



# United Nations

GENERAL

A/1222  
7 December 1949

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fourth session

Item 18 of the agenda

### PALESTINE

#### Report of the Ad Hoc Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Joseph NISOT (Belgium)

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 and 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, the following item was placed on the provisional agenda of the fourth session of the General Assembly:

"Palestine:

- (a) Proposals for a permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area: Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/973 and A/973/Add.1)
- (b) Protection of the Holy Places: Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/1113)
- (c) Assistance to Palestine Refugees: Report of the Secretary-General" (A/1060 and A/1060/Add.1).

At its 224th plenary meeting on 22 September 1949, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to include the aforesaid item in its agenda and to refer it to the First Committee for consideration and report. On 2 November 1949, the General Assembly, at its 238th plenary meeting, decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, that the said item should be withdrawn from the First Committee's agenda and reallocated to the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

2. Consideration of the item by the Ad Hoc Political Committee was begun at the 43rd meeting on 24 November 1949. At that meeting, on the invitation of the Committee, the President of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine made a brief statement introducing the report of the Commission. Pursuant to a request from the head of the delegation of the Hashemite Jordan Kingdom (A/AC.31/L.38), the Committee decided to invite a representative of Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the questions of Jerusalem and Palestine refugees.

3. The Committee divided its consideration of the item into two parts, as follows:

I. Sub-items (a) and (b) dealing with the question of an international regime for the Jerusalem area and the question of the protection of the Holy Places.

II. Sub-item (c) dealing with the question of assistance to Palestine refugees.

I. THE QUESTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGIME FOR THE JERUSALEM AREA AND THE PROTECTION OF THE HOLY PLACES

4. The general debate on the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, regarding a permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area (A/973 and A/973/Add.1) and regarding the protection of the Holy Places (A/1113), was opened at the 43rd meeting on 24 November and was concluded at the 50th meeting on 29 November 1949.

5. The delegation of Australia submitted a draft resolution (A/AC.31/L.37) proposing, inter alia, that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine should be instructed to reconsider its reports in regard to Jerusalem, with a view to bringing its proposals into closer harmony with the resolution of 29 November 1947 and the Trusteeship Council's Statute for Jerusalem (T/118/Rev.2), and to report to the fifth session of the General Assembly. The draft resolution also proposed the continuation of the Commission for a further term of one year, with a membership of seven, and authorized it to set up interim administrative machinery for Jerusalem. It also called upon the States concerned to make formal undertakings to be guided by the terms of the draft resolution.

6. The delegation of El Salvador, submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.40) to the Australian draft resolution, proposing, inter alia, the specific confirmation of certain provisions of General Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 relating to the establishment of Jerusalem as a corpus separatum, the designation of the Trusteeship Council as the Administering Authority, and fixing the boundaries of the Jerusalem area. The amendment also proposed the inclusion of Nazareth in the permanent international regime.

7. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.41) to the Australian draft resolution proposing, inter alia, to delete the references to the General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1948 and to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and to dissolve the Commission. The amendment also proposed that the Trusteeship Council, at its next session, should complete the preparation of the draft Statute for Jerusalem (T/118/Rev.2) and approve it with certain amendments.

/8. The delegation

8. The delegation of Israel submitted a draft resolution (A/AC.31/L.42) proposing, inter alia, to authorize the Secretary-General to sign an agreement, a draft of which was attached to the draft resolution, with the State of Israel relating to the supervision and protection of the Holy Places in the part of Jerusalem under Israeli control.

9. The delegation of Cuba submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.43) to the Draft Instrument submitted by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine proposing, inter alia, that Jerusalem should be declared an international city and defining the authority and jurisdiction therein of the United Nations, on the one hand, and of the authorities of the two zones in Jerusalem, on the other hand.

10. The delegations of Colombia and Lebanon jointly submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.44) to the Draft Instrument proposed by the Conciliation Commission. The amendment envisaged a redraft of the Draft Instrument to eliminate the division of the Jerusalem area into two zones and to establish the Jerusalem area as a corpus separatum under a special international regime administered by the United Nations. The amendment also proposed, inter alia, that the Commissioner to be appointed should effect the restitution of all property within the Jerusalem area seized without the consent of its rightful owners.

