

# UNITED NATIONS

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY



GENERAL

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Fifth session  
Agenda item 21 (d) and (e)

### FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

- (d) REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR ERITREA
- (e) REPORT OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
ON THE REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION  
FOR ERITREA

#### Report of the Ad Hoc Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. S. P. LOPEZ (Philippines)

1. The General Assembly, at its 250th plenary meeting on 21 November 1949, adopted resolution 289 A (IV) on the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies. Part C of that resolution provided, inter alia, that a Commission should be established to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea, and to prepare a report for the General Assembly, together with such proposal or proposals as it might deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea. The resolution further provided that the report of the Commission should be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 15 June 1950 for distribution to Member States, and that the Interim Committee of the General Assembly should consider the report and proposal or proposals of the Commission and report, with conclusions, to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

2. Pursuant to the resolution, the following reports were submitted:

- (a) The report of the United Nations Commission for Eritrea (A/1285);\*

\* See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth session, Supplement No. 8.

(b) The report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (A/1388, chapter II A).\*

3. The General Assembly, at its 284th and 285th meetings on 26 September 1950, decided to include the item "Former Italian Colonies" in the agenda of the fifth session and to refer sub-items (a), (b), (d) and (e) to the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

4. The Ad Hoc Political Committee considered sub-items (d) and (e) relating to Eritrea at its 37th to 40th meetings, and again at its 48th to 56th meetings, inclusive. The sub-items were considered jointly.

5. The following draft resolutions were submitted:

(a) A draft resolution (A/AC.38/L.31), submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 37th meeting on 8 November, recommending that Eritrea should be granted independence immediately; that the British occupation forces should be withdrawn from Eritrea within three months of the day on which this decision would be adopted by the General Assembly; and that Ethiopia should be ceded that part of the territory of Eritrea which was necessary to secure Ethiopia's access to the sea through the port of Assab.

(b) A draft resolution (A/AC.38/L.32/Rev.1), submitted by Iraq at the 39th meeting on 10 November, and revised at the 53rd meeting on 23 November, recommending that the question whether Eritrea should enter into some form of federation with Ethiopia under the crown of Ethiopia, or become an independent sovereign State, granting Ethiopia suitable access to the sea, be determined by a national assembly duly representative of the people of Eritrea, not later than 1 July 1951. It also provided for the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner in Eritrea and a Council to aid and guide him and to assist the people of Eritrea to decide the above question and to effect its implementation. The Council would be composed of representatives of (seven) countries and three representatives of the people of Eritrea. The draft resolution further recommended (a) that the representatives of the people of Eritrea be appointed by the Commissioner

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\* See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth session, Supplement No. 14.

after consultation with the representatives of the States on the Council and the representatives of the leading political parties and organizations in Eritrea; (b) that the Commissioner, in consultation with the Council, convene a duly representative national assembly not later than 1 June 1951; (c) that the administering Power co-operate with the Commissioner and so administer the territory that all power might be transferred to a duly constituted government for Eritrea not later than 1 January 1953; and (d) that the Commissioner, in consultation with the Council, submit to the Secretary-General an annual report on the progress of the implementation of these recommendations.

(c) A joint draft resolution (A/AC.38/L.37 and Corr.1), submitted by Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, and the United States of America, at the 48th meeting on 20 November, recommending a detailed plan whereby Eritrea would constitute an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. The joint draft resolution provided for a transition period which should not extend beyond 15 September 1952, during which the Eritrean government would be organized and the Eritrean constitution prepared and put into effect. It also provided for the appointment by the General Assembly of a United Nations Commissioner in Eritrea who would be assisted by experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(d) A draft resolution (A/AC.38/L.47) submitted by Poland at the 51st meeting on 22 November, recommending that Eritrea be granted independence after three years and that during that period it be governed by a Council of six members: one from Ethiopia, two from the Arab countries, and three from Eritrea, the latter comprising two from the indigenous population and one from the European. The Council would report annually to the General Assembly and it would appoint an Administrator with executive authority and responsible to itself. The resolution further recommended that the British occupation forces be withdrawn within three months of the adoption of the resolution, and that Ethiopia be ceded that part of Eritrea necessary to secure Ethiopia's access to the sea through the port of Assab.

