance, le Conseil a décidé d'aborder la discussion de la question telle qu'elle avait été inscrite à l'ordre du jour (voir ci-dessus) et d'examiner en premier lieu la partie a.

¹⁴ Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963 et 1964.

¹⁵ Voir *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, vingt et unième année, Supplément de juillet, août et septembre 1966*.

At its 1305th meeting, on 14 October 1966, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Syria and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question: letter dated 12 October 1966 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7540)".¹⁵

At its 1308th meeting, on 17 October 1966, the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to submit a report on the events under consideration, based on information supplied by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine.

At the same meeting the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia, who had asked to make a statement, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question at that meeting.

At its 1312th meeting, on 28 October 1966, the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to submit two reports: one concerning the inability of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission to function and the attitudes of the parties thereto, the other on the status of the demilitarized zones set up by the General Armistice Agreements.

At its 1314th meeting, on 2 November 1966, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia, who had asked to make a statement, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question at that meeting.

At its 1320th meeting, on 16 November 1966, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Palestine question: letter dated 15 November 1966 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7587)".¹⁶

A sa 1305^e séance, le 14 octobre 1966, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants d'Israël, de la Syrie et de la République arabe unie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « Question de Palestine: lettre, en date du 12 octobre 1966, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent d'Israël auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (S/7540) ».

A sa 1308^e séance, le 17 octobre 1966, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le Secrétaire général à présenter, au sujet des événements faisant l'objet de la discussion, un rapport établi d'après les renseignements communiqués par le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine.

A la même séance, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter, pour la séance en cours, le représentant de l'Arabie Saoudite qui avait demandé à faire une déclaration, à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

A sa 1312^e séance, le 28 octobre 1966, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le Secrétaire général à présenter deux rapports: l'un sur l'impossibilité où se trouvait la Commission mixte d'armistice syro-israélienne de fonctionner et l'attitude des parties à cet égard, l'autre sur la situation des zones démilitarisées établies par les Conventions d'armistice général.

A sa 1314^e séance, le 2 novembre 1966, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter, pour la séance en cours, le représentant de l'Arabie Saoudite qui avait demandé à faire une déclaration, à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

A sa 1320^e séance, le 16 novembre 1966, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée « Question de Palestine: lettre, en date du 15 novembre 1966, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent de la Jordanie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (S/7587) ».

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplément for October, November and December 1966*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplément d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1966*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

Resolution 228 (1966)

of 25 November 1966

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Jordan and Israel concerning the grave Israel military action which took place in the southern Hebron area on 13 November 1966,

Having noted the information provided by the Secretary-General concerning this military action in his statement of 16 November¹⁷ and also in his report of 18 November 1966,¹⁸

Observing that this incident constituted a large-scale and carefully planned military action on the territory of Jordan by the armed forces of Israel,

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Security Council condemning past incidents of reprisal in breach of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan¹⁹ and of the United Nations Charter,

Recalling the repeated resolutions of the Security Council asking for the cessation of violent incidents across the demarcation line, and not overlooking past incidents of this nature,

Reaffirming the necessity for strict adherence to the General Armistice Agreement,

1. Deplores the loss of life and heavy damage to property resulting from the action of the Government of Israel on 13 November 1966;

2. Censures Israel for this large-scale military action in violation of the United Nations Charter and of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan;

3. Emphasizes to Israel that actions of military reprisal cannot be tolerated and that, if they are repeated, the Security Council will have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against the repetition of such acts;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Security Council as appropriate.

Adopted at the 1328th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (New Zealand).

Résolution 228 (1966)

du 25 novembre 1966

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant entendu les déclarations des représentants de la Jordanie et d'Israël concernant la grave action militaire israélienne qui a été menée dans la partie méridionale de la zone d'Hebron, le 13 novembre 1966,

Ayant pris note des renseignements concernant cette action militaire fournis par le Secrétaire général dans sa déclaration du 16 novembre¹⁷ ainsi que dans son rapport du 18 novembre 1966¹⁸,

Constatant que cet incident constitue une action militaire de grande envergure et soigneusement préparée des forces armées israéliennes en territoire jordanien,

Réaffirmant les résolutions antérieures du Conseil de sécurité condamnant des actes passés de représailles exécutés en violation de la Convention d'armistice général entre Israël et la Jordanie¹⁹ et de la Charte des Nations Unies,

Rappelant les résolutions réitérées du Conseil de sécurité demandant la cessation d'incidents violents à travers la ligne de démarcation, et n'oubliant pas les incidents passés de cette nature,

Réaffirmant la nécessité d'adhérer strictement à la Convention d'armistice général,

1. Déplores les pertes de vies humaines et les graves dommages matériels causés par l'action menée par le Gouvernement israélien le 13 novembre 1966;

2. Censure Israël pour cette action militaire de grande envergure menée en violation de la Charte des Nations Unies et de la Convention d'armistice général entre Israël et la Jordanie;

3. Souligne à l'intention d'Israël que les actes de représailles militaires ne peuvent être tolérés et que, s'ils se répètent, le Conseil de sécurité devra envisager des mesures nouvelles et plus efficaces, prévues par la Charte, pour assurer que de tels actes ne se répètent pas;

4. Prie le Secrétaire général de suivre la situation et de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité, comme il conviendra.

Adoptée à la 1328^e séance par 14 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Nouvelle-Zélande).

¹⁷ Ibid., Twenty-first Year, 1320th meeting.

¹⁸ Ibid., Twenty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1966, documents S/7593 and Add.1.

¹⁹ Ibid., Fourth Year, Special Supplement, No. 1.

¹⁷ Ibid., vingt et unième année, 1320^e séance.

¹⁸ Ibid., vingt et unième année, Supplément d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1966, documents S/7593 et Add.1.

¹⁹ Voir Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 1.

Decisions

At its 1341st meeting, on 24 May 1967, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 23 May 1967 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada and Denmark addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7902)".¹

At its 1343rd meeting, on 29 May 1967, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 23 May 1967 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada and Denmark addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7902)";²

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967*.
² *Ibid.*

Décisions

A sa 1341^e séance, le 24 mai 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants d'Israël et de la République arabe unie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée "Lettre, en date du 23 mai 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par les représentants permanents du Canada et du Danemark (S/7902)".

A sa 1343^e séance, le 29 mai 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Jordanie et de la Syrie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée :

"Lettre, en date du 23 mai 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par les représentants permanents du Canada et du Danemark (S/7902)";

¹ Voir *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, vingt-deuxième année, Supplément d'avril, mai et juin 1967*.
² *Ibid.*

"Complaint of the representative of the United Arab Republic in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 27 May 1967 entitled 'Israel aggressive policy, its repeated aggression threatening peace and security in the Middle East and endangering international peace and security' (S/7907)";

"Letter dated 29 May 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7910)".

At its 1344th meeting, on 30 May 1967, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1345th meeting, on 31 May 1967, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1346th meeting, on 3 June 1967, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1348th meeting, on 6 June 1967, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Tunisia and Libya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 233 (1967)

of 6 June 1967

The Security Council,

Noting the oral report of the Secretary-General in this situation,

Having heard the statements made in the Council,

Concerned at the outbreak of fighting and with the menacing situation in the Near East,

1. Calls upon the Governments concerned to take forthwith as a first step all measures for an immediate cease-fire and for a cessation of all military activities in the area;

"Plainte du représentant de la République arabe unie, contenue dans une lettre adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 27 mai 1967, et intitulée 'La politique d'agression d'Israël, ses actes d'agression répétés qui menacent la paix et la sécurité au Moyen-Orient et mettent en danger la paix et la sécurité internationales' (S/7907)";

"Lettre, en date du 29 mai 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent du Royaume-Uni (S/7910)".

A sa 1344^e séance, le 30 mai 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant du Liban à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

A sa 1345^e séance, le 31 mai 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de l'Irak et du Maroc à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

A sa 1346^e séance, le 3 juin 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants du Koweït et de l'Arabie Saoudite à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

A sa 1348^e séance, le 6 juin 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Tunisie et de la Libye à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

Résolution 233 (1967)

du 6 juin 1967

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Notant le rapport oral du Secrétaire général dans cette situation,

Ayant entendu les déclarations faites au Conseil,

Préoccupé par le déclenchement des combats et la situation menaçante dans le Proche-Orient,

1: Prie les gouvernements intéressés, à titre de première étape, de prendre immédiatement toutes mesures en vue d'un cessez-le-feu immédiat et d'une cessation de toutes activités militaires dans la région;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the situation.

Adopted unanimously at the 1348th meeting.

