

5. *Welcomes* the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the high-level United Nations task force to support the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and urges Member States to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States also to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to States in the region and to render support for the peace process;

7. *Considers* that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

8. *Encourages* regional development and cooperation in the areas where work has already begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference.

79th plenary meeting
14 December 1993

48/59. The situation in the Middle East

A

JERUSALEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 C of 13 December 1990, 46/82 B of 16 December 1991 and 47/63 B of 11 December 1992, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 October 1993,⁹⁰

1. *Determines* that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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B

SYRIAN GOLAN

The General Assembly,

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 October 1993,⁹⁰

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

Recalling also its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in the annex to 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 1949,⁹¹ to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Noting that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out Security Council resolution 497 (1981),

Deeply concerned that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan, which has been under occupation since 1967, contrary to the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, but regretting that a just and comprehensive peace has not yet been achieved after two years of negotiation in Washington, D.C.,

1. *Declares* that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981);

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian

Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

3. *Declares also* that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constitutes a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and therefore is null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares further* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Arab territories since 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decisions relating to the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,⁹² and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its de facto annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to peace and security in the region;

8. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan, and its decision of 11 November 1991, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

9. *Demands once more* that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to urge Israel to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories for the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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48/60. United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990,

and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, which provide the overall framework for economic growth and development,

Recalling its resolutions 46/144 of 17 December 1991 on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 47/181 of 22 December 1992 on an agenda for development,

Taking into account the Cartagena Commitment,⁹³ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,⁹⁴ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s⁹⁴ and Agenda 21⁹⁴ and all other relevant decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Bearing in mind that the reactivation of economic growth and sustainable development in all countries requires, *inter alia*, a dynamic and a supportive international economic environment,

Noting the views of the Secretary-General on an agenda for development, as contained in his report on the work of the Organization,⁹⁵ and his note of 29 November 1993 on the progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/181,⁹⁶

Determined to uphold the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recognizing that one of the fundamental prerequisites for the achievement of sustainable development is broad public participation in decision-making,

Acknowledging the relevance of the issue of opportunity and participation in the economic and social development agenda of the United Nations system,

Pledged to support efforts, particularly of the developing countries, to increase their opportunity and participation in the world economy and those of the individuals and communities in those countries for accelerated and sustainable development,

Taking special note of the request dated 28 April 1993⁹⁷ for the inclusion of the present item in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session, and of all related documents on the United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation, including the document of 26 October 1993,⁹⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular as it concerns the preparation of the report on an agenda for development,⁹⁵ and his note on the progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/181;⁹⁶

2. *Decides* that an ad hoc panel of distinguished, expert and experienced persons, broadly representative of the international community, to be known as the "United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation", funded from within existing resources and supported by voluntary contributions, shall be appointed to conduct a comprehensive study on opportunity