

Committee on Assurances of Supply, and by participating in the secretariat of the Conference:

6. *Invites* all States which have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 30 June 1981, their views on the opening date, duration, venue and agenda of the Conference and on other matters relevant to its preparation and organization;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee and to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency all the communications received from Member States and, in consultation with the Director-General, to assist the Committee by providing it with all necessary facilities for its work;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session, under the item "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", a subitem entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

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*The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General<sup>19</sup> that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the above resolution, he had appointed fifty-four States as members of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, on the understanding that he would appoint any further candidates once they had been endorsed by their respective groups.*

*As a result, the Preparatory Committee is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PERU, POLAND, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TURKEY, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.*

*84th plenary meeting  
5 December 1980*

### **35/116. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, 3334 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3483 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/63 of 10 December 1976, 32/194 of 20 December 1977, 33/17 of 10 November 1978 and 34/20 of 9 November 1979,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 29 September 1980 from the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to the President of the General Assembly<sup>20</sup> informing the latter that the Conference had decided to recommend to the Assembly that provision should be made for the Conference to hold its tenth session from 9 March to 17 or 24 April 1981 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, that the

Drafting Committee of the Conference should be enabled to meet in New York from 12 January to 27 February 1981 and that the Group of Seventy-seven should be given facilities to meet prior to the tenth session, from 4 to 6 March 1981.

*Considering* the suggestions contained in the aforementioned letter regarding the need for the Conference to examine the institutional implications of the Convention and any other decisions that the Conference may adopt and for the United Nations to make a special effort with regard to public information,

1. *Expresses its deep sense of loss* at the sad news of the death of Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and wishes to place on record its great appreciation both of his remarkable personal qualities as a diplomat and leader and of his unique contribution to the work of the Conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the question of awarding a memorial fellowship or scholarship in the field of the law of the sea and related matters, in recognition of the unique contribution made by Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe to the work of the Conference;

3. *Approves* the convening of the tenth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York<sup>21</sup> for the period from 9 March to 17 or 24 April 1981;

4. *Approves also* the convening of the Drafting Committee of the Conference in New York from 12 January to 27 February 1981;

5. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General should provide the necessary facilities for informal consultations from 4 to 6 March 1981 to delegations participating in the Conference, in particular to the members of the Group of Seventy-seven;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference, to prepare and submit to the Conference at its tenth session, for such consideration as it deems appropriate, a study identifying:

(a) The future functions of the Secretary-General under the draft Convention;

(b) The needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance under the new legal régime;

7. *Suggests* to the Secretary-General that special efforts be made, particularly in connexion with the adoption of the Convention, to promote the widest possible public awareness of the achievements of the Conference;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in accordance with section I, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976, pursuant to the invitation extended by the Government of Venezuela for the holding of the final session of the Conference in Caracas, should the Conference decide, in consultation with that Government, to hold the final session prior to the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly.

*89th plenary meeting  
10 December 1980*

<sup>19</sup>A/35/805 and Add.1.

<sup>20</sup>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/35/500

<sup>21</sup>Geneva was considered as an alternative site if adequate facilities could not be provided in New York. See also sect. X.B.1, decision 35/452.