11. At the 48th and 50th meetings on 28 and 29 November 1949, the Ad Hoc Political Committee established a Sub-Committee composed of representatives of Australia, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, India, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Uruguay for the purpose of studying all draft resolutions and amendments submitted to the Committee, as well as those which might be proposed to the Sub-Committee in connexion with the following:

- (a) The question of an international regime for the Jerusalem area, and
- (b) The question of the protection of the Holy Places.

The Sub-Committee was requested, if possible, to propose a draft resolution or resolutions on the questions submitted to it.

12. The Sub-Committee held seven meetings between 29 November and 2 December 1949, and adopted, by 9 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions, a revised and amended Australian draft resolution. The Sub-Committee's report (A/AC.31/11) recommended to the Ad Hoc Political Committee the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

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

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

"I. 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 the General Assembly resolution of 29 November 1947 (A/519, page 146): '(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 (annex B).'
- "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 (T/118/Rev.2), 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 the resolution of 29 November 1947 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

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 this resolution."

13. The Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee from its 57th meeting on 5 December to its 61st meeting on 7 December 1949.

14. On 3 December, the delegation of Bolivia had submitted a draft resolution (A/AC.31/L.52) proposing, inter alia, a juridical statute for the Holy Places in Palestine to provide functional internationalization, based upon an agreement between the United Nations, Israel and Jordan. The draft resolution also provided for a special commission of seven members to formulate a juridical statute covering the functional internationalization of the Holy Places in Jerusalem and envisaged the convening of a special conference not later than 31 January 1950 to consider the results of the work of the special commission. This draft resolution was withdrawn at the 58th meeting on 6 December 1949.

15. On 5 December 1949 the delegations of the Netherlands and Sweden jointly submitted a draft resolution (A/AC.31/L.53) proposing, inter alia, to invite the Governments of the States in Palestine to enter into certain pledges regarding the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in their territories, and to establish an international regime for the Jerusalem area with a Commissioner to supervise the protection of and free access to the Holy Places. The draft resolution also provided for a special consular Court of nine members to settle disputes.

16. On 5 December 1949, the delegation of Cuba submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.54) to the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 1, proposing the deletion of the words following the phrase "within and outside Jerusalem" in Part I, paragraph 1, of the Sub-Committee's draft resolution and the replacement of Part I, paragraph 2, of that draft resolution by a United Nations Statute for Jerusalem providing, inter alia, for a United Nations Commissioner with certain minimum powers and duties, assisted by a Consultative Council selected by the Commissioner from the different religious groups. After a procedural discussion, the delegation of Cuba accepted a ruling of the Chairman at the 58th meeting on 6 December 1949, and re-introduced his proposal as a draft resolution (A/AC.31/L.57).

17. On 6 December 1949, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.56) to the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 1, proposing the dissolution of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.

/18. On 6 December 1949,

18. On 6 December 1949, the delegation of Chile submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.58) to the joint Netherlands-Swedish draft resolution (A/AC.31/L.53) proposing various modifications to that resolution, including the deletion of the provision concerning the establishment of the special consular Court.

19. The representative of the Hashemite Jordan Kingdom, in his statement, expressed the hope that no scheme of internationalization would be adopted which would be detrimental to the safety, integrity and interests of his country. His delegation believed that no form of internationalization served any purpose, as the Holy Places under the control of his Government were safe and secure without any necessity for a special regime. His Government stood by its declaration to respect and guarantee freedom of worship and access to the Holy Places without any discrimination, and its willingness to accept any guarantees and undertakings to give effect to these purposes.

20. On the completion of the general discussion, the Committee proceeded to vote first on the amendment submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.31/L.56). The amendment was rejected by 46 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

21. The Committee then proceeded to vote in parts on the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee I (A/AC.31/11) with the following results:

- (a) The preamble was adopted by a roll call vote of 35 to 13, with 10 abstentions;
- (b) Section I, paragraph 1, to the end of sub-paragraph (1) was adopted by a roll call vote of 35 to 13, with 11 abstentions;
- (c) Sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of section I was adopted by a roll call vote of 32 to 16, with 11 abstentions;
- (d) Sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1 of section I was adopted by a roll call vote of 35 to 13, with 11 abstentions;
- (e) Paragraph 2 of section I was adopted by a roll call vote of 31 to 15; with 13 abstentions;
- (f) Section II was adopted by a roll call vote of 35 to 12, with 12 abstentions.