(e) A draft resolution (A/AC.38/L.48) submitted by Pakistan at the 54th meeting on 24 November, recommending that Eritrea be constituted an independent and sovereign State not later than 1 January 1953, and that a national assembly, to be convened not later than 1 October 1951, should frame a constitution for

/Eritrea

Eritrea and should set up a provisional government, bearing in mind 1 April 1952 as the target date. It further recommended that all powers now exercised by the Administering Power be progressively transferred to this provisional government, the transfer to be completed by 1 January 1953. The draft resolution further provided for the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner to assist the people of Eritrea in setting up a national assembly, formulating a constitution, and establishing an independent Eritrean government. A Council consisting of representatives of five countries and three representatives of the people of Eritrea would be established to advise and guide the Commissioner in the discharge of his functions. After making further proposals concerning procedures in the interim period, the draft resolution recommended that Eritrea, upon its establishment as an independent State, be admitted to the United Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter.

6. At the 48th meeting on 20 November, the Committee considered a letter dated 17 November 1950 from the Chairman of the delegation of the Moslem League of Eritrea (A/AC.38/L.43). It adopted the following proposals:

(a) A proposal by Guatemala to invite the Chairman of the delegation of the Moslem League of Eritrea to participate, as on previous occasions, in the debate in the Committee relating to the question of Eritrea. A vote was taken by roll call 31 in favour, 16 against, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

<u>In favour:</u>	Afghanistan, Argentina, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen.
<u>Against:</u>	Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
<u>Abstaining:</u>	Canada, Colombia, Liberia, Philippines, Sweden, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

(b) A proposal by Ethiopia to the effect that all political parties in Eritrea which might ask to be heard and to participate in the debate on the question of Eritrea, should have the same privileges as those accorded to the Moslem League delegation (53 votes in favour, none against, 1 abstention).

7. At the 49th and 55th meetings of the Committee, the Chairman of the Moslem League delegation made statements (A/AC.38/L.46 and 52) and replied to questions.

8. At the 55th meeting on 24 November, the Committee began voting on the draft resolutions before it. The vote on the draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.38/L.31) was as follows:

- (a) Paragraph 1, recommending immediate independence, was rejected by 32 votes to 8, with 15 abstentions.
- (b) Paragraph 2, referring to the withdrawal of British occupation forces, was rejected by 36 votes to 8, with 12 abstentions.
- (c) Paragraph 3, referring to Ethiopia's access to the sea through the port of Assab, was rejected by 29 votes to 12, with 17 abstentions.

9. At the same meeting a proposal by Cuba that priority in voting should be given to the draft resolutions of Poland and Pakistan, in that order, was adopted by 32 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions. Accordingly, the draft resolution of Poland (A/AC.38/L.47) was put to the vote, with the following results:

- (a) Paragraph 1, recommending independence after three years, was rejected by 32 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions.
- (b) Paragraph 2, referring to the appointment of a Council of six members, was rejected by 33 votes to 8, with 18 abstentions.
- (c) Paragraph 3, referring to the withdrawal of British occupation forces, was rejected by 36 votes to 8, with 14 abstentions.
- (d) Paragraph 4, referring to Ethiopia's access to the sea through the port of Assab, was rejected by 27 votes to 10, with 17 abstentions.

10. At the 56th meeting on 25 November, the Committee continued voting on the draft resolutions before it. The vote on the draft resolution of Pakistan (A/AC.38/L.48) was as follows:

- (a) The first two paragraphs of the preamble of the draft resolution, referring to parts of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, were rejected by 22 votes to 22, with 10 abstentions.
- (b) Paragraph 3 of the preamble, referring to difference of opinion among the members of the United Nations Commission, as well as among the inhabitants, was rejected by 27 votes to 16, with 11 abstentions.
- (c) Paragraph 4 of the preamble, referring to the principle of self-determination, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 29 to 17, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

/In favour:

In favour: Afghanistan, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand.

- (d) The first part of paragraph 1 (a) of the operative part of the draft resolution, recommending that Eritrea be constituted an independent and sovereign State as soon as possible, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 29 to 16, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Argentina, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, India, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand.

- (e) The last part of paragraph 1 (a) of the operative part, referring to the date of 1 January 1953, was rejected by 22 votes to 13, with 10 abstentions.

- (f) The remainder of the draft resolution was then voted upon and rejected by a roll-call vote of 30 to 18, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen.

/Against:

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, India, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution of Iraq (A/AC.38/L.32/Rev.1), as follows:

- (a) The preamble of the draft resolution, referring to parts of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, to difference of opinion among the members of the United Nations Commission as well as among the inhabitants of Eritrea, and to the principle of self-determination, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 27 to 22, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Colombia, Dominican Republic, India, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

- (b) The first part of paragraph 1 of the operative part of the draft resolution, recommending that the question of federation or independence be determined by a national assembly of the people of Eritrea, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 28 to 21, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yemen.

/Against:



Against: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey.

- (c) The last part of paragraph 1 and the remainder of the draft resolution, referring to the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner and a Council, and the transfer of power to a duly constituted government for Eritrea, was rejected by 28 votes to 21, with 8 abstentions.

12. At the same meeting, after a proposal by Saudi Arabia for adjournment had been rejected by 27 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions, the Committee proceeded to vote on the joint draft resolution submitted by Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey and the United States of America (A/AC.38/L.37 and Corr.1). The vote was taken by roll call on the resolution as a whole and it was adopted by 38 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iraq, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Chile, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Sweden.



13. The Ad Hoc Political Committee, therefore, recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

- (d) REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR ERITREA
- (e) REPORT OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR ERITREA

Whereas by paragraph 3 of Annex XI to the Treaty of Peace with Italy, 1947, the Powers concerned have agreed to accept the recommendation of the General Assembly on the disposal of the former Italian colonies in Africa and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it,

Whereas by paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Annex XI such disposal is to be made in the light of the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants and the interests of peace and security, taking into consideration the views of interested Governments,

Now therefore

The General Assembly, in the light of the reports of the United Nations Commission for Eritrea and of the Interim Committee, and

Taking into consideration

(a) The wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, including the views of the various racial, religious and political groups of the provinces of the territory and the capacity of the people for self-government,

(b) The interests of peace and security in East Africa,

(c) The rights and claims of Ethiopia based on geographical, historical, ethnic or economic reasons, including in particular Ethiopia's legitimate need for adequate access to the sea,

Taking into account the importance of assuring the continuing collaboration of the foreign communities in the economic development of Eritrea,

Recognizing that the disposal of Eritrea should be based on its close political and economic association with Ethiopia, and

Desiring that this association assure to the inhabitants of Eritrea the fullest respect and safeguards for their institutions, traditions, religions and languages, as well as the widest possible measure of self-government, while

/at the same

at the same time respecting the constitution, institutions, traditions and the international status and identity of the Empire of Ethiopia,

4. Recommends that:

1. Eritrea shall constitute an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown.
2. The Eritrean government shall possess legislative, executive and judicial powers in the field of domestic affairs.
3. The jurisdiction of the federal government shall extend to the following matters: defence, foreign affairs, currency and finance, foreign and interstate commerce and external and interstate communications including ports. The federal government shall have the power to maintain the integrity of the federation, and shall have the right to impose uniform taxes throughout the federation to meet the expenses of federal functions and services, it being understood that the assessment and the collection of such taxes in Eritrea are to be delegated to the Eritrean government, and provided that Eritrea shall bear only its just and equitable share of these expenses. The jurisdiction of the Eritrean government shall extend to all matters not vested in the federal government, including the power to maintain the internal police, to levy taxes to meet the expense of domestic functions and services, and to adopt its own budget.
4. The area of the federation shall constitute a single area for customs purposes, and there shall be no barriers to the free movement of goods and persons within the area. Customs duties on goods entering or leaving the federation which have their final destination or origin in Eritrea shall be assigned to Eritrea.
5. An Imperial Federal Council composed of equal numbers of Ethiopian and Eritrean representatives shall meet at least once a year and shall advise upon the common affairs of the federation referred to in article 3. The citizens of Eritrea shall participate in the executive and judicial branches, and shall be represented in the legislative branch, of the federal government in accordance with law and in the proportion that the population of Eritrea bears to the population of the federation.
6. A single nationality shall prevail throughout the federation.
  - (a) All inhabitants of Eritrea, except persons possessing foreign nationality, shall be nationals of the federation;
  - (b) All inhabitants born in Eritrea and having at least one indigenous parent or grandparent shall also be nationals of the federation. Such persons, if in possession of a foreign nationality, shall, within six months of the coming into force of the Eritrean constitution, be free to opt to renounce the nationality of /the federation

the federation and retain such foreign nationality. In the event they do not so opt, they shall thereupon lose such foreign nationality;

(c) The qualifications of persons acquiring the nationality of the federation under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above for exercising their rights as citizens of Eritrea shall be determined by the constitution and laws of Eritrea;

(d) All persons possessing foreign nationality who have resided in Eritrea for ten years prior to the date of the adoption of the present resolution shall have the right, without further requirements of residence, to apply for the nationality of the federation in accordance with federal laws. Such persons who do not thus acquire the nationality of the federation shall be permitted to reside in and engage in peaceful and lawful pursuits in Eritrea.

