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ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
...

Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of
Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honor to forward a copy of the Final Political Declaration (annex I) and Economic Declaration (annex II) adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, with the request that it be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 82, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 102, 104, 109, 110 and 111, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Elisio de FIGUEIRE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries was held at Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, from 4 to 7 September 1985.
2. The Conference was preceded by a meeting of senior officials on 2 and 3 September 1985.
3. Representatives of the following countries and organizations which are member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries participated in the Conference:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine Liberation Organization, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, South West Africa People's Organization, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
4. Representatives of the following countries, organizations and national liberation movements attended the Conference as observers; Brazil, Philippines, Mexico, UNO, OAU, ANC, PAC, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela.
5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations: Austria, United Nations Council for Namibia, organization of the Islamic Conference, ICRC, Finland, Arab States League, UNIDO, UNDP, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Holy See, Sweden, Switzerland, UNESCO, AAPSO.
6. At its inaugural session, the Conference was honored to hear an inspiring an important address by His Excellency, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola. The statement was acclaimed as a significant contribution and a fitting keynote to the Conference and was adopted as an official document thereof.
7. The Conference was privileged also to receive a message from His Excellency Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Conference also was privileged to receive a message from His Excellency Monsieur Abdou Diouf, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.
8. The Conference paid tribute to the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement, an indefatigable champion of non-alignment who brought her dynamism and vitality to bear on the leadership of the Movement and left a lasting impression upon it.
9. The Conference rendered homage also to the memory of the late President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, a firm pillar of the Non-Aligned Movement, who made an outstanding contribution to it.
10. The Ministers noted the marked deterioration of the situation in South Africa and the entire southern African region, as a result of the policies of apartheid which posed an ever greater threat to peace and security in this context, they emphasized the special political significance of convening the Conference in the People's Republic of Angola, a front-line State in the vanguard of the struggle against the abhorrent system of apartheid. They expressed the full solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the Government and people of Angola on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the independence of that country, in their efforts to consolidate their national independence, preserve their territorial integrity and freely to undertake the task of national development. They likewise expressed their solidarity with the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia, as well as the front-line States, who have borne the brunt of Pretoria's policy of aggression, intimidation and destabilization.

To this end they addressed a message of support to Nelson Mandela and, through him, to the oppressed majority in South Africa for its legitimate struggle to recover its civil and political rights on the basis of equality, justice and democratic principles.

11. The Conference assumed special significance on account of its being convened on the eve of the commemoration by the United Nations of the fortieth anniversary of that Organization. The Ministers noted that firm faith in the United Nations had always been a cardinal attitude of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, since the United Nations represented the highest aspirations of mankind for peace, freedom, progress and human dignity.

12. The Ministers reaffirmed the principled commitment of the non-aligned countries to faithfully abide by the original principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment as set out at successive Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi, emphasizing that such commitment remains essential for the Movement to continue to play its major role in international affairs.

II. ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

13. Conceived in the context of the struggle against colonialism and the growing polarization of international relations resulting from military blocs, military alliances and the cold war, the Movement has consistently struggled for the all-round emancipation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. Through the years, despite many obstacles, the Movement and the policy of non-alignment have achieved significant successes and have continued to play a decisive role in efforts to promote a new world order based on equality, justice and peace.

14. The recent evolution of the international situation fully justifies the policy of non-alignment, its principles and objectives, as a positive, non-bloc independent, global factor in international relations. This policy continues to contribute to efforts to promote peace, disarmament, the relaxation of international tensions, the just and peaceful solution of international problems and economic development. The Non-Aligned Movement was the inevitable result of the felt need of newly independent countries in all parts of the world to protect and strengthen their national independence. These countries saw in non-alignment a decisive instrument for exercising their full sovereignty in political and economic matters.

15. The Ministers noted that the Conference was being held on the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the first Summit Conference, held at Belgrade in 1961. They further noted with satisfaction that through nearly two and a half decades of its existence the Movement has demonstrated its abiding appeal, relevance and vitality and played an increasingly significant role in international relations.