Resolution 234 (1967)

of 7 June 1967

The Security Council,

Noting that, in spite of its appeal to the Governments concerned to take forthwith as a first step all measures for an immediate cease-fire and for a cessation of all military activities in the Near East [*resolution 233 (1967)*], military activities in the area are continuing,

Concerned that the continuation of military activities may create an even more menacing situation in the area,

1. *Demands* that the Governments concerned should as a first step cease fire and discontinue all military activities at 2000 hours GMT on 7 June 1967;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the situation.

Adopted unanimously at the 1350th meeting.

Resolution 235 (1967)

of 9 June 1967

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 233 (1967) of 6 June and 234 (1967) of 7 June 1967,

Noting that the Governments of Israel and Syria have announced their mutual acceptance of the Council's demand for a cease-fire,

Noting the statements made by the representatives of Syria and Israel,

1. *Confirms* its previous resolutions about immediate cease-fire and cessation of military action;

2. *Demands* that hostilities should cease forthwith;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make immediate contacts with the Governments of Israel and Syria to arrange immediate compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions, and to report to the Security Council not later than two hours from now.

Adopted unanimously at the 1352nd meeting.

2. *Demande* au Secrétaire général de tenir le Conseil promptement et constamment informé de la situation.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1348^e séance.

Résolution 234 (1967)

du 7 juin 1967

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Notant que, malgré son appel aux gouvernements intéressés pour que, à titre de première étape, ils prennent immédiatement toutes mesures en vue d'un cessez-le-feu immédiat et d'une cessation de toutes activités militaires dans le Proche-Orient [*résolution 233 (1967)*], les activités militaires continuent dans la région,

Préoccupé de ce que la continuation des activités militaires risque de créer une situation plus menaçante encore dans cette région,

1. *Exige* que les gouvernements intéressés, à titre de première étape, cessent le feu et toutes les activités militaires à 20 heures (temps universel) le 7 juin 1967;

2. *Demande* au Secrétaire général de tenir le Conseil promptement et constamment informé de la situation.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1350^e séance.

Résolution 235 (1967)

du 9 juin 1967

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 233 (1967) et 234 (1967), en date des 6 et 7 juin 1967,

Notant que les Gouvernements israélien et syrien ont annoncé leur acceptation mutuelle de la demande du Conseil exigeant un cessez-le-feu,

Notant les déclarations faites par les représentants de la Syrie et d'Israël,

1. *Confirme* ses précédentes résolutions concernant un cessez-le-feu immédiat et une cessation de l'action militaire;

2. *Exige* que les hostilités cessent immédiatement;

3. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de se mettre immédiatement en rapport avec les Gouvernements israélien et syrien pour assurer le respect immédiat des résolutions susmentionnées et de présenter un rapport au Conseil de sécurité au plus tard dans les deux heures.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1352^e séance.

Decision

At its 1353rd meeting, on 9 June 1967, the Council decided to request the parties concerned to extend all possible co-operation to United Nations observers in the discharge of their responsibilities, to request the Government of Israel to restore the use of Government House to General Odd Bull and to ask the parties to re-establish freedom of movement for United Nations observers in the area.

Resolution 236 (1967)

of 11 June 1967

The Security Council,

Taking note of the oral reports of the Secretary-General on the situation between Israel and Syria, made at the 1354th, 1355th, 1356th and 1357th meetings and the supplemental information supplied in documents S/7930 and Add.1-3,³

1. *Condemns* any and all violations of the cease-fire;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his investigations and to report to the Council as soon as possible;

3. *Affirms* that its demand for a cease-fire and discontinuance of all military activities includes a prohibition of any forward military movements subsequent to the cease-fire;

4. *Calls for* the prompt return to the cease-fire positions of any troops which may have moved forward subsequent to 1630 hours GMT on 10 June 1967;

5. *Calls for* full co-operation with the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the observers in implementing the cease-fire, including freedom of movement and adequate communications facilities.

Adopted unanimously at the 1357th meeting.

Decision

At its 1360th meeting, on 14 June 1967, the Council decided to invite the representative of Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 23 May 1967 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada and Denmark addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7902);"

³ *Ibid.*
⁴ *Ibid.*

Décision

A sa 1353^e séance, le 9 juin 1967, le Conseil a décidé de prier les parties intéressées de coopérer au maximum avec les observateurs des Nations Unies pour les aider à s'acquitter de leurs responsabilités, d'inviter le Gouvernement israélien à remettre *Government House* à la disposition du général Odd Bull et de demander aux parties de rétablir la liberté de mouvement des observateurs des Nations Unies dans la région.

Résolution 236 (1967)

du 11 juin 1967

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant note des rapports oraux du Secrétaire général sur la situation entre Israël et la Syrie, présentés aux 1354^e, 1355^e, 1356^e et 1357^e séances, et des renseignements supplémentaires fournis dans les documents S/7930 et Add.1 à 3,³

1. *Condamne* toutes violations du cessez-le-feu sans exception;

2. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de poursuivre ses enquêtes et de faire rapport au Conseil aussitôt que possible;

3. *Affirme* que sa demande exigeant un cessez-le-feu et un arrêt de toutes activités militaires englobe l'interdiction de toutes avances militaires postérieures au cessez-le-feu;

4. *Demande* le prompt retour aux positions de cessez-le-feu de toutes troupes qui peuvent avoir avancé après 16 h 30 (temps universel) le 10 juin 1967;

5. *Demande* une pleine coopération avec le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisation des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve et les observateurs dans l'application du cessez-le-feu, y compris la liberté de mouvement et des facilités de communications adéquates.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1357^e séance.

Décision

A sa 1360^e séance, le 14 juin 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant du Pakistan à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée :

"Lettre, en date du 23 mai 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par les représentants permanents du Canada et du Danemark (S/7902)";

³ *Ibid.*
⁴ *Ibid.*

"Complaint of the representative of the United Arab Republic in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 27 May 1967 entitled 'Israel aggressive policy, its repeated aggression threatening peace and security in the Middle East and endangering international peace and security' (S/7907)";⁴

"Letter dated 29 May 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7910)";⁴

"Letter dated 9 June 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning an item entitled 'Cessation of military action by Israel and withdrawal of the Israel forces from those parts of the territory of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria which they have seized as the result of an aggression' (S/7967)";⁴

Resolution 237 (1967)

of 14 June 1967

The Security Council,

Considering the urgent need to spare the civil populations and the prisoners of the war in the area of conflict in the Middle East additional sufferings,

Considering that essential and inalienable human rights should be respected even during the vicissitudes of war,

Considering that all the obligations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949⁵ should be complied with by the parties involved in the conflict,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations have taken place and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities;

2. *Recommends* to the Governments concerned the scrupulous respect of the humanitarian principles governing the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilian persons in time of war contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;⁶

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the effective implementation of this resolution and to report to the Security Council.

Adopted unanimously at the 1361st meeting.

"Plainte du représentant de la République arabe unie, contenue dans une lettre adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 27 mai 1967, et intitulée "La politique d'agression d'Israël, ses actes d'agression répétés qui menacent la paix et la sécurité au Moyen-Orient et mettent en danger la paix et la sécurité internationales" (S/7907⁴);

"Lettre, en date du 29 mai 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent du Royaume-Uni (S/7910⁴);

"Lettre, en date du 9 juin 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, et relative à une question intitulée "Cessation des activités militaires d'Israël et retrait des forces israéliennes des parties du territoire de la République arabe unie, de la Jordanie et de la Syrie dont elles se sont emparées à la suite d'une agression" (S/7967⁴)".

Résolution 237 (1967)

du 14 juin 1967

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Considérant l'urgence nécessaire d'épargner aux populations civiles et aux prisonniers de guerre dans la zone du conflit du Moyen-Orient des souffrances supplémentaires,

Considérant que les droits de l'homme essentiels et inaliénables doivent être respectés même dans les vicissitudes de la guerre,

Considérant que les parties impliquées dans le conflit doivent se conformer à toutes les obligations de la Convention de Genève relative au traitement des prisonniers de guerre, du 12 août 1949⁵,

1. *Prie* le Gouvernement israélien d'assurer la sûreté, le bien-être et la sécurité des habitants des zones où des opérations militaires ont eu lieu et de faciliter le retour des habitants qui se sont enfuis de ces zones depuis le déclenchement des hostilités;

2. *Recommande* aux gouvernements intéressés de respecter scrupuleusement les principes humanitaires régissant le traitement des prisonniers de guerre et la protection des civils en temps de guerre, tels qu'ils sont énoncés dans les Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949⁶;

3. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de suivre l'application effective de la présente résolution et de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1361^e séance.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

⁵ Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 75, 1950, n° 972.

