



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/39/560
S/16773
9 October 1984

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Agenda items 18, 20, 25, 26, 27,
28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,
38. 40. 42, 43, 44, 45. 46, 47,
51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71,
74, 78, 80, 87, 88 and 104 IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES THE
SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA THE SITUATION
IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES QUESTION
OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)
QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF
MAYOTTE THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN
AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA OF
APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR THE
PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL
CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL
USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT
COMMEMORATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1985
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF
THE UNITED NATIONS
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION
OF THE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL
ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 38/61
CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND
RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL
PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE
PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS I
N LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)
CESSATION OF ALL TEST EXPLOSIONS
OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL C
CONVENTION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON
STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON
STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT
OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL
ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 38/72 ON THE IMMEDIATE
CESSATION AND PROHIBITION OF
NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA
PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND
MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS
OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS
OF SUCH WEAPONS REVIEW OF THE I
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REDUCTION OF MILITARY
BUDGETS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF
PEACE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
REGION REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION
QUESTION OF THE MALAGASY ISLANDS OF
GLORIEUSES, JUAN DE NOVA, EUROPA
AND BASSAS DA INDIA
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL
REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF
PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND
OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE
GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF
HUMAN RIGHTS ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC
AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE
IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA
AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER
COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS T
O ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Letter dated 8 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward a copy of the Final Communique adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984, with the request that it be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 18, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 74, 78, 80, 87, 88 and 104, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Final Communique of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation
of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the
General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984**

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Nonaligned Countries to the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly met in New York from 1-5 October 1984 to consider action on issues before the current session of the U.N. General Assembly of special concern to nonaligned countries. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their determination to be guided by the principles and objectives of the Movement as expressed in the declarations of the Nonaligned Summits since 1961 and in particular the New Delhi Summit of March 1983 and to build upon the consensus position as expressed in the Communique of the Ministerial Meeting of October 1983. They reiterated their will to maintain the spirit of unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

2. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note of the report of the Chairman on the activities of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries since the last Ministerial Meeting held in New York in October 1983. They assessed the current international political situation in the context of developments since the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983 and the Ministerial Meeting held in New York in October 1983. They urged that efforts to implement the decisions of the Movement be continued.

3. Grave concern was expressed at the continuing and heightened tension and confrontation that characterized the relations between the great powers in the present international situation. The focal points of conflict and tension addressed at the last meeting in October 1983 have continued to cause deep anxiety and anguish to the world community at large. These have been aggravated by the threat or use of force, acts of aggression, intervention, interference, bloc rivalries and confrontations, by the deepening world economic crisis which has had particularly adverse effects on developing countries, and by the growing threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the spiralling arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. Obstacles and threats continue to be posed to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and to the exercise of the right of people under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence. Attempts to disregard and discredit the role and contribution of the United Nations in some quarters, has threatened to undermine the very foundation of the world organization and can seriously affect the prospects of international peace and security and international economic cooperation for development. The fabric of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among nations is under severe stress. The meeting expressed its conviction that this growing deterioration of the international situation is the result of the policy of *imperialism* colonialism, neocolonialism, Apartheid, racism including Zionism and all forms of aggression, foreign occupation, domination, interference, intervention, hegemony and bloc and great power rivalry.

...

THE MIDDLE EAST AND PALESTINE

48. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their total support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their determination to act for early achievement of those rights. They reaffirmed that the Question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Therefore, any partial solution or any solution limited to some aspects of the conflict and excluding the rest will not be possible. It is also not possible to establish partial peace, since peace has to be both comprehensive and just. A just peace cannot be established in the region except on the basis of Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab lands occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the principle of the inadmissibility of obtaining land by force; the regaining of all the inalienable right of the Palestinian people including the right to return to their homes, to self-determination without external interference and to establish their independent sovereign state on their own land in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX) dated 22 November 1974.

49. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it alone has the full right to represent this people.

50. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned any agreement or treaty which violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Nonaligned Movement and in accordance with international law the United Nations Charter and its relevant resolutions and which prevents the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the full exercise of and attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

51. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation affirmed their commitment to the resolutions of the New Delhi Summit Conference expressing its support and adoption of the Arab Peace Plan issued at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference convened in Fez, Morocco. They affirmed that this plan, which is based on international legitimacy and the principles of right and justice, constitutes a framework for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They stressed the need for concerted internal effort to guarantee the implementation of this Plan on the basis of the principles stated above. No action should be taken that does not conform with these principles or that may affect in a harmful manner the struggle waged by the Arab countries to liberate their lands and by the Palestinian people to liberate its homeland and regain its inalienable rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its legitimate and sole representative.

52. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled that the summit conferences had called upon the Security Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and facilitate their achievement.

53. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation supported the final declaration and the Geneva Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Palestine convened in Geneva on 29 August-7 Sept. 1983. They called for speedy implementation of the General Assembly Resolution 38/58 C dated 13 December 1983 which adopted both final declaration and programme of action. They stressed anew the necessity for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East; emphasizing the major responsibility shouldered by the Security Council in providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee implementation of the expected agreements of the peace conference. The Ministers condemned the negative position of Israel and the United States toward the proposed conference.

54. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed that every encouragement and support should be extended to the U.N. Secretary General to pursue his consultations for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East. They took note with appreciation of the role of the Nonaligned Committee of Eight on Palestine in this regard and expressed their desire that the Committee should pursue its endeavours and keep the Movement informed of its activities.

55. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their opposition to occupation and rejection of the Israeli practices and policies in the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands including Jerusalem and in particular the establishment of settlements. They declared that all settlements established by Israel in the occupied territories are illegal according to international law and that they constitute an obstacle for peace. Therefore, these settlements should be immediately dismantled and no new ones be established, nor should expansion in present settlements be allowed. They also expressed their opposition to the continued violation of the rights of the indigenous Arab inhabitants; their forced dispersion and other policies aimed at changing the basic character and legal status of these territories. They affirmed that these practices and policies run contrary to International Law and relevant resolutions of the U.N. and were declared on many occasions and in various forums null and void, confirming that Israel is non-peace loving and should be treated accordingly.

56. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their decisive rejection of Israeli policies aimed at altering the geographic features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem or altering their demographic composition particularly, Israel's plans to transfer Palestinian refugees' camps to new sites. They affirmed that they do not recognize any alterations undertaken by Israel in the territories mentioned, reiterating their demand of all nations not to recognize these alterations and to cease any cooperation with Israel that may encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories in accordance with Security Council Resolution 465 (1980).

57. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their strong condemnation of Israel for its refusal to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. They also affirmed that Israel's decision to annex these Heights and the measures it had taken to implement that decision are null and void, have no legal effect and cannot be recognized. The necessary measures should be taken to force Israel to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly by terminating the occupation.

58. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted by the Heads of States and Governments in the meeting convened from 7-12 March, 1983 in New Delhi urging action by the Nonaligned Countries for the boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and the area of sea and air traffic and also urging the Security Council to apply Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Israel. They stressed the necessity for continued implementation of the aforementioned resolution and urged member countries in the Movement to adhere to it and strictly apply it. In this context, they noted the non-adherence by some countries to the New Delhi resolution banning the establishment of relations or dealings with Israel.

59. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed concern with regard to the safety and security of the Palestinian people's sons and daughters in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem. They called upon the United Nations to provide protection for the civilians including Palestinian refugees in occupied Southern Lebanon.

60. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned Israel for intensifying its aggressive practices and escalating its expansionist militarist policies. They denounced once again the continued support provided by the Government of the United States for these Israeli practices and acts as well as all forms of American assistance, particularly the agreements of mutual cooperation between them within the framework of their strategic alliance which threatens the security of the region and the world, and confirms the United States' total partiality toward Israel.

61. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation examined the dangerous situations still facing Lebanon. They affirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the Nonaligned Countries. They demanded the necessary implementation of the Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982, calling for Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders. They reiterated their support for Lebanon's sovereignty; independence, territorial integrity and unity. They also condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon; the continued Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon; western Beqaa and Qada Rashyia and the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories contrary to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Agreement of 1949. They condemned further Israel's aggressive and expansionist measures aimed at the removal of inhabitants from the occupied Lebanese territories, the imposition of Israeli domination and the pillaging of their resources. They expressed regret for the negative vote by one of the Permanent Members against a draft resolution (S/16732) submitted by Lebanon before the Security Council concerning the practices and measures undertaken by Israeli occupation authorities in Southern Lebanon; western Beqaa and Qada Rashyia.

62. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation declared their full support for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East as a concrete measure designed to lessen tension and contribute to security in the region in conformity with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and resolution S/10/2 in particular. They called upon the United Nations General Assembly and the Secretary General to invest the necessary efforts and undertake concrete steps to create conditions for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East. They called in particular for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and expressed concern that Israel has not carried out the provisions of that Resolution.

...