

Subsequent paragraphs described the duties and rights of military police, and the conditions under which a member of the Force might be taken into custody by Egyptian authorities.

A draft resolution (A/3542) simply noting the report with approval was sponsored by ten states.⁽¹⁾ No question was raised about it except by the Soviet representative who announced his intention of abstaining on the ground that the establishment of UNEF by the General Assembly "was taken in violation and in circumvention of the Provisions of the United Nations Charter". The draft resolution was then adopted by 67 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

At the same time the Secretary-General had circulated to members of the Assembly for their information, copies of the "Regulations for the United Nations Emergency Force". As was said in the covering note, the regulations "affirm the international character of the Force as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly". The document defines the authority of the Commander; administrative, executive and financial arrangements; and the rights and duties of members of the Force.

Matters remaining to be cleared up in the administrative field were the completion of financial arrangements, and agreements between the United Nations and the national governments contributing forces to UNEF. It will be recalled that in 1956 provision had been made for meeting the first \$10 million of the United Nations expenditure on UNEF by a general assessment of all members of the United Nations. It had now become necessary, however, to provide for the further costs to be borne by the United Nations in addition to those met by contributing states in the form of pay and certain other expenses of the units they provided. This matter had been studied by a special sub-committee and the draft resolution which it prepared was recommended by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly. At the meeting of the Assembly on March 6 the draft resolution contained in A/3560 Add. 1 was adopted by 52 votes to 8 (the Soviet bloc remained opposed), and 3 abstentions. The resolution read:

The General Assembly

Recalling its resolutions A/RES/412 of 26 November 1956 authorizing the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account in an initial amount of \$10 million and A/RES/448 of 21 December 1956 apportioning this initial \$10 million among the Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted for contributions to the annual budget of the Organization for 1957,

Noting that the expenses of UNEF already approved for 1957 represent a sizeable increase in assessments placed on Member States, causing a grave unanticipated financial burden for many Governments,

Acknowledging that certain Governments have borne certain of the expenses of UNEF without charge, such as pay, equipment, supplies and services,

Noting, nevertheless that the Secretary-General estimates that the expenses of UNEF for 1957 will exceed the \$10 million previously assessed,

Noting the request of the Secretary-General for authority to enter into commitments for UNEF up to a total of \$16,500,000,

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to incur expenses for the United Nations Emergency Force up to a total of \$16,500,000, in respect of the period to 31 December 1957,

2. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions to meet the sum of \$6,500,000 so as to ease the financial burden for 1957 on the membership as a whole,

⁽¹⁾ Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia.