32/5. Recent illegal Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories in contravention of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of Israel's international obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and of United Nations resolutions, and obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Stressing the urgent need to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern over the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, and designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Considering that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Calls once more upon* the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urges* all States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To undertake urgent contacts with the Government of Israel to ensure the prompt implementation of the present resolution;

(*b*) To submit a report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, not later than 31 December 1977, on the results of his contacts;

7. *Requests* the Security Council to review the situation in the light of the present resolution and of the report of the Secretary-General.

52nd plenary meeting
28 October 1977

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

32/7. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also resolution 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, in which the General Assembly affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros and through which the representative of France affirmed the intention of the Government of France to respond faithfully to the aspirations of the Comorian people,

Recalling that those aspirations were clearly expressed by the overwhelming vote of 22 December 1974 in favour of independence in political unity and territorial integrity in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974,

Considering that in its communication of 17 October 1975[7] the Security Council recommended the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations and that on that occasion France raised no objection,

Recalling that by General Assembly resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 the Comoros were admitted to membership in the United Nations as an entity composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli, as emphasized in resolution 3291 (XXIX) and other resolutions,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 31/4 of 21 October 1976, mainly its paragraph 6 in which the General Assembly called upon the Government of France to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Comoros,

Bearing in mind the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, especially those of its Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which met at Moroni on 5 and 6 September 1977 and recommended that individual and collective efforts should be exerted in order to bring about a just and urgent solution by the Government of France to this problem which preoccupies the whole of Africa,[8]

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France to work out a just and equitable settlement for the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte which respects the political unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on this issue;

2. *Mandates* the Secretary-General to take, in close consultation with the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France, any initiative in favour of negotiations between the two Governments;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to contact the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to obtaining any assistance which may help him to discharge his mission;

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22, document A/10302.
[8] See A/32/305, annex II.

4. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" on its agenda and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

55th plenary meeting
1 November 1977

32/9. Question of Namibia

A

Implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided to assume direct responsibility for Namibia, as well as resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory until its independence,

Recalling further its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to establish a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia,

Aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibians for self-determination, freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recognizing that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations and its Member States have also assumed the responsibility for assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially,

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Fund for Namibia, as well as subsequent resolutions relating to the Fund,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,[9]

Commending the steps taken by various specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to provide assistance to Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to fulfil its responsibility towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory, to continue and intensify, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the direction and co-ordination of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* of the efforts of those specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the planning of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

4. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to elaborate further their plans for assistance to the Namibian people in order to enable the United Nations Council for Namibia to consolidate all assistance measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action, and in particular requests:

(*a*) The World Health Organization to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding contingency medical plans for Namibia;

(*b*) The International Labour Organisation, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, to prepare a programme for the training of Namibians;

(*c*) The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in enacting a decree on navigation in Namibian waters which would further the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization, and to prepare training programmes in maritime skills for the benefit of suitable Namibian candidates;

(*d*) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the preparation of legislation on the protection of Namibia's fishery resources;

(*e*) The International Atomic Energy Agency to take urgent measures to ensure that South Africa does not in any way represent Namibia in the Agency and to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the hearings, in 1978, on the question of the exploitation and commercialization of Namibian uranium;

(*f*) The United Nations Industrial Development Organization to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the preparation of an industrial development assistance programme for Namibia;

(*g*) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to intensify its assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia in the preparation and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the effective planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

57th plenary meeting
4 November 1977

B

United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/32/24).