

2. *Calls upon* all States to deny all military, economic or financial assistance and facilities to Israel in view of its continued defiance of the aforementioned resolutions;

3. *Requests* all States to provide the Secretary-General with information on their implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report again on the implementation of the present and previous resolutions of the General Assembly.

The initial discussion on this proposal was brief. Indeed, only the representatives of Egypt and of Lebanon (the latter presented the motion) spoke on that afternoon (February 22). It was known that a number of delegations thought that talk of sanctions at this stage was unnecessary and unhelpful; it was also generally hoped that diplomatic discussions might now lead to Israeli agreement to withdraw. There was, therefore, a pause before the Assembly again discussed the Middle East.

At the same afternoon meeting there had also been a brief discussion of the "Report of the Secretary-General on arrangements concerning the status of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt" (A/3526). The report included an exchange of letters dated February 8 between the Secretary-General on behalf of the United Nations and the Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of Egypt. Together the letters constituted an agreement. A few points from the Secretary-General's letter may be mentioned. Members of UNEF were to be exempt from passport and visa regulations. They were to be "subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective national states in respect of any criminal offences which may be committed by them in Egypt". The arrangements pertaining to civil jurisdiction were necessarily more complex. The paragraph (12) on the subject reads:

12(a) Members of the Force shall not be subject to the civil jurisdiction of Egyptian courts or to other legal process in any matter relating to their official duties. In a case arising from a matter relating to the official duties of a member of the Force and which involves a member of the Force and an Egyptian citizen, and in other disputes as agreed, the procedure provided in paragraph 33(b)^ω shall apply to their settlement.

(b) In those cases where civil jurisdiction is exercised by Egyptian courts with respect to members of the Force, the Egyptian courts and authorities shall grant members of the Force sufficient opportunity to safeguard their rights. If the Commander certifies that a member of the Force is unable because of official duties or authorized absence to protect his interests in a civil proceeding in which he is a participant, the Egyptian Court or authority shall at his request suspend the proceeding until the elimination of the disability, but for not more than ninety days. Property of a member of the Force which is certified by the Commander to be needed by him for the fulfilment of his official duties shall be free from seizure for the satisfaction of a judgment, decision or order, together with other property not subject thereto under Egyptian law. The personal liberty of a member of the Force shall not be restricted by an Egyptian court or authority in a civil proceeding, whether to enforce a judgment, decision or order, to compel an oath of disclosure, or for any other reason.

(c) In the cases provided for in sub-paragraph (b) above, the claimant may elect to have his claim dealt with in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 33(b) of these arrangements. Where a claim adjudicated or an award made in favour of the claimant by an Egyptian court or the Claims Commission under paragraph 33(b) of these arrangements has not been satisfied, the Egyptian authorities may, without prejudice to the claimant's rights, seek the good offices of the Secretary-General to obtain satisfaction.

^ω This provides for a Claims Commission.