

the Conference at the highest possible level in order to achieve the most effective results, particularly in the promotion and strengthening of tourism in developing countries to enable them to derive a fair and equitable share of the benefits of international tourism;

3. *Reiterates its invitation*, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to States Members of the United Nations which are not yet members of the World Tourism Organization to consider becoming members of that organization;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, to submit the report and recommendations of the World Tourism Conference to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

*104th plenary meeting
14 December 1979*

34/135. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/146 of 20 December 1978 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 September 1979,¹¹²

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a co-ordinator to assist the Government of Lebanon in the assessment, formulation and phasing of aid and to ensure its implementation within the framework of the needs of Lebanon;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to implement fully General Assembly resolution 33/146;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

*104th plenary meeting
14 December 1979*

34/136. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant principles of international law and the provisions of the international conventions and regulations, in particular Convention IV of The Hague of 1907¹¹³ and the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949,¹¹⁴ concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power,

Recalling its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, particularly the provisions supporting resolutely the efforts of the developing countries and the peoples of the territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities,

¹¹² A/34/504.

¹¹³ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

¹¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

Bearing in mind the pertinent provisions of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolutions 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3516 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/186 of 21 December 1976 and 32/161 of 19 December 1977 on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories,

1. *Emphasizes* the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities;

2. *Reaffirms* that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Arab territories are illegal and calls upon Israel immediately to desist forthwith from all such measures;

3. *Further reaffirms* the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of, and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to, their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and calls upon Israel to meet their just claims;

4. *Calls upon* all States to support and assist the Arab States and peoples in the exercise of their above-mentioned rights;

5. *Calls upon* all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, geographic character or institutional structure of those territories;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report which takes into consideration the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 32/161.

*104th plenary meeting
14 December 1979*

34/137. Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 3335 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3488 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 32/179 of 19 December 1977 and 33/144 of 20 December 1978 and Economic and Social Council resolu-

tions 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/48 of 31 July 1979,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,¹¹⁵ adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which, *inter alia*, recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate role for the public sector in the expansion of the industrial development of developing countries,

Noting the relevant provisions of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,¹¹⁶

Emphasizing the need for an expanded exchange of experience regarding the role of the public sector, especially among the developing countries, through a more detailed examination of its different aspects,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which reaffirmed the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and economic activities for the benefit of its people,

Bearing in mind that every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries;¹¹⁷

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/48;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme and other competent organizations, within the context of national development systems and priorities, where appropriate, to give due consideration to technical co-operation projects for strengthening the role of the public sector and improving the performance of public enterprises;

4. *Invites* the regional commissions to examine in detail the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of the developing countries of their respective regions, giving particular attention to the aspects noted in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/179;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue his detailed study of the role of the public sector and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, paying special attention, *inter alia*, to the following aspects:

(a) Role of the public sector in the mobilization of national resources for social and economic development;

(b) Role of public enterprises as the main instruments of the public sector and ways of increasing their efficacy;

(c) Ways and means, where appropriate, of strengthening the public sector, including its institutional and managerial capabilities, as a possible basis for developing appropriate national and international measures;

(d) Role of the public sector as a lever for introducing national development plans and establishing social and economic development priorities;

(e) Ways and means of facilitating the practical exchange of experience and information among developing countries on the role of the public sector, for example, the possibility of holding seminars and publishing handbooks on the experience of different countries in developing the public sector;

(f) Role of the public sector in relation to other sectors of economic activity;

6. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/60 in which the Council, *inter alia*, invited regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist the Secretary-General in preparing further studies on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries.

104th plenary meeting
14 December 1979

34/183. Marine pollution

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the grave dangers posed to the marine environment by the shipping of oil and other dangerous substances,

Mindful also of the effects of land-based pollution and the dumping of waste on marine pollution,

Recalling that the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization has adopted a number of comprehensive international conventions, recommendations, traffic separation schemes and codes of practice specifically for the purpose of enhancing maritime safety, ensuring efficiency of navigation and protecting the marine environment,

Recalling further the adoption during 1978 by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization of additional international instruments providing for comprehensive standards dealing with tanker safety and pollution prevention and also with training, certification and watch-keeping for seafarers,

Taking into account the significant progress achieved at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with regard to the protection and preservation of the marine environment,

Bearing in mind also the work done for many years by the International Labour Organisation and by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization concerning training and certification for seafarers, notably the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships, 1976,¹¹⁸

Regretting that the various measures to ensure the safety of navigation by the observance of the existing international regulations are not applied stringently by all States parties to those instruments,

Considering that the conservation of the marine environment represents a basic objective for mankind,

1. *Urges* the competent international institutions and organizations, in particular the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to expedite and intensify their activities relating to the prevention of pollution and the determination of responsibilities in this matter in accordance with the work already done on these questions by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

¹¹⁵ See A/10112, chap. IV.

¹¹⁶ See A/34/542, annex, sect. IV.

¹¹⁷ E/1979/66.

¹¹⁸ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LX, 1977, series A, No. 1, Convention No. 147.