⁶ Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 75, 1950, n° 970 à 973.

Decisions

At its 1365th meeting, on 8 July 1967, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, the United Arab Republic, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia, Libya and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 23 May 1967 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada and Denmark addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7902)";⁷

"Complaint of the representative of the United Arab Republic in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 27 May 1967 entitled 'Israel aggressive policy, its repeated aggression threatening peace and security in the Middle East and endangering international peace and security' (S/7907)";⁷

"Letter dated 29 May 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7910)";⁷

"Letter dated 9 June 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning an item entitled 'Cessation of military action by Israel and withdrawal of the Israel forces from those parts of the territory of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria which they have seized as a result of an aggression' (S/7967)";⁷

"Letter dated 8 July 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8043)";⁸

"Letter dated 8 July 1967 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8044)";⁸

At its 1366th meeting, on 9 July 1967, the Council decided to invite the representative of Algeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the President read the following statement as representing the consensus of the views of the members of the Council:

"Recalling Security Council resolutions 233 (1967) of 6 June, 234 (1967) of 7 June, 235 (1967) of 9 June and 236 (1967) of 11 June 1967, and emphasizing the need for all parties to observe scrupulously the provisions of these resolutions, having heard the statements made by the Secretary-General and the suggestions he has addressed to

Décisions

A sa 1365^e séance, le 8 juillet 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants d'Israël, de la République arabe unie, de la Syrie, de la Jordanie, du Liban, de l'Irak, du Maroc, de l'Arabie Saoudite, du Koweït, de la Tunisie, de la Libye et du Pakistan à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée :

"Lettre, en date du 23 mai 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par les représentants permanents du Canada et du Danemark (S/7902)";

"Plainte du représentant de la République arabe unie, contenue dans une lettre adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 27 mai 1967, et intitulée 'La politique d'agression d'Israël, ses actes d'agression répétés qui menacent la paix et la sécurité au Moyen-Orient et mettent en danger la paix et la sécurité internationales' (S/7907)";

"Lettre, en date du 29 mai 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent du Royaume-Uni (S/7910)";

"Lettre, en date du 9 juin 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, et relative à une question intitulée 'Cessation des activités militaires d'Israël et retrait des forces israéliennes des parties du territoire de la République arabe unie, de la Jordanie et de la Syrie dont elles se sont emparées à la suite d'une agression' (S/7967)";

"Lettre, en date du 8 juillet 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent de la République arabe unie (S/8043)";

"Lettre, en date du 8 juillet 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent d'Israël (S/8044)";

A sa 1366^e séance, le 9 juillet 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant de l'Algérie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

A la même séance, le Président a lu la déclaration ci-après qui exprimait le consensus des membres du Conseil :

"Rappelant les résolutions 233 (1967), 234 (1967), 235 (1967) et 236 (1967) du Conseil de sécurité, en date des 6, 7, 9 et 11 juin 1967, et soulignant la nécessité pour toutes les parties de respecter scrupuleusement les dispositions de ces résolutions, ayant entendu les déclarations du Secrétaire général et les suggestions qu'il a faites aux

⁷ See Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967.

⁸ Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1967.

⁷ Voir Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, vingt-deuxième année, Supplément d'avril, mai et juin 1967.

⁸ Ibid., Supplément de juillet, août et septembre 1967.

the parties concerned, I believe that I am reflecting the view of the Council that the Secretary-General should proceed, as he has suggested in his statements before the Council on 8 and 9 July 1967, to request the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, General Odd Bull, to work out with the Governments of the United Arab Republic and Israel, as speedily as possible, the necessary arrangements to station United Nations military observers in the Suez Canal sector under the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization."

At its 1369th meeting, on 24 October 1967, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: (a) Letter dated 24 October 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8207);⁹ (b) Letter dated 24 October 1967 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8208)".⁹

Resolution 240 (1967)

of 25 October 1967

The Security Council,

Gravely concerned over recent military activities in the Middle East carried out in spite of the Security Council resolutions ordering a cease-fire,

Having heard and considered the statements made by the parties concerned;

Taking into consideration the information on the said activities provided by the Secretary-General in documents S/7930/Add.43, Add.44, Add.45, Add.46, Add.47, Add.48 and Add.49;¹⁰

1. *Condemns* the violations of the cease-fire;
2. *Regrets* the casualties and loss of property resulting from the violations;
3. *Reaffirms* the necessity of the strict observance of the cease-fire resolutions;
4. *Demands* of the Member States concerned to cease immediately all prohibited military activities in the area, and to co-operate fully and promptly with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

Adopted unanimously at the 1371st meeting.

⁹ Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1967.

¹⁰ Ibid.

parties intéressées, je crois exprimer l'opinion du Conseil en déclarant que le Secrétaire général devrait, comme il l'a suggéré dans ses déclarations des 8 et 9 juillet 1967 au Conseil, inviter le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve, le général Odd Bull, à mettre au point avec les Gouvernements de la République arabe unie et d'Israël, aussi rapidement que possible, les arrangements nécessaires en vue du stationnement, dans le secteur du canal de Suez, d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies relevant du Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve."

A sa 1369^e séance, le 24 octobre 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants d'Israël, de la République arabe unie, de la Jordanie et de la Syrie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée "La situation au Moyen-Orient : a) Lettre, en date du 24 octobre 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent de la République arabe unie (S/8207⁹) ; b) Lettre, en date du 24 octobre 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent d'Israël (S/8208⁹)".

Résolution 240 (1967)

du 25 octobre 1967

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Sérieusement préoccupé par les récentes activités militaires au Moyen-Orient menées en dépit des résolutions du Conseil de sécurité ordonnant un cessez-le-feu,

Ayant entendu et considéré les déclarations faites par les parties intéressées,

Prenant en considération les renseignements sur les dites activités, fournis par le Secrétaire général dans les documents S/7930/Add.43, Add.44, Add.45, Add.46, Add.47, Add.48 et Add.49¹⁰,

1. *Condamne* les violations du cessez-le-feu;
2. *Regrette* les pertes humaines et matérielles résultant de ces violations;
3. *Reaffirme* la nécessité d'un strict respect des résolutions sur le cessez-le-feu;
4. *Exige* des Etats Membres intéressés qu'ils cessent immédiatement toutes activités militaires prohibées dans la région et qu'ils coopèrent pleinement et rapidement avec l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1371^e séance.

⁹ Ibid., Supplement d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1967.

¹⁰ Ibid.

Decisions

At its 1373rd meeting, on 9 November 1967, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Arab Republic, Israel and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 7 November 1967 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8226)".¹¹

At its 1375th meeting, on 13 November 1967, the Council decided to invite the representative of Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 242 (1967)

of 22 November 1967

The Security Council,

Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,

Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security,

Emphasizing further that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,

1. *Affirms* that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

- (i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;
- (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

2. *Affirms further* the necessity

(a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

(b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

(c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area,

¹¹ *Ibid.*

Décisions

A sa 1373^e séance, le 9 novembre 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la République arabe unie, d'Israël et de la Jordanie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question intitulée "La situation au Moyen-Orient: Lettre, en date du 7 novembre 1967, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant permanent de la République arabe unie (S/8226)".

A sa 1375^e séance, le 13 novembre 1967, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant de la Syrie à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

Résolution 242 (1967)

du 22 novembre 1967

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Exprimant l'inquiétude que continue de lui causer la grave situation au Moyen-Orient,

Soulignant l'inadmissibilité de l'acquisition de territoire par la guerre et la nécessité d'œuvrer pour une paix juste et durable permettant à chaque Etat de la région de vivre en sécurité,

Soulignant en outre que tous les Etats Membres, en acceptant la Charte des Nations Unies, ont contracté l'engagement d'agir conformément à l'Article 2 de la Charte,

1. *Affirme* que l'accomplissement des principes de la Charte exige l'instauration d'une paix juste et durable au Moyen-Orient qui devrait comprendre l'application des deux principes suivants:

- i) Retrait des forces armées israéliennes des territoires occupés lors du récent conflit;
- ii) Cessation de toutes assertions de belligérance ou de tous états de belligérance et respect et reconnaissance de la souveraineté, de l'intégrité territoriale et de l'indépendance politique de chaque Etat de la région et de leur droit de vivre en paix à l'intérieur de frontières sûres et reconnues à l'abri de menaces ou d'actes de force;

2. *Affirme en outre* la nécessité

a) De garantir la liberté de navigation sur les voies d'eau internationales de la région;

b) De réaliser un juste règlement du problème des réfugiés;

c) De garantir l'inviolabilité territoriale et l'indépendance politique de chaque Etat de la région, par

¹¹ *Ibid.*

through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the States concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the Special Representative as soon as possible.