16. The Ministers underscored the universal scope of the political contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to contemporary international relations as well as that of the principles and goals of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The policy of non-alignment, based on its original principles and character, consists of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, foreign aggression, occupation and domination as well as against apartheid, racism including zionism, and all forms of dependence, intervention, interference and pressure as well as to the division of the world into blocs and spheres of influence. It rejects categorically any pre-conditioning of the policies of member States on the basis of affiliation with blocs, military pacts or alliances.

17. In the interest of international peace and security, the Non-Aligned Countries struggle for general and complete disarmament, the elimination of hotbeds of tension and aggression, promotion of just and peaceful settlement of international disputes, the elimination of all structures of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality and the solution of the serious economic problems of developing countries through establishment of the new international economic order, based on independence, equality, justice and co-operation among peoples.

18. The principles and goals of the Movement remain entirely topical today and assume broad significance owing to the persistence of colonial and racist domination and the increasing polarization of international relations. To these challenges new ones have been added, particularly the extension of spheres of influence and above all, the international economic crisis, which is assuming increasingly acute proportions and an undeniably political dimension. Today, more than ever, the magnitude of these problems warrants strict observance of the principles and goals of non-alignment as well as the strengthening of the Movement's capacity for resolute action aimed at the establishment of a new system of international relations ensuring freedom, peace, equality and development for all peoples.

19. Against the background of intensifying rivalry between the blocs and the resulting serious deterioration in the international situation, the Ministers strongly reaffirmed that the members of the Non-Aligned Movement could best contribute to the defusing of international tension by abiding strictly to their principled commitment not to be parties to or to take any action which would facilitate, great Power confrontation and rivalry or strengthen existing military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising therefrom, particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for external military presence conceived in the context of great Power rivalry. In this context, the Ministers expressed grave concern at the military presence, activities and maneuvers of the great Powers in the territories, air space and territorial waters, or in the vicinity, of non-aligned countries and considered these as breeding tension and instability, endangering peace and security and posing the threat of intervention in the internal affairs of these countries.

20. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, which are basic principles of non-alignment. The violation of these principles is unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances.

21. The Ministers observed with concern that an increasing number of Non-Aligned Countries are being

subjected to all kinds of pressures designed, directly or indirectly, to weaken the unity of the Movement and to divert it from its original principles and objectives. In this context they expressed their conviction that unity and solidarity among the Non-Aligned Countries are all the more necessary in the present international crisis.

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IX. NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

122. The Ministers meeting in southern Africa expressed their deep concern in view of the fact that certain Western countries in flagrant violation of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, have continued collaborating actively with the racist regime of South Africa and the Zionist régime of Israel in the military and nuclear spheres, thus allowing these countries to acquire nuclear capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and to be used as an instrument of blackmail. This collaboration poses an imminent danger to international peace and security, compromises the security of African and Arab States and increases the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation. In this connection, the Ministers condemned all forms of nuclear co-operation between any State, corporation, private institution or entity, and the racist régime of South Africa and the Zionist régime of Israel.

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XV. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

135. The Ministers expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's continued practice of aggressive and expansionist policies in the region, which poses a grave threat to international peace and security.

136. They reaffirmed the active solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the Arab countries victims of Israeli aggression and with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), its sole and legitimate representative for the restoration of their usurped national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories.

137. They reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict and, that both issues are dialectically interrelated. In view of this they cannot be resolved separately or partially for the achievement of a comprehensive and just political solution to the situation in the Middle East.

138. The Ministers emphasized that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the restoration of all inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination without foreign intervention and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign States on their national territory.

139. The Ministers strongly condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, the Judaization of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of the Zionist State and reaffirmed that all measures carried out by Israel aiming to alter the political, cultural, religious, demographic and other features in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories are illegal and null and void.

140. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs reaffirmed that Israel's decision taken on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan Heights is null and void and is invalid. It is also considered an act of aggression under provisions of Article 39 of the United Nations Charter.

141. The Ministers condemn anew Israel's insistence on its continuing occupation of the Golan Heights and its non-implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War.

142. The Ministers called upon the Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition on Israel of sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to achieve the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Syrian Arab territories.

143. They reiterate their total support for the struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic for liberating its occupied lands.

144. The Ministers strongly denounced Israel's exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories in defiance of the Hague and Geneva Conventions on the principle of permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources and wealth, and called upon all States and international bodies to abstain from recognizing Israel's authority and to refrain from any co-operation with it.

