

1992/55. Combating aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought in South Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/97 of 26 July 1991,

Taking note of the interim note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/97,¹¹⁹

Stressing that South Asia, one of the most populous regions in the world, contains significant areas subject to aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought, which affect the lives of millions of people and the entire environment of the region,

Stressing also the importance of the study requested in its resolution 1991/97 in the context of national and international cooperative efforts,

1. *Notes with concern* that the complete implementation of resolution 1991/97 could not be carried out and its results presented to the Council at its substantive session of 1992;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in full compliance with resolution 1991/97, to submit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

*42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992*

1992/56. Development of the energy resources of developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the critical importance of the development of energy resources of developing countries and the need for measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources in order to meet their needs through cooperation, assistance and investment in the fields of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national policies, plans and priorities,

Reaffirming also that the developing countries have the primary responsibility for the strategies and policies for exploration and development of their energy resources,

Recognizing the importance of sustainable development,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries;¹²⁰

2. *Reaffirms* that an adequate flow of external resources in support of the national efforts of developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, is needed to finance, within the legislative framework of each country, the exploration and development of their energy resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the matter under constant review and to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 a report on the efforts made in this regard;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 on the role of the United Nations in devising ways and means of mobilizing the international community to increase efforts for comprehensive national, bilateral and

multilateral measures to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries, with full respect for their national sovereignty;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to draw this matter to the attention of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy for Development at its first substantive session.

*42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992*

1992/57. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/199 of 20 December 1991,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³⁷ to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the settlements of new immigrants therein,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²¹

2. *Deplores* the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regards the settlements as unlawful and without any legal effect;

3. *Recognizes* the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan;

4. *Strongly deplores* Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its confiscation of land, its appropriation of water resources, its depletion of other economic resources and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

5. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992*