Adopted unanimously at the 1382nd meeting.

Decision

On 8 December 1967, the following statement which reflected the view of the members of the Council was circulated by the President as a Security Council document (S/8289):¹²

"As regards document S/8053/Add.3,¹² brought to the attention of the Security Council, the members, recalling the consensus reached at its 1366th meeting on 9 July 1967, recognize the necessity of the enlargement by the Secretary-General of the number of observers in the Suez Canal zone and the provision of additional technical material and means of transportation."

des mesures comprenant la création de zones démilitarisées;

3. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de désigner un représentant spécial pour se rendre au Moyen-Orient afin d'y établir et d'y maintenir des rapports avec les Etats intéressés en vue de favoriser un accord et de seconder les efforts tendant à aboutir à un règlement pacifique et accepté, conformément aux dispositions et aux principes de la présente résolution;

4. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de présenter aussitôt que possible au Conseil de sécurité un rapport d'activité sur les efforts du représentant spécial.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1382^e séance.

Décision

Le 8 décembre 1967, le Président a fait distribuer, en tant que document du Conseil (S/8289¹²), la déclaration ci-après qui reflétait l'avis des membres du Conseil :

"En ce qui concerne le document S/8053/Add.3¹², soumis à l'attention du Conseil de sécurité, les membres de celui-ci, rappelant le consensus intervenu à sa 1366^e séance, le 9 juillet 1967, reconnaissent la nécessité de l'accroissement, par le Secrétaire général, du nombre des observateurs dans le secteur du canal de Suez et de la mise à la disposition de ceux-ci de matériel technique et de moyens de transport supplémentaires."

Recalling further resolution 237 (1967) which called upon the Government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations have taken place,

1. *Deplores* the loss of life and heavy damage to property;

2. *Condemns* the military action launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions;

3. *Deplores* all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire and declares that such actions of military reprisal and other grave violations of the cease-fire cannot be tolerated and that the Security Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to desist from acts or activities in contravention of resolution 237 (1967);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Security Council as appropriate.

Adopted unanimously at the 1407th meeting.

Resolution 248 (1968)
of 24 March 1968

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Jordan and Israel,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representatives of Jordan and Israel in documents S/8470,²² S/8475,²³ S/8478,²³ S/8483,²³ S/8484²³ and S/8486,²³

Having noted further the supplementary information provided by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization as contained in documents S/7930/Add.64 and Add.65,²²

Recalling resolution 236 (1967) by which the Security Council condemned any and all violations of the cease-fire,

Observing that the military action by the armed forces of Israel on the territory of Jordan was of a large-scale and carefully planned nature,

Considering that all violent incidents and other violations of the cease-fire should be prevented and not overlooking past incidents of this nature,

Decisions

At its 1409th meeting, on 30 March 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 29 March 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8516);²³

"(b) Letter dated 29 March 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8517)."²³

At its 1410th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1411th meeting, on 2 April 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Arab Republic and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1412th meeting, on 4 April 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the 1412th meeting, on 4 April 1968, as a result of consultations which had taken place on this item, the President read the following statement:

"Having heard the statements of the parties in regard to the renewal of the hostilities, the members of the Security Council are deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in the area. They therefore consider that the Council should remain seized of the situation and keep it under close review".

At its 1416th meeting, on 27 April 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 25 April 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council (S/8560)".²⁴

Resolution 250 (1968) of 27 April 1968

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Jordan and Israel,

Having considered the Secretary-General's note (S/8561),²⁵ particularly his note to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations,

Considering that the holding of a military parade in Jerusalem will aggravate tensions in the area and have an adverse effect on a peaceful settlement of the problems in the area,

1. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from holding the military parade in Jerusalem which is contemplated for 2 May 1968;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1417th meeting.

Decision

At its 1418th meeting, on 1 May 1968, the Council decided to add to its agenda the report of the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 2254 (ES-V) relating to Jerusalem (S/8146).²⁶

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967.

Resolution 251 (1968) of 2 May 1968

The Security Council,

Noting the Secretary-General's reports of 26 April (S/8561)²⁷ and 2 May 1968 (S/8567),²⁸

Recalling resolution 250 (1968) of 27 April 1968,

Deeply deplores the holding by Israel of the military parade in Jerusalem on 2 May 1968 in disregard of the unanimous decision adopted by the Council on 27 April 1968.

Adopted unanimously at the 1420th meeting.

Decision

At its 1421st meeting, on 3 May 1968, the Council decided to invite Mr. Rouhi El-Khatib, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to make a statement before the Council.

Resolution 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968

The Security Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2254 (ES-V) of 14 July 1967,

Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Jordan on the situation in Jerusalem (S/8560)²⁹ and the report of the Secretary-General (S/8146),³⁰

Having heard the statements made before the Council,

Noting that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures and actions in contravention of those resolutions,

Bearing in mind the need to work for a just and lasting peace,

Reaffirming that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

1. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to comply with the General Assembly resolutions mentioned above;

2. *Considers* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem are invalid and cannot change that status;

3. *Urgently calls upon* Israel to rescind all such measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any further action which tends to change the status of Jerusalem;

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1426th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Canada and United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1434th meeting, on 5 August 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel, the United Arab Republic and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

- "(a) Letter dated 5 June 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8616);⁸⁰
- "(b) Letter dated 5 June 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8617);⁸⁰
- "(c) Letter dated 5 August 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8721);⁸¹
- "(d) Letter dated 5 August 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8724)."⁸¹

At its 1436th meeting, on 7 August 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Syria and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 256 (1968)

of 16 August 1968

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Jordan and Israel,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the representatives of Jordan and Israel in documents S/8616,⁸² S/8617,⁸² S/8721⁸³ and S/8724,⁸³

Recalling its previous resolution 248 (1968) condemning the military action launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions and deploring all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire,

Considering that all violations of the cease-fire should be prevented,

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1968.

⁸² *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1968.

Observing that both massive air attacks by Israel on Jordanian territory were of a large scale and carefully planned nature in violation of resolution 248 (1968),

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting therefrom,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 248 (1968) which, *inter alia*, declares that grave violations of the cease-fire cannot be tolerated and that the Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts;

2. *Deplores* the loss of life and heavy damage to property;

3. *Considers* that premeditated and repeated military attacks endanger the maintenance of the peace;

4. *Condemns* the further military attacks launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and resolution 248 (1968) and warns that if such attacks were to be repeated the Council would duly take account of the failure to comply with the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1440th meeting.

Decisions

At its 1446th meeting, on 4 September 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 2 September 1968 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8794)."⁸⁴

At the 1448th meeting, on 8 September 1968, the President read the following statement which was to be communicated to the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the parties:

"The Security Council, having met urgently to consider the item on its agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1448/Rev.1 [*The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 2 September 1968 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8794)*],⁸⁵ Letter dated 8 September 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8805),⁸⁵ Letter dated 8 September 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8806)⁸⁵, having heard the reports of General Odd Bull presented by the Secretary-General, and

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

having heard the statements of the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic, deeply regrets the loss of life, and requires the parties strictly to observe the cease-fire called for by the Security Council's resolutions."

**Resolution 258 (1968)
of 18 September 1968**

The Security Council,

Recalling the declaration of the President of the Security Council of 9 September 1968, as made at the 1448th meeting of the Council,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation in the Middle East,

Convinced that all Members of the United Nations should co-operate towards a peaceful settlement in the Middle East,

1. *Insists* that the cease-fire ordered by the Security Council in its resolutions must be rigorously respected;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, and urges all the parties to extend their fullest co-operation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the speedy fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to him under that resolution.

Adopted at the 1452nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Algeria).

Decisions

At its 1453rd meeting, on 20 September 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 17 September 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Pakistan and Senegal (S/8819)".³⁶

At its 1454th meeting, on 27 September 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

**Resolution 259 (1968)
of 27 September 1968**

The Security Council,

Concerned with the safety, welfare and security of

³⁶ *Ibid.*

the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel following the hostilities of 5 June 1967,

Recalling its resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Noting the report by the Secretary-General, contained in document S/8699,³⁷ and appreciating his efforts in this connexion,

Deploring the delay in the implementation of resolution 237 (1967) because of the conditions still being set by Israel for receiving a Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to dispatch a Special Representative to the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel following the hostilities of 5 June 1967, and to report on the implementation of resolution 237 (1967);

2. *Requests* the Government of Israel to receive the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to co-operate with him and to facilitate his work;

3. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General be afforded all co-operation in his efforts to bring about the implementation of the present resolution and resolution 237 (1967).

