

Welcoming the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit its report with scientific annexes to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past twenty-six years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation, and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the Scientific Committee's intention to continue its activity of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

7. *Endorses* the Scientific Committee's renewed request that Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned should provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help the Committee in the preparation of its next major report to the General Assembly.

42nd plenary meeting
28 October 1981

36/15. Recent developments in connection with excavations in eastern Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³ is applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling its resolutions 2253 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2254 (ES-V) of 14 July 1967, 3092 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979 and 35/122 of 11 December 1980,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969, 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980,

Bearing in mind the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious character and dimensions of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

Expressing its very grave concern that Israel, as the occupying Power, persists in excavating and transforming the historical, cultural and religious sites of Jerusalem,

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

Noting with alarm that the excavations and transformations in progress seriously endanger the historical, cultural and religious sites of Jerusalem as well as its over-all configuration and that these sites have never been as endangered as they are today,

Noting with satisfaction and approval the decision of the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to include the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls on the World Heritage List,

Noting with appreciation the recommendation of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization during its one hundred and thirteenth session that the World Heritage Committee should speed up the procedure for including the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls in the List of World Heritage in Danger,

1. *Determines* that the excavations and transformations of the landscape and of the historical, cultural and religious sites of Jerusalem constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

2. *Decides* that such violations by Israel constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East as well as a threat to international peace and security;

3. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from all excavations and transformations of the historical, cultural and religious sites of Jerusalem, particularly beneath and around the Moslem Holy Sanctuary of Al-Haram Al-Sharif (Al Masjid Al Aqsa and the Sacred Dome of the Rock), the structures of which are in danger of collapse;

4. *Requests* the Security Council to consider this situation in case Israel fails to comply immediately with the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, not later than 23 November 1981, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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36/35. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/14 of 3 November 1980,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, as well as the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress achieved in various national and co-operative space projects, such as the launch of the Ariane rocket by the European Space Agency, the flight of the United States Space Shuttle Orbiter Columbia and the completion of the first stage of the Voyager II mission, the Salyut Soyuz orbital research programme of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the successful outer space missions by the first Mongolian and Romanian cosmonauts, the successful launching of the