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Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Jordan and other statements made before the Council,

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

Expressing grave anxiety and concern over the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories and the most ominous and accelerating erosion of the status of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories as a result of the Israeli occupation authorities' systematic, relentless and deliberate policy and practice of settlements and colonization of those territories,

Affirming once more that the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Determines that all such policy and practices taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. Expresses its indignation at the persistence of Israel in carrying out such policy and practices, in particular, the establishment of settlements and the massive expropriation of lands, water and other resources in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

3. Strongly deplores the failure of Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971 and the consensus statement by the President of the Security Council on 11 November 1976 and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/113 of 18 December 1978;

4. Calls once more upon Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal

status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories;

5. Establishes a Commission consisting of five members of the Security Council to investigate the situation in the occupied Arab territories since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. Requests the Commission to submit its findings to the Security Council not later than the end of May 1979;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

8. Decides to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene in June 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission and to take the appropriate action forthwith, including measures under the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter.