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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-fifth session  
Agenda items 24, 26 and 50  
QUESTION OF PALESTINE  
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION  
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Note verbal date 4 December 1980 from the Permanent Representative  
of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and since Jordan was the host to the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman, the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, during the period from 25 to 27 November 1980, has the honour to convey to him the final verbatim text of the Declaration issued by the Heads of State of the following countries at the conclusion of the said Conference:

1. Bahrain
2. Djibouti
3. Iraq
4. Jordan
5. Kuwait
6. Mauritania
7. Morocco
8. Oman
9. Qatar
10. Saudi Arabia
11. Somalia
12. Sudan
13. Tunisia
14. United Arab Emirates
15. Yemen

In review of its importance, it would be greatly appreciated if the closed Final Declaration could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 24, 26 and 50, and of the Security Council.

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## ANNEX

### Complete text of the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980

In accordance with the sixth resolution of the Tenth Arab Summit Conference held at Tunis between Dhu al-Hijjah 1399 A.H. and the 2 Muharram 1400 A.H., corresponding to 20-22 Tishrin al-thani (November) 1979, His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, invited the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference to meet at Amman, the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 18-20 Muharram 1401 A.H., corresponding to 25-27 Tishrin al-thani (November) 1980.

Basing themselves upon their commitment to national responsibility, to the necessity of pursuing joint and earnest inter-Arab action in confronting the dangers and threats to which the Arab nation is exposed, and believing that an effective and efficient confrontation can only come about on the basis of unanimity, the transcending of differences and the elimination of divisive factors in arriving at unity in the Arab ranks, the Arab leaders, meeting in Amman, worked together to study the present Arab situation and those political, military and economic developments which have taken place in the Arab world and in the international arena since the convening of the Tenth Arab Summit Conference in Tunis, examined the Arab-Zionist conflict, and reviewed its latest developments and have adopted political, military and economic resolutions aimed at building up Arab capacities and strengths in all of those areas.

The Arab leaders reaffirmed their adherence to the resolutions of the Summit Conferences of Baghdad and Tunis and particularly to those dealing with the Palestinian question, considering the fact that it constitutes the essence of the Arab struggle with the Israeli enemy and national responsibility with regard to it make it incumbent upon all Arabs to act and struggle in order to repulse the Zionist danger which threatens the existence of the Arab nation.

The Conference also emphasized that the liberation of Arab Jerusalem was a national duty and a national obligation, proclaimed the rejection of all measures taken by Israel, requested all nations of the world to adopt clear and defined positions in opposition to the Israeli measures and resolved to break off all relations with any country recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel or transferring its embassy there.

The Arab leaders have underlined their determination to continue their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people for the purpose of the restitution of all its rights including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent State on its own territory, and, they also reiterated their support for the independence of the Organization and for its freedom of action. The Conference acclaimed the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, its heroic sacrifices and its fearless resistance in persistently opposing the Israeli occupation, giving proof time and again to the entire world of the staying power of that people and its determination to claim those rights which are its due.

The Conference reasserted the right of the Palestinian Arab people, as represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole legitimate representative to return to its land, to determine its own destiny and to establish an independent Palestinian State on the soil of its homeland, while pointing out that it was the Palestine Liberation Organization which alone has the right to take upon itself the responsibility for the future of the Palestinian people.

The Conference also emphasized that Security Council resolution [242 \(1967\)](#) was not in keeping with Arab rights and did not constitute an appropriate basis for a solution to the Middle East crisis and particularly the Palestine question.

The Arab leaders reaffirmed their rejection of the Camp David accords, which had lured the Egyptian leadership into the trap of plotting against the Arab nation and its portentous cause and which had as their objective the destruction of Arab unity and solidarity and had removed the Egyptian régime from the Arab ranks and led it into negotiating with the Israeli enemy and into signing a separate peace treaty, thereby challenging the will of the Egyptian people and ignoring its national role and its deep-rooted Arab allegiance. The Arab leaders emphasized their determination to defy those agreements, to overthrow them, and to render them ineffective. They emphasized their support for boycott measures against the Egyptian régime in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions of the Summit Conferences of Baghdad and Tunis. The Conference sent greetings of solidarity to the fraternal Egyptian Arab people which formed an important part of the Arab nation and whose struggle was inseparable from that of the rest of the Arabs, and expressed the hope that it would be able to overcome the circumstances which have alienated it from its brothers and return to fraternal and constructive participation in the future of the Arab nation.

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The Conference expressed its thorough condemnation of the continuing Israeli aggression against the sister State of Lebanon, stigmatized that aggression as a challenge to the honour of the international community, declared its absolute solidarity with the people of the sister State of Lebanon and called upon all the parties in Lebanon to support the legitimate Government in order to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The Conference also reaffirmed the resolutions of the Tenth Summit at Tunis aimed at the reconstruction of Lebanon.

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The Conference affirmed the determination of the Arab States to pursue the Euro-Arab dialogue with a view to the promotion of joint interests and the achievement of greater understanding of the justice of Arab demands, particularly with regard to the question of Palestine.

The Conference stressed the need for endeavors to ensure the continued support and backing of the group of socialist States for Arab rights and to strengthen co-operation with that group a view to the promotion of joint interests and the furtherance and development of the support of those States for Arab rights in such a way as to increase Arab steadfastness capabilities.

The Conference decided to pursue its efforts, within the framework of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and institutions and conferences of international organizations, to co-ordinate Arab positions and achieve co-operation in accordance with the principles and objective of the joint Arab programme of action and the policies established by institutions of the League of Arab States.

The Conference stressed the need for the continuation of contacts with the Vatican and with other Christian religious organizations and institutions in order to ensure their support for the recovery of full Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem.

The Conference condemned the continuing political, military and economic support given by the Government of the United States of America to Israel and which had enabled the latter to perpetuate the occupation, to deny the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, to disregard international resolutions and to continue its aggression, expansion and colonial settlement. The Conference also condemned the hostile attitude of the Government of the United States of America towards the Palestine Liberation Organization, the denial of the latter's right to represent the Palestinian Arab people and its designation as a terrorist organization.

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