Adopted at the 1454th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Canada, Denmark, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1456th meeting, on 1 November 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Arab Republic, Israel and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 1 November 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8878);³⁸

"(b) Letter dated 1 November 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8879)."³⁸

At its 1460th meeting, on 29 December 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 29 December 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1968.

to the President of the Security Council (S/8945).³⁹

"(b) Letter dated 29 December 1968 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8946)."⁴⁰

At its 1461st meeting, on 30 December 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 262 (1968)

of 31 December 1968

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1462,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (S/8945),⁴⁰

Having noted the supplementary information pro-

vided by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization contained in documents S/7930/Add.107⁴⁰ and Add.108,⁴⁰

Having heard the statements of the representative of Lebanon and of the representative of Israel concerning the grave attack committed against the civil International Airport of Beirut,

Observing that the military action by the armed forces of Israel against the civil International Airport of Beirut was premeditated and of a large scale and carefully planned nature,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting from this violation of the Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned about the need to assure free uninterrupted international civil air traffic,

1. *Condemns* Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter and the cease-fire resolutions;

2. *Considers* that such premeditated acts of violence endanger the maintenance of the peace;

3. *Issues* a solemn warning to Israel that if such acts were to be repeated, the Council would have to consider further steps to give effect to its decisions;

4. *Considers* that Lebanon is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel.

Adopted unanimously at the 1462nd meeting.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

Security Council would have to meet to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such attacks.

Adopted at the 1473rd meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1482nd meeting, on 30 June 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel, the United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 26 June 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/0784)".¹

Resolution 265 (1969) of 1 April 1969

*The Security Council,
Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1466/Rev.1,
Having heard the statements made before the Council,*

Recalling its resolution 236 (1967) of 12 June 1967,

Observing that numerous premeditated violations of the cease-fire have occurred,

Viewing with deep concern that the recent air attacks on Jordanian villages and other populated areas were of a pre-planned nature, in violation of resolutions 248 (1968) of 24 March 1968 and 256 (1968) of 16 August 1968,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation which endangers peace and security in the area,

1. Reaffirms resolutions 248 (1968) and 256 (1968);

2. Deplores the loss of civilian life and damage to property;

3. Condemns the recent premeditated air attacks launched by Israel on Jordanian villages and populated areas in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions, and warns once again that if such attacks were to be repeated the

At its 1483rd meeting, on 1 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Indonesia and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1484th meeting, on 2 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1485th meeting, on 3 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Sudan, Yemen, Tunisia and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967,

¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1969.

respectively, concerning measures and actions by Israel affecting the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Having heard the statements of the parties concerned on the question,

Noting that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures tending to change the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Reaffirming the established principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 252 (1968);
2. Deplores the failure of Israel to show any regard for the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council mentioned above;
3. Censures in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem;
4. Confirms that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel which purport to alter the status of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, are invalid and cannot change that status;
5. Urgently calls once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which may tend to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect;
6. Requests Israel to inform the Security Council without any further delay of its intentions with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;
7. Determines that, in the event of a negative response or no response from Israel, the Security Council shall reconvene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1485th meeting.

Decision

At its 1498th meeting, on 13 August 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 August 1969 from the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9385).⁸

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9387)."⁸

⁸ Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1969.

Resolution 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1498/Rev.1,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the *Chargé d'affaires ad interim* of Lebanon (S/9383),⁹

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

Grieved at the tragic loss of civilian life and property,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting from the violation of Security Council resolutions,

Recalling the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon of 23 March 1949,¹⁰ and the cease-fire established pursuant to resolutions 233 (1967) and 234 (1967) of 6 and 7 June 1967, respectively,

Recalling its resolution 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968,

Mindful of its responsibility under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the premeditated air attack by Israel on villages in southern Lebanon in violation of its obligations under the Charter and Security Council resolutions;

2. Deplores all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire;

3. Deplores the extension of the area of fighting;

4. Declares that such actions of military reprisal and other grave violations of the cease-fire cannot be tolerated and that the Security Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts.

Adopted at the 1504th meeting.¹¹

Decisions

At its 1507th meeting, on 9 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, the United Arab Republic and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 28 August 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen (S/9421 and Add.1 and 2)."¹²

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4.

¹¹ Adopted without vote.

¹² See Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.

At its 1508th meeting, on 10 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1509th meeting, on 11 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1510th meeting, on 12 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ceylon and Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1511th meeting, on 15 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 271 (1969)
of 15 September 1969

The Security Council,

Grieved at the extensive damage caused by arson to the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on 21 August 1969 under the military occupation of Israel,

Mindful of the consequent loss to human culture,

Having heard the statements made before the Council reflecting the universal outrage caused by the act of sacrilege in one of the most venerated shrines of mankind,

Recalling its resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, respectively, concerning measures and actions by Israel affecting the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Reaffirming the established principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969);

2. *Recognizes* that any act of destruction or profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Jerusalem or any encouragement of, or connivance at, any such act may seriously endanger international peace and security;

3. *Determines* that the execrable act of desecration and profanation of the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque emphasizes the immediate necessity of Israel's desisting from acting in violation of the aforesaid resolutions and rescinding forthwith all measures and actions taken by it designed to alter the status of Jerusalem;

4. *Calls upon* Israel scrupulously to observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions¹³ and international law governing military occupation and to refrain from causing any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Supreme Moslem Council of Jerusalem, including any co-operation that Council may desire from countries with predominantly Moslem population and from Moslem communities in relation to its plans for the maintenance and repair of the Islamic Holy Places in Jerusalem;

5. *Condemns* the failure of Israel to comply with the aforementioned resolutions and calls upon it to implement forthwith the provisions of these resolutions;

6. *Reiterates* the determination in paragraph 7 of resolution 267 (1969) that, in the event of a negative response or no response, the Security Council shall convene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council at the earliest possible date.

Adopted at the 1512th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Finland, Paraguay, United States of America).

¹³ Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973).

Decision

At its 1537th meeting, on 12 May 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Morocco and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9794)."²⁸

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9795)."²⁹

Resolution 279 (1970)

of 12 May 1970

The Security Council

Demands the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.

Adopted unanimously at the 1537th meeting.

Resolution 280 (1970)

of 19 May 1970

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1537,

²⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1970.*

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon²⁷ and the Permanent Representative of Israel,²⁸

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting from violations of resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968 and 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969,

Convinced that the Israeli military attack against Lebanon was premeditated and of a large scale and carefully planned in nature,

Recalling its resolution 279 (1970) of 12 May 1970 demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory,

1. *Deplores the failure of Israel to abide by resolutions 262 (1968) and 270 (1969);*

2. *Condemns Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;*

3. *Declares that such armed attacks can no longer be tolerated and repeats its solemn warning to Israel that if they were to be repeated the Security Council would, in accordance with resolution 262 (1968) and the present resolution, consider taking adequate and effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter to implement its resolutions;*

4. *Deplores the loss of life and damage to property inflicted as a result of violations of resolutions of the Security Council.*

Adopted at the 1542nd meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, United States of America).

²⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/9794.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/9795.

Decision

At its 1551st meeting, on 5 September 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 5 September 1970 from the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9925)".²⁹

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1970.

Resolution 285 (1970)

of 5 September 1970

The Security Council

Demands the complete and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.

Adopted at the 1551st meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Resolution 286 (1970)
of 9 September 1970

The Security Council,
Gravely concerned at the threat to innocent civilian

lives from the hijacking of aircraft and any other interference in international travel,

1. *Appeals* to all parties concerned for the immediate release of all passengers and crews without exception, held as a result of hijackings and other interference in international travel;

2. *Calls on States* to take all possible legal steps to prevent further hijackings or any other interference with international civil air travel.

Adopted at the 1552nd meeting.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Adopted without vote.

Resolution 298 (1971)
of 25 September 1971

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967 concerning measures and actions by Israel designed to change the status of the Israeli-occupied section of Jerusalem,

Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Jordan on the situation in Jerusalem³³ and the reports of the Secretary-General,³⁴ and having heard the statements of the parties concerned on the question,

Reaffirming the principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

Noting with concern the non-compliance by Israel with the above-mentioned resolutions,

Noting with concern also that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures designed to change the status and character of the occupied section of Jerusalem.

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969);

2. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to respect the previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning measures and actions by Israel purporting to affect the status of the City of Jerusalem;

3. *Confirms* in the clearest possible terms that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section, are totally invalid and cannot change that status;

4. *Urgently calls upon* Israel to rescind all previous measures and actions and to take no further steps in the occupied section of Jerusalem which may purport to change the status of the City or which would prejudice the rights of the inhabitants and the interests of the international community, or a just and lasting peace;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Security Council and using such instrumentalities as he may choose, including a representative or a mission, to report to the Council as appropriate and in any event within sixty days on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1582nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Syrian Arab Republic).

