

determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

Requests that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, should:

(a) Disseminate all information on the activities of the United Nations system relating to Palestine;

(b) Expand publications and audio-visual coverage of the facts and developments pertaining to the question of Palestine;

(c) Publish newsletters and articles in its relevant publications on Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and organize fact-finding missions to the area for journalists;

(d) Organize regional encounters for journalists;

(e) Disseminate appropriate information on the results of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine.

*95th plenary meeting
13 December 1983*

38/59. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/66 of 3 December 1982 regarding the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Noting that the Conference was concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982, that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea¹⁰⁵ was opened for signature and that one hundred and nineteen signatures were affixed to it on that date.

Taking further note of the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and thirty-two signatures and nine ratifications by States and by the United Nations Council for Namibia, on behalf of Namibia, as at 31 October 1983.

Concerned at any attempt to undermine the Convention and its related resolutions,¹⁰⁶

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the Convention, the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole.

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and its related resolutions and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their objectives and purposes,

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention, as also recognized by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1983/48 of 28 July 1983.

Recalling that the Convention provides that the seat of the International Sea-Bed Authority shall be in Jamaica and the seat of the International Tribunal for the Law of

the Sea shall be at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Recalling also that in paragraph 12 of Conference resolution I of 30 April 1982,¹⁰⁶ establishing the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, it is expressly provided that the Commission shall meet at the seat of the Authority if facilities are available and as often as necessary for the expeditious exercise of its functions.

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission held its first session at Kingston, at which it elected its Bureau, concluded the elaboration of its organizational framework by allocating functions between the Plenary and Special Commissions and requested the secretariat to prepare background information and working papers in respect of the work allocated to these organs, and decided, *inter alia*, to hold its next regular session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April 1984 and a session for its working groups during the summer of 1984, in New York or Geneva, as it may decide.¹⁰⁷

Recalling its approval of the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and its related resolutions and the approval of the stationing of an adequate number of secretariat staff in Jamaica for the purpose of servicing the Preparatory Commission, as required by its functions and programme of work.

Taking note also of the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989.¹⁰⁸

Recalling the extensive functions entrusted to the Preparatory Commission, including the administration of the scheme governing preparatory investments in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules.

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations.

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁰⁹ prepared in response to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 37/66.

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the large number of signatures affixed to the Convention as well as at the number of ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General during the year following the opening of the Convention for signature;

3. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

4. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and its related resolutions;

5. *Appeals* to all States to refrain from taking any action directed at undermining the Convention or defeating its objectives and purposes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord due consideration to the activities outlined in his report, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;

¹⁰⁵ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.2), document A/CONF.62/122.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

¹⁰⁷ See A/38/570 and Corr.1, sect. IV.

¹⁰⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/37/6 Add.1)*, annex II.

¹⁰⁹ A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1:Corr.1.

7. Expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General and approves the recommendations contained therein;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Law of the Sea".

96th plenary meeting
14 December 1983

B

The General Assembly

Pays tribute to His Excellency Mr. Bernardo Zuleta, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea, recently deceased, whose services to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea were decisive for the elaboration of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and for the progressive development of international law and international co-operation.

96th plenary meeting
14 December 1983

38/60. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The General Assembly

Reaffirming its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling its other resolutions regarding the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy,

Noting the work carried out so far by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy,¹¹⁰

1. Decides that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy shall be held in 1986;

2. Requests the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the Secretary-General of the Conference to undertake immediately appropriate consultations with Member States which could facilitate the resolution of pending issues relating to the Conference, including its provisional agenda and rules of procedure, as well as to the venue and the actual dates of the Conference, and to report thereon to the Preparatory Committee at its fifth session, and decides that the expenses incurred in this regard will be covered from existing budgetary resources;

3. Notes with appreciation that the Conference secretariat is proceeding with the preparations for the Conference and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue those preparations;

4. Also decides that the Preparatory Committee will hold its fifth session at Vienna in June 1984, for a period of up to two weeks, in order to complete its work on an

agreed agenda as well as on other outstanding issues related to the Conference;

5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session so that the Assembly may consider, in the light of this report, the venue and actual dates for the Conference in 1986, as also for further meetings of the Committee;

6. Urges the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to contribute effectively to the preparations for the Conference so as to achieve meaningful results from the Conference, in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 32/50;

7. Urges all States to co-operate actively in the preparation of the Conference;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

96th plenary meeting
14 December 1983

38/180. The situation in the Middle East

A

The General Assembly

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 1983,¹¹¹

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982 and 37/123 A of 16 December 1982,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming *once more* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹¹² to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in

¹¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/36/48)*; and *ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 48(A/37/48)* and *Supplement No. 48.1 (A/37/48/Add.1)*.

¹¹¹ A/38.458-S/16015. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1983, document S/16015*.

¹¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.