145. The Ministers denounced the establishment of a "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel, and affirmed that the alliance would enhance the aggressive, expansionist and destabilizing role of the régime of Tel Aviv, a role which posed a serious threat to international stability, peace and security in the Middle East.

146. The Ministers endorsed the conclusions and agreements reached by the Seventh Summit Conference condemning all such policies, in particular, the United States policy that assists Israel to pursue its occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem and prevents the Palestinian people from

exercising their inalienable rights. In this regard, the Ministers observed that the United States continues to support Israel in many areas, particularly by establishing a free zone agreement for mutual co-operation within the framework of their strategic alliance" which threatens the security of the region, and the world, and confirms the total bias of the United States in favor of Israel.

147. The Ministers reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held New Delhi, from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air transport and called upon the Security Council to enforce the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in order to oblige Israel to put an end to its occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories and to enable the Palestinian people to recover their national rights, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other international forums and the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People adopted by the General Assembly.

148. The Ministers stressed the urgent need to organize the International Conference on the Establishment of Peace in the Middle East, in conformity with paragraph 6 of the Geneva Declaration and General Assembly resolution 38/58 of 13 December 1983, in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, based essentially on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian State in its national homeland, Palestine, in conformity with the General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and ES-7/2 Of 29 June 1980. The Ministers emphasized that the participation in the Conference all parties directly concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict including the PLO and the permanent members of the United Nations and the Security Council will be a sine qua non condition for the attainment of the objectives sought by the Conference.

149. The Ministers stressed the Security Council's responsibilities in providing an adequate institutional framework for guaranteeing compliance with agreements stemming from the Conference, and condemned the negative United States and Israeli attitude towards it.

150. The Ministers expressed their full support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East aimed at reducing tensions and increasing security in the region, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution S-10/12. In view of this, they appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to adopt concrete measures in order to establish favorable conditions for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

XVI. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

151. The Ministers reaffirmed that the Zionist occupation of Palestine and the brutal repression and oppression exercised against the Palestinian people, as well as the Israeli aggressive and expansionist policies and practices are the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

152. The Ministers emphasized that a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the regaining and exercise of all the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right return to their homes, the right to self-determination without external influence and the right to national independence, and the right to establish a sovereign and independent State in Palestine, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

153. The Meeting reaffirmed its firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the PLO alone has the full right to represent the Palestinian people. They affirmed the right of the PLO to participate on an independent and equal footing according to international law - in all endeavors, international conferences and activities whose objectives are to ensure respect for and the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

154. They further reaffirmed their strict adherence to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of the Palestinian people and the right of the PLO to free and independent decision-making.

155. The Ministers welcomed the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council, including the seventeenth session, held at Amman, from 22 to 29 November 1984, which reaffirmed its strict adherence to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the legitimacy of the struggle waged under the leadership of the PLO. They made an appeal for additional support to this struggle and towards the escalation and intensification of armed struggle against the forces of Zionist occupation.

156. The Ministers expressed concern over the fact that the Palestinians and other Arabs living in the Israeli occupied territories lack all forms of legal protection and are victims of a repressive legislation, including arbitrary mass arrests, torture, displacement of persons and their expulsion, destruction of homes, in flagrant violation of their human rights and constitute a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

157. The Ministers condemned Israel for its denial of the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and properties in Palestine and for preventing them from exercising this inalienable right.

158. They expressed their most profound concern over the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps. They re-emphasized the need to secure guarantees for protecting the safety of Palestinians in region of armed conflict resulting from the Israeli invasion and occupation.

159. The Ministers condemned the United States and Israeli campaign to destroy the infrastructure of the PLO and to "eliminate" the Palestinian freedom-fighters.

160. The Ministers considered that the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as defined in the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and ES-7/2 of 22 November 1974 and 29 June 1980, respectively, and that Israel's total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would contribute to the re-establishment of legality in international relations and the strengthening of the process of democratization, and to the establishment of peace and stability in the Middle East. To this effect the Ministers reiterated their call for a speedy implementation of Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 and 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 facilitating the convening of the Conference and providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee implementation of the expected agreements of the peace conference. The Ministers condemned the negative attitude of Israel and the United States towards the peace process and expressed the hope that the United States would reconsider this negative attitude.