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/10313.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967, documents S/8052 and S/8146; *ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969, documents S/9149 and Add.1; *ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1969, document S/9537; *ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1971, document S/10124; *ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1971, document S/10124/Add.1; and *ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1971, document S/10124/Add.2.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST⁵¹

Decision

At its 1643rd meeting, on 26 February 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 25 February 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10546);⁵²

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 25 February 1972 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10550)."⁵³

Resolution 313 (1972) of 28 February 1972

The Security Council

Demands that Israel immediately desist and refrain from any ground and air military action against Lebanon and forthwith withdraw all its military forces from Lebanese territory.

*Adopted unanimously at the
1644th meeting.*

Decisions

Consensus of the members of the Security Council of 19 April 1972:⁵⁴

"The President of the Security Council has held consultations with the members of the Council following the request of the Permanent Representative

of Lebanon that the Security Council take necessary action to station additional United Nations observers in the Israel-Lebanon sector, as conveyed to the President of the Council and contained in annex I of his memorandum of 31 March 1972 to the Secretary-General, and in paragraph I of the annexed memorandum dated 4 April 1972 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council.⁵⁵ The President of the Security Council also informed and consulted the Secretary-General. Exceptionally, a formal meeting of the Security Council was not considered necessary in this instance.

"In the course of these consultations, the members of the Security Council reached without objection a consensus on the action to be taken in response to the request of the Lebanese Government and invited the Secretary-General to proceed in the manner outlined in his above-mentioned memorandum. They further invited the Secretary-General to consult with the Lebanese authorities on the implementation of these arrangements.

"They also invited the Secretary-General to report periodically to the Security Council and in doing so to give his views on the need for the continuance of the above measures and on their scale."⁵⁶

At its 1648th meeting, on 23 June 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 23 June 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10715);⁵⁸

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 23 June 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United

⁵¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

⁵² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972*.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1972, document S/10611.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/10611, annex.

⁵⁵ Subsequently, the President of the Security Council, in a letter dated 30 October 1972 (S/10818) [See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972*], stated that, after consultation with members of the Council, they had no objection to acceding to the request of the Government of Lebanon for an increase in the number of observation posts and the assignment of additional United Nations observers in the Israel-Lebanon sector.

⁵⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972*.

Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10716)."⁵⁶

At its 1649th meeting, on 24 June 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt, Kuwait and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1650th meeting, on 26 June 1972, the Council decided to add to the first item on its agenda, a second subitem reading:

"(b) Letter dated 26 June 1972 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10720)."⁵⁸

Resolution 316 (1972)
of 26 June 1972

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1650/Rev.1,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon,⁵⁷ the Permanent Representative of Israel⁵⁸ and the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic,⁵⁹

Recalling the consensus of the members of the Security Council of 19 April 1972,⁶⁰

Having noted the supplementary information provided by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization contained in documents S/7930/Add.1584 to Add.1640, of 26 April to 21 June 1972, and particularly documents S/7930/Add.1641 to Add.1648, of 21 to 24 June 1972,⁶¹

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and of Israel,

Deploring the tragic loss of life resulting from all acts of violence and retaliation,

Gravely concerned at Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968, 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969, 280 (1970) of 19 May 1970, 285 (1970) of 5 September 1970 and 313 (1972) of 28 February 1972 calling on

Israel to desist forthwith from any violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon,

1. *Calls upon* Israel to strictly abide by the aforementioned resolutions and to refrain from all military acts against Lebanon;

2. *Condemns*, while profoundly deploring all acts of violence, the repeated attacks of Israeli forces on Lebanese territory and population in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Israel's obligations thereunder;

3. *Expresses* the strong desire that appropriate steps will lead, as an immediate consequence, to the release in the shortest possible time of all Syrian and Lebanese military and security personnel abducted by Israeli armed forces on 21 June 1972 on Lebanese territory;

4. *Declares* that if the above-mentioned steps do not result in the release of the abducted personnel or if Israel fails to comply with the present resolution, the Council will reconvene at the earliest to consider further action.

Adopted at the 1650th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Panama, United States of America).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/10715.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/10716.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/10720.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/10611.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1972.

4. *Requests* the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to make renewed efforts to secure the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1653rd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

**Resolution 317 (1972)
of 21 July 1972**

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda adopted by the Security Council at its 1651st meeting held on 18 July 1972,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic⁶³ and the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Lebanon,⁶⁴

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Having noted with appreciation the efforts made by the President of the Security Council and by the Secretary-General following the adoption of resolution 316 (1972) of 26 June 1972,

1. *Reaffirms* resolution 316 (1972) adopted by the Security Council on 26 June 1972;

2. *Deplores* the fact that despite these efforts, effect has not yet been given to the Security Council's strong desire that all Syrian and Lebanese military and security personnel abducted by Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory on 21 June 1972 should be released in the shortest possible time;

3. *Calls upon* Israel for the return of the above-mentioned personnel without delay;

⁶³ *Ibid.*, document S/10730.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/10731.

Decision

At its 1661st meeting, on 10 September 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 9 September 1972 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10782);⁶⁵

"(b) Letter dated 10 September 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10783)."⁶⁶

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1972.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council as early as possible a comprehensive report giving full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967;

2. *Decides* to meet, following the submission of the Secretary-General's report, to examine the situation in the Middle East;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Mr. Gunnar Jarring, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to be available during the Council's meetings in order to render assistance to the Council in the course of its deliberations.

Adopted at the 1710th meeting²¹

Resolution 332 (1973)

of 21 April 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1705,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations (S/10913)

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,²²

Grieved at the tragic loss of civilian life,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation resulting from the violation of Security Council resolutions,

Deeply deploring all recent acts of violence resulting in the loss of life of innocent individuals and the endangering of international civil aviation,

²¹ In the absence of objections, the President declared the draft resolution adopted unanimously.

²² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1705th meeting.*

Resolution 331 (1973)

of 20 April 1973

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt,²⁰

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, 1710th meeting.

Recalling the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon of 23 March 1949 and the cease-fire established pursuant to resolutions 233 (1967) of 6 June 1967 and 234 (1967) of 7 June 1967,

Recalling its resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968, 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969, 280 (1970) of 19 May 1970 and 316 (1972) of 26 June 1972,

1. Expresses deep concern over and condemns all acts of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives;

2. Condemns the repeated military attacks conducted by Israel against Lebanon and Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon and of the Council's cease-fire resolutions;

3. Calls upon Israel to desist forthwith from all military attacks on Lebanon.

Adopted at the 1711th meeting by 11 votes to none with 4 abstentions (China, Guinea, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America)

Decisions

At its 1717th meeting, on 6 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Chad, the Syrian Arab Republic, Nigeria and Algeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Security Council resolution 331 (1973)

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 331 (1973) (S/10929)"²²

At its 1718th meeting, on 7 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1719th meeting, on 8 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana and Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

²² Ibid., Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.

At its 1720th meeting, on 11 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question

At its 1721st meeting, on 11 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1722nd meeting, on 12 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iran and Bahrain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the close of the 1726th meeting, on 14 June 1973, the President read the following statement:

"Some tentative suggestions have been made to me concerning the desirability of suspending for a reasonably short period the formal Security Council meetings dealing with the examination of the situation in the Middle East. Among delegations which have informed me that they think such a suspension might be appropriate are those of Austria, France and the United Kingdom.

"The exchange of views on this matter with the members of the Security Council has revealed a common view that such a suspension would be useful. It can be used for further pondering on the results of the discussion of the question in the Security Council by both the members of the Council and the representatives of the States participating in the consideration of this question. In the light of the report of the Secretary-General on the efforts undertaken by his Special Representative and the statements made by all States participating in the present debate, the suspension could also be used for further unofficial consultations among the members of the Security Council as to the next steps of the Council.

"There is a general understanding that the Security Council would resume its examination of the situation in the Middle East, for which purpose a meeting of the Council will be convened in the middle of July on a date to be determined following consultations among the members of the Council."

At its 1734th meeting, on 25 July 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question entitled "Examination of the situation in the Middle East", in addition to those representatives similarly invited during the period between 6 and 12 June.

