

ternational protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

*69th plenary meeting
11 December 1991*

46/77. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to enhance its capability to fulfil the role envisaged for it under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the role of the President of the General Assembly and of the Secretariat in dealing with the affairs of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the President of the Assembly needs to be available for the duration of the session,

1. *Reaffirms* the functions and the responsibilities of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. *Invites* the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to undertake consultations to ensure that adequate staff is assigned and facilities provided to enable the President of the Assembly to carry out his functions and responsibilities and to report thereon as appropriate to the General Assembly;

3. *Decides* that such arrangements will have no financial implications under the regular budget of the United Nations.

*70th plenary meeting
12 December 1991*

46/78. Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolution 45/145 of 14 December 1990, on the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,³⁵ 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 related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Recalling with satisfaction the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues of concern to some States in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,⁶⁵

Recognizing the need for cooperation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,⁶⁶

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of six pioneer investors⁶⁷ and the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the International Seabed Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations for pioneer investors,

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations aimed at enabling developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Deeply concerned about the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices, including those aimed at evading regulations and controls, which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources,

Considering the need for effective and balanced conservation and management of marine living resources, giving full effect to the relevant provisions in the Convention,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1991 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁸ as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, and of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁹ as well as of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,⁷⁰