The rights and interests of foreign nationals resident in Eritrea shall be guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of article 7.

7. The federal government, as well as Eritrea, shall ensure to residents in Eritrea without distinction of nationality, race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental liberties, including the following:

(a) The right of equality before the law. No discrimination shall be made against foreign enterprises in existence in Eritrea, engaged in industrial, commercial, agricultural, artisan, educational or charitable activities, nor against banking institutions and insurance companies operating in Eritrea;

(b) The right to life, liberty and security of person;

(c) The right to own and dispose of property. No one shall be deprived of property, including contractual rights, without due process of law and without payment of just and effective compensation;

(d) The right to freedom of opinion and expression and of adopting and practising any creed or religion;

(e) The right of education;

(f) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;

(g) The right to inviolability of correspondence and domicile, subject to the requirements of the law;

(h) The right to exercise any profession subject to the requirements of the law;

(i) No one shall be subject to arrest or detention without an order of a competent authority, except in case of flagrant and serious violation of the law in force. No one shall be deported except in accordance with the law;

(j) The right to a fair and equitable trial and the rights of petition to the Emperor and appeal to the Emperor for commutation of death sentences;

/(k) Retroactivity

(k) Retroactivity of penal law shall be excluded.

The respect for the rights and freedoms of others and the requirements of public order and the general welfare alone will justify any limitations to the above rights.

8. Articles 1 through 7 of the present resolution shall constitute the Federal Act which shall be submitted to the Emperor of Ethiopia for ratification.

9. There shall be a transition period which shall not extend beyond 15 September 1952, during which the Eritrean government will be organized and the Eritrean constitution prepared and put into effect.

10. There shall be a United Nations Commissioner in Eritrea appointed by the General Assembly. The Commissioner will be assisted by experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

11. During the transition period, the present Administering Authority shall continue to conduct the affairs of Eritrea. It shall, in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner, prepare as rapidly as possible the organization of an Eritrean administration, induct Eritreans into all levels of the administration, and make arrangements for and convoke a representative assembly of Eritreans chosen by the people. It may, in agreement with the Commissioner, negotiate on behalf of the Eritreans a temporary customs union with Ethiopia to be put into effect as soon as practicable.

12. The United Nations Commissioner shall, in consultation with the Administering Authority, the Government of Ethiopia, and the inhabitants of Eritrea, prepare a draft of the Eritrean constitution to be submitted to the Eritrean assembly and shall advise and assist the Eritrean assembly in its consideration of the constitution. The constitution of Eritrea shall be based on the principles of democratic government, shall include the guarantees contained in article 7 of the Federal Act, shall be consistent with the provisions of the Federal Act and shall contain provisions adopting and ratifying the Federal Act on behalf of the people of Eritrea.

13. The Federal Act and the constitution of Eritrea shall enter into effect following ratification of the Federal Act by the Emperor of Ethiopia, and following approval by the Commissioner, adoption by the Eritrean assembly and ratification by the Emperor of Ethiopia of the Eritrean constitution.

14. Arrangements shall be made by the Government of the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority for the transfer of power to the appropriate authorities.

/The transfer of

The transfer of power shall take place as soon as the Eritrean constitution and the Federal Act enter into effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13 above.

15. The Commissioner shall maintain his headquarters in Eritrea until the transfer of power has been completed, and shall make appropriate reports to the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the discharge of his functions. The Commissioner may consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly with respect to the discharge of his functions in the light of developments and within the terms of the present resolution. When the transfer of authority has been completed, he shall so report to the General Assembly and submit to it the text of the Eritrean constitution.

B. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in accordance with established practice:

1. To arrange for the payment of an appropriate remuneration to the United Nations Commissioner;

2. To provide the United Nations Commissioner with such experts, staff and facilities as the Secretary-General may consider necessary to carry out the terms of the present resolution.

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