At its 1736th meeting, on 13 August 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Egypt and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 11 August 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10983)".²⁴

At its 1737th meeting, on 14 August 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Democratic Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 337 (1973)
of 15 August 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document /Agenda/ 1736,

Having noted the contents of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10983),

Having heard the statement of the representative of Lebanon concerning the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the hijacking, by the Israeli air force, of a Lebanese civilian airliner on board to Iraqi Airways,²⁵

Gravely concerned that such an act carried out by Israel, a Member of the United Nations, constitutes a serious interference with international civil aviation and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that such an act could jeopardize the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violates the provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation,

Recalling its resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968 and 286 (1970) of 9 September 1970,

1. *Condemns* the Government of Israel for violating Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the forcible diversion and seizure by the Israeli air force of a Lebanese airliner from Lebanon's air space;

2. *Considers* that these actions by Israel constitute a violation of the Lebanese-Israeli Armistice Agreement of 1949, the cease-fire resolutions of the Security Council of 1967, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the international conventions on civil aviation and the principles of international law and morality;

3. *Calls* on the International Civil Aviation Organization to take due account of this resolution when considering adequate measures to safeguard international civil aviation against these actions;

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1973.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, 1736th meeting.

4. *Calls* on Israel to desist from any and all acts that violate Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and endanger the safety of international civil aviation and solemnly warns Israel that, if such acts are repeated, the Council will consider taking adequate steps or measures to enforce its resolutions.

Adopted unanimously at the 1740th meeting

Decisions

At its 1743rd meeting, on 8 October 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 7 October 1973 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11010)".²⁶

At its 1745th meeting, on 11 October 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nigeria and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.

Resolution 338 (1973)
of 22 October 1973

The Security Council

1. *Calls upon* all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy;

2. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts;

3. *Decides* that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations shall start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Adopted at the 1747th meeting by 14 votes to 1 abstention

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

²⁷ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 339 (1973)
of 23 October 1973

The Security Council,

Referring to its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,

1. *Confirms* its decision on an immediate cessation of all kinds of firing and of all military action, and urges that the forces of the two sides be returned to the positions they occupied at the moment the cease-fire became effective;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take measures for immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between the forces of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt, using for this purpose the personnel of the United Nations now in the Middle East and first of all the personnel now in Cairo.

Adopted at the 1748th meeting by 14 votes to none²⁸

Resolution 340 (1973)
of 25 October 1973

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973) of 22 October and 339 (1973) of 23 October 1973.

Noting with regret the reported repeated violations of the cease-fire in non-compliance with resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973),

Noting with concern from the Secretary-General's report²⁹ that the United Nations military observers have not yet been enabled to place themselves on both sides of the cease-fire line,

1. *Demands* that immediate and complete cease-fire be observed and that the parties return to the positions occupied by them at 1650 hours GMT on 22 October 1973;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of United Nations military observers on both sides;

3. *Decides* to set up immediately, under its authority, a United Nations Emergency Force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations except the permanent members of the Security Council, and requests the Secretary-General to report within 24 hours on the steps taken to this effect;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on an urgent and continuing basis on the state of implementation of the present resolution, as well as resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973);

²⁸ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

²⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1749th meeting.*

5. *Requests* all Member States to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the present resolution, as well as resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973).

Adopted at the 1750th meeting by 14 votes to none³⁰

Decisions

At its 1750th meeting, on 25 October 1973, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to take certain urgent interim measures, as proposed by him (S/11049),³¹ namely, to transfer contingents from the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus to Egypt and to appoint General Siilasvuo, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, as the interim Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force established under resolution 340 (1973).

At its 1751st meeting, on 26 October 1973, the Council decided (a) to authorize the Secretary-General to send an additional force from Cyprus, as an interim measure, should he consider it necessary, and (b) to ask the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to appeal to the parties to co-operate fully and effectively with the International Red Cross.

At the same meeting the Council decided to invite the representative of Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 341 (1973)
of 27 October 1973

The Security Council

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 340 (1973) contained in document S/11052/Rev.1³² dated 27 October 1973;

2. *Decides* that the Force shall be established in accordance with the above-mentioned report for an initial period of six months, and that it shall continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Security Council so decides.

Adopted at the 1752nd meeting by 14 votes to none³³

³⁰ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

³¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Decisions

At the 1754th meeting, on 2 November 1973, the President of the Council made the following statement representing the agreement of the members of the Council:

"United Nations Emergency Force (Security Council resolution 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973): implementation—second phase

"1. The members of the Security Council met for informal consultations on the morning of 1 November 1973 and heard a report from the Secretary-General on the progress so far made in the implementation of Security Council resolution 340 (1973).

"2. After a lengthy and detailed exchange of views it was agreed that in regard to the next stage of implementation of resolution 340 (1973):

"(a) The Secretary-General will immediately consult, to begin with, Ghana (from the African regional group), Indonesia and Nepal (from the Asian regional group), Panama and Peru (from the Latin American regional group), Poland (from the Eastern European regional group) and Canada (from the Western European and other States group), the latter two with particular responsibility for logistic support, with a view to dispatching contingents to the Middle East pursuant to Security Council resolution 340 (1973). The Secretary-General will dispatch troops to the area from these countries as soon as the necessary consultations have been completed. The Council members agreed that at least three African countries are expected to send contingents to the Middle East. The present decision of the Council is intended to bring about a better geographical distribution of the United Nations Emergency Force.

"(b) The Secretary-General will regularly report to the Council on the results of his efforts undertaken pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) so that the question of balanced geographical distribution in the force can be reviewed.

"3. The above-mentioned agreement was reached by members of the Council with the exception of the People's Republic of China which dissociates itself from it."

Decision

At the 1760th meeting, held in private on 15 December 1973, the Security Council approved the text of the following communiqué, issued in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council:

At its 1755th meeting, on 12 November 1973, the Council considered the item entitled "Letter dated 8 November 1973 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the appointment of the Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (S/11103)",²⁴ and authorized the President of the Council to address the following reply to the Secretary-General (S/11104):²⁴

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 8 November 1973 by which you informed me of your intention to appoint General Siilasvuo, at present interim Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, as the Force Commander, if the Security Council consents. In accordance with your request I have brought this matter to the attention of the members of the Council.

"In reply I wish to inform you that the members of the Security Council give their consent to this appointment, with the exception of the People's Republic of China which dissociates itself from it."

On 23 November 1973, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/11127)²⁴ stating that after consultations with all members of the Council, he had addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:

"I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter of 20 November 1973, in which you stated that you had the intention of adding to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East contingents supplied by the Governments of Kenya and Senegal, to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

"In reply, I wish to notify you that the members of the Security Council, with the exception of China which dissociates itself from this agreement, agree with the addition of contingents supplied by the Governments of Kenya and Senegal to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East."

²⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973*.

"The Security Council held its 1760th meeting in private on 15 December 1973 at the request of many of its members, to discuss the following item: 'Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East'.

"The Council voted on the draft resolution (S/11156) submitted by Australia, Austria, Guinea,

India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution was adopted by 10 votes in favour to none against with 4 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America) as resolution 344 (1973).

"The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States made statements.

"The representative of China did not take part in the vote and made it clear that China dissociated itself from this resolution."

Resolution 344 (1973)

of 15 December 1973

The Security Council,

Considering that it has decided by its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 that talks among the parties to the Middle East conflict for the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 should be held under "appropriate auspices",

Noting that a peace conference on the Middle East situation is to begin shortly at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the Peace Conference will make speedy progress towards the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East;

2. *Expresses its confidence* that the Secretary-General will play a full and effective role at the Conference, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and that he will preside over its proceedings, if the parties so desire;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council suitably informed of the developments in negotiations at the Conference, in order to enable it to review the problems on a continuing basis;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance and facilities for the work of the Conference.

Adopted at the 1760th meeting by 10 votes to none with 4 abstentions (France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)³⁵

Decision

On 19 December 1973, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter (S/11162)³⁶ to the Secretary-General:

"I have been requested by the members of the Security Council to inform you, in response to your letter dated 18 December 1973 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11161)³⁶ that they have taken note of your letter and the documents attached to it,³⁷ which they consider to be in accordance with resolution 344 (1973) adopted without opposition by the Security Council on 15 December 1973.

"I have been informed by the French delegation that it reaffirms the reservations it expressed at the Security Council meeting of 15 December³⁸ which led it to abstain in the vote on resolution 344 (1973).

"The Chinese delegation, in conformity with its position taken on resolution 338 (1973) and resolution 344 (1973), dissociates itself from what has been mentioned in the first paragraph."

³⁵ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

³⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973*.

³⁷ Letters dated 18 December 1973 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the United States of America concerning certain aspects of the Peace Conference on the Middle East scheduled to begin in Geneva on 21 December 1973.

³⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1760th meeting*.

the problems of the United Nations Emergency Force, including the urgent ones referred to in paragraph 71 of his report of 1 April 1974;

6. *Further notes with satisfaction* the Secretary-General's intention to keep under constant review the required strength of the Force with a view to making reductions and economies when the situation allows;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States, particularly the parties concerned, to extend their full support to the United Nations in the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on a continuing basis as requested in resolution 340 (1973).

Adopted at the 1765th meeting by 13 votes to none.⁸

Resolution 346 (1974)

of 8 April 1974

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 340 (1973) of 25 October and 341 (1973) of 27 October 1973 and the agreement reached by members of the Security Council on 2 November 1973;⁷

Having reviewed the functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force set up under these resolutions as reported by the Secretary-General,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 1 April 1974 (S/11248) that in the present circumstances the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force is still required,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States which have contributed troops to the United Nations Emergency Force and to those which have made voluntary financial and material contributions for the support of the Force;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in implementing the decisions of the Security Council regarding the establishment and functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force;

3. *Commends* the United Nations Emergency Force for its contribution to efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East;

4. *Notes* the Secretary-General's view that the disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli forces is only a first step towards the settlement of the Middle East problem and that the continued operation of the United Nations Emergency Force is essential not only for the maintenance of the present quiet in the Egypt-Israel sector but also to assist, if required, in further efforts for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East and accordingly decides that, in accordance with the recommendation in paragraph 68 of the Secretary-General's report of 1 April 1974, the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force, approved by the Security Council in its resolution 341 (1973), shall be extended for a further period of six months, that is, until 24 October 1974;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Secretary-General is exerting every effort to solve in a satisfactory way

Decision

At its 1766th meeting, on 15 April 1974, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 13 April 1974 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11264)".⁹

Resolution 347 (1974)

of 24 April 1974

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda item contained in document S/Agenda/1769/Rev.1,

Having noted the contents of the letters dated 12 and 13 April 1974 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (S/11263⁸ and S/11264) and the letter dated 11 April 1974 from the Permanent Representative of Israel (S/11259),⁹

Having heard the statements of the Foreign Minister of Lebanon and of the representative of Israel,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Deeply disturbed at the continuation of acts of violence,

Gravely concerned that such acts might endanger efforts now taking place to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Condemns* Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty and calls once more on

⁸ Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1974.

⁷ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973, document S/11072.

⁸ Two members (China and Iraq) did not participate in the voting.

⁹ See Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.

the Government of Israel to refrain from further military actions and threats against Lebanon;

2. *Condemns* all acts of violence, especially those which result in the tragic loss of innocent civilian life, and urges all concerned to refrain from any further acts of violence;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments concerned to respect their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law;

4. *Calls upon* Israel forthwith to release and return to Lebanon the abducted Lebanese civilians;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to refrain from any action which might endanger negotiations aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Adopted at the 1769th meeting by 13 votes to none.¹⁰

Decisions

On 23 May 1974, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/11296)¹¹ stating that on 22 May he had addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:

"I wish to refer to the progress report on the United Nations Emergency Force which you transmitted to the Security Council on 20 May 1974 (S/11248/Add.3)¹¹ concerning the request of the Irish Government for repatriation of the Irish contingent now serving with the United Nations Emergency Force. You noted in that report that the Government of Ireland had indicated that it would send suitable air transport to the area in order to carry out the repatriation operation. You added that the Commander of UNEF had reported that in view of the situation he was making arrangements for the Irish contingent to be relieved by the Nepalese battalion which had been acting as Force reserve.

"After having informed the members of the Security Council of the situation and after having consulted with them, I am now in a position to inform you that the members of the Council have no objection to the request of the Government of Ireland being complied with and, accordingly, agree to the course of action set out in your report. The Chinese delegation dissociated itself from this matter."

At its 1773rd meeting, on 30 May 1974, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 30 May 1974 from the Permanent Representative of the United States

¹⁰ Two members (China and Iraq) did not participate in the voting.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974*.

of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11304);¹¹

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General (S/11302 and Add.1)."¹¹

At its 1774th meeting, on 31 May 1974, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 350 (1974)

of 31 May 1974

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General contained in documents S/11302 and Add.1, and having heard his statement made at the 1773rd meeting of the Security Council,

1. *Welcomes* the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, negotiated in implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report and the annexes thereto and his statement;

3. *Decides* to set up immediately under its authority a United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect in accordance with his above-mentioned report and the annexes thereto; the Force shall be established for an initial period of six months, subject to renewal by further resolution of the Security Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments.

Adopted at the 1774th meeting by 13 votes to none.¹²

Decisions

At its 1774th meeting, on 31 May 1974, the Council agreed to the proposals made by the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 350 (1974), on the initial composition of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the appointment of Brigadier-General Gonzalo Briceño Zavallos of Peru as interim Commander of the Force.

¹² Two members (China and Iraq) did not participate in the voting.

At its 1799th meeting, on 23 October 1974, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/11536)".¹³

Resolution 362 (1974)

of 23 October 1974

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973) of 22 October, 340 (1973) of 25 October, 341 (1973) of 27 October 1973 and 346 (1974) of 8 April 1974,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Emergency Force (S/11536),

Noting the opinion of the Secretary-General that "although quiet now prevails in the Egypt-Israel sector, the over-all situation in the Middle East will remain fundamentally unstable as long as the underlying problems are unresolved",

Noting also from the report of the Secretary-General that in the present circumstances the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force is still required,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force should be extended for an additional period of six months, that is, until 24 April 1975, in order to assist in further efforts for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. *Commends* the United Nations Emergency Force and those Governments supplying contingents to it for their contribution towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. *Expresses its confidence* that the Force will be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy;

4. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations Emergency Force must be able to function as an integral and efficient military unit in the whole Egypt-Israel sector of operations without differentiation regarding the United Nations status of the various contingents, as stated in paragraph 26 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/11536) and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end.

Adopted at the 1799th meeting by 13 votes to none.¹⁴

¹³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1974*.

¹⁴ Two members (China and Iraq) did not participate in the voting.

Decision

At its 1809th meeting, on 29 November 1974, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/11563)".¹⁵

Resolution 363 (1974)

of 29 November 1974

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/11563),

Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the developments in the situation in the area,

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Reaffirming that the two agreements on disengagement of forces are only a step towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months;

(c) That the Secretary-General will submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted at the 1809th meeting by 13 votes to none.¹⁶

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1974*.

¹⁶ Two members (China and Iraq) did not participate in the voting.

RESOLUTION 368 (1975)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 1821st meeting,
on 17 April 1975

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973), 340 (1973), 341 (1973), 346 (1974) and 362 (1974),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/11670 and Corr.1),

Having noted the developments in the situation in the Middle East,

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of three months, that is, until 24 July 1975;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

RESOLUTION 369 (1975)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 1822nd meeting,
on 28 May 1975

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/11694),

Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the developments in the situation in the area,

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Reaffirming that the two Agreements on disengagement of forces are only a step towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

RESOLUTION 371 (1975)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 1833rd meeting,
on 24 July 1975

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973), 340 (1973), 341 (1973), 346 (1974), 362 (1974) and 368 (1975),

Taking into account the letter dated 14 July 1975 addressed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Secretary-General (S/11757),

Bearing in mind the appeal addressed by the President of the Security Council to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt on 21 July 1975 (S/11771) and expressing satisfaction for the reply of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt thereto (S/11771),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force of 16 July 1975 (S/11758),

Expressing concern at the continued state of tension in the area and the lack of progress towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);
2. Decides to renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of three months, that is, until 24 October 1975;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period or at any time in the intervening period a report on the situation in the Middle East and the steps taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

RESOLUTION 378 (1975)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 1851st meeting,
on 23 October 1975

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973), 340 (1973), 341 (1973), 346 (1974), 362 (1974), 368 (1975) and 371 (1975),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/11849),

Having noted the developments in the situation in the Middle East,

Having further noted the Secretary-General's view that any relaxation of the search for a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be especially dangerous in the months to come and that it is his hope, therefore, that urgent efforts will be undertaken by all concerned to tackle the Middle East problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at the comprehensive settlement called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973),

1. Decides

(a) To call upon all the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of one year, that is, until 24 October 1976;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the steps taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

2. Expresses its confidence that the Force will be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy.

RESOLUTION 381 (1975)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 1856th meeting
on 30 November 1975

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/11883 and Add.1) on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF),

Having noted the discussions of the Secretary-General with all parties concerned on the situation in the Middle East,

Expressing concern over the continued state of tension in the area,

Decides:

- (a) To reconvene on 12 January 1976, to continue the debate on the Middle East problem including the Palestinian question, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions;
 - (b) To renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months;
 - (c) To request the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on further developments.
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