22. The draft resolution as recommended by Sub-Committee I was then voted on as a whole and adopted by a roll call vote of 35 to 13, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, /Honduras,

Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen.

Against: Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Abstained: Canada, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, Venezuela.

23. The text of the draft resolution is attached at the end of the present report as resolution I.

## II. ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

24. The general debate on the report of the Secretary-General (A/1060 and A/1060/Add.1) regarding assistance to Palestine Refugees and on the first interim report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East (A/1106) was opened at the 51st meeting on 30 November 1949 and was concluded at the 55th meeting on 2 December 1949. The Committee had previously, at its 44th meeting, heard a statement from the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross on this matter.

25. On 1 December, the delegations of France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America submitted a joint draft resolution (A/AC.31/L.46/Rev.1) proposing, inter alia, the establishment of a "Near East Relief and Works Agency" to supersede the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, and to carry out the direct relief and works programmes as recommended by the Economic Survey Mission, for which the equivalent of \$54,900,000 was required for the period from 1 January 1950 to 30 June 1951, which amount was to be obtained by voluntary contributions,

26. On the same day, the representative of Chile submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.47) to the above joint draft resolution, to substitute a new paragraph 19 relating to the co-ordination of the activities of the Near East Relief and Works Agency with the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, and to add a clause at the end of paragraph 22.

27. The authors of the joint draft resolution accepted the Chilean amendment for a new paragraph 19, and the representative of Chile withdrew the amendment proposed to paragraph 22.

/28. On 2 December,

28. On 2 December, the delegation of Egypt submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.48/Rev.1) to the joint draft resolution to provide, inter alia, for the reaffirmation of the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 regarding the right of Palestine refugees wishing to do so to return to their homes, for giving greater flexibility in the terms of reference of the new relief agency, for permitting the extension of the deadline for the termination of direct relief, for changing the title of the new relief agency, and for consultation with the Near Eastern Governments regarding the works projects.
29. The authors of the joint draft resolution accepted the Egyptian amendment in its entirety.
30. On 2 December, the delegation of Australia submitted an amendment (A/AC.31/L.49) to the joint draft resolution to provide that the proposed Advisory Commission should have power to add not more than three additional members from contributing Governments.
31. The authors of the joint draft resolution accepted the Australian amendment.
32. The authors of the joint draft resolution accepted an oral amendment made by the representatives of Iraq and Lebanon at the 55th meeting on 2 December to change the name of the new agency to "The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East."
33. The representative of the Secretary-General stated, at the 54th meeting, that, while the Secretary-General did not suggest any modification of paragraph 14 of the joint draft resolution concerning advances up to \$5,000,000 from the Working Capital Fund, he wished to point out that, as far as could be foreseen at the present time, the maximum sum that would be available for advances during the first half of 1950 would almost certainly be in the neighbourhood of \$3,000,000 rather than \$5,000,000.
34. The revised joint draft resolution, incorporating the amendments that had been accepted by the authors, was voted on by roll-call and was adopted by 48 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The roll-call vote was as follows:
- In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

/Against:



Against: None.

Abstained: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

35. The text of the draft resolution is attached at the end of the present report as resolution II.

36. The Ad Hoc Political Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following two resolutions:

I

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) of 29 November 1947 and 194 (III) of 11 December 1948.

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

I. 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 the General Assembly resolution of 29 November 1947 (A/519, page 146): "(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 (annex B);"

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 (T/118/Rev.2), 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 the resolution of 29 November 1947 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

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.

II

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

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

Having examined with appreciation the first interim report of the Economic Survey Mission (A/1106) and the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Palestine refugees (A/1060 and A/1060/Add.1),

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 amongst 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 provision 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,

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, 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

(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

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 fulfillment 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 and 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 resolution 222 (IX)A of the Economic and Social Council;

(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

20. Directs the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to consult with the Palestine Conciliation Commission 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 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, to the General Assembly of the United Nations, 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 Palestine Conciliation Commission to transmit the final 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.

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