161. In this context the Ministers decided to call for convening a meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the Middle East including the question of Palestine during the early part of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and expressed the hope that the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries and other heads of delegation would participate in the meeting.

162. The Ministers stressed that every encouragement and support should be extended to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to pursue his consultations and endeavors for the convening of the Conference. The Ministers expressed their appreciation of the endeavors of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people to promote the implementation of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

163. They expressed total support to these endeavors as undertaken through the convening of seminars, symposia, and missions to States members of the Security Council with the specific aim to promote the convening of the Conference.

164. The Ministers reaffirmed their rejection of all Israeli policies and practices aimed at altering the geographic features of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, or altering the demographic structure therein, particularly Israel's plans to displace and transfer Palestinian refugee camps to new sites. They reiterated their demand to all nations not to recognize such alterations and to cease and sever any co-operation with Israel that may encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in violation of Security Council resolution 465 (1980).

165. The Ministers reaffirmed their adherence to the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries convened from 7 to 12 March 1983 at New Delhi on urgent action by the non-aligned 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.

166. The Ministers, further, urged all States to refrain from any co-operation with the Zionist régime that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of state terrorism and the commission of terrorist and expansionist acts against its neighboring countries.

167. The Ministers reiterated the decisions of the Seventh Summit condemning all those policies, in particular the United States policy, that help Israel to continue occupying the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and deny the Palestinian people their inalienable rights and prevent them from exercising those rights.

168. In this respect the Ministers observed that the United States continues to support Israel in several areas, especially through the mutual co-operation agreement within the framework of their "strategic alliance," and the granting of free-trade zone facilities to Israeli products on United States markets. Such acts threaten the security and economic stability of the region and the world and confirm the total bias of the United States in favor of Israel and confirm its hostility to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

169. The Ministers stressed the urgent need for all States to adopt appropriate measures to counter the threat posed by Israel to Africa's regional security, taking into account its close co-operation with the apartheid régime in South Africa in the military, economic and nuclear fields, which contributes to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia and strengthens the aggressive and repressive means of the criminal apartheid régime against the peoples of South Africa.

170. The Ministers expressed anew their support of the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the 12th Arab Summit Conference at Fez from 6 to 12 September 1982, as reaffirmed by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985. They further affirmed their support for the resolutions of the Arab and international conferences which were adopted in support for the Peace Plan.

171. The Ministers reiterated their full support for the efforts of the PLO, the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Movement's Committee on Palestine in their efforts to achieve a just solution to the question of Palestine.

XVII. LEBANON

172. The Ministers expressed their profound concern regarding the situation confronting Lebanon, as a result of the invasion and occupation of part of its territory by the Zionist army, which constitutes a serious

threat to international peace and security. They declared their solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government and reaffirmed their full support for the safety of Lebanon, for its territorial integrity, independence and right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territory within its internationally recognized boundaries.

173. The Ministers condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and foreign intervention in that territory, as well as the intensification of the war-mongering practices of the invading forces aimed at strengthening the military occupation and materializing Zionist expansionism in the region. They also condemned the prolonged occupation of south Lebanon, western Bekaa and Qada Rachayya by Israel, as well as the inhuman practices of the occupation forces against the civilian populations in those territories, in flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

174. They urged the United Nations to ensure the protection of the civilian population, including the Palestinian refugees, which live under Israeli occupation.

175. The Ministers denounced the continued support of the United States of America and its collusion with Israel in the strategic alliance against the peoples and States of the region.

176. The Ministers commended the abrogation of 17 May 1983 Accord. They also commended the role of the Lebanese national resistance in their heroic confrontation of the invading Israeli forces.

177. The Ministers called on all States to support Lebanon and reiterated their support for the resolutions adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Lebanon, especially those adopted by the Summit of New Delhi.

178. The Ministers demanded the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978 and 508 and 509 of 1982, calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army up to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon.

XVIII. THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

179. The Ministers condemned Israel's continued refusal to withdraw its threat to repeat its armed aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, in disregard of the safeguards regime of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). They urged the members of the Movement to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations and the IAEA.

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