



DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

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1. Action taken by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

On 9 July 1982, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, once again, emphasized the Committee's profound anxiety at the latest reports on the occupied Palestinian territory of the West Bank. The Committee noted with concern that the Israeli authorities had again repressed the legitimate protests of the civilian populations living in the occupied West Bank. Full text of the mentioned letter is as follows (A/37/339 - S/15290):

As Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I regret that I must again emphasize the Committee's profound anxiety at the latest reports on the occupied Palestinian territory of the West Bank.

At a time when Israel is threatening further reprisals against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, the Committee notes with concern that the Israeli authorities have again repressed the legitimate protests of the civilian populations living in the occupied West Bank.

Recent articles in the press confirm that young Palestinian demonstrators were brutally repressed by Israeli soldiers: two young people were killed and several others wounded. There are also press reports that Mr. Shawki Mahmoud, lawfully elected Mayor of Djenin, has been removed from office for refusing to meet the Israeli civilian governor of the occupied Palestinian territories. There are also reports that the Israeli Government has again ordered the closure of Bir Zeit University, for three months, this time because of students' protests against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee, I have been authorized to once again emphasize the deep concern aroused by Israel's continuing repressive policy, which can only aggravate the tense and explosive situation which everyone knows to exist at present in the occupied Palestinian territories.

On behalf of the Committee, I reiterate that appropriate, decisive steps must be taken without delay to protect the rights of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories.

2. Action taken by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people acting as the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the question of Palestine

The Committee, meeting in its capacity as the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the question of Palestine on 27 July 1982, agreed that the Conference date be advanced from 1984 to 1983, taking into account the call made by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at its recent extraordinary meeting held in Nicosia from 15 to 17 July. In taking that decision, the Committee recommended that the Conference should be held, preferably in Paris and be of two weeks duration, either from 20 - 31 July or from 16 - 27 August 1983.

3. Security Council considers the situation in Lebanon

The Security Council met on 4 July 1982 at the request of the Permanent Representative of Jordan who had asked for an immediate meeting "to examine the extremely grave situation which is deteriorating by the hour as a result of the ruthless, genocidal campaign by the Israeli forces of occupation against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population in Israeli-occupied Lebanon".

The draft resolution before the Council was adopted unanimously, as Security Council resolution 513(1982).

On 29 July 1982 the Security Council met again to consider the situation in the Middle East, at the request of Egypt and France. The Council had before it a draft resolution submitted by the two countries. In explaining their initiative, Egypt and France indicated that they were not pressing their draft resolution for an immediate vote, and that the draft was open to amendment. (S/15317)

Meeting for the second time on 29 July, the Council adopted resolution 515 (1982), submitted by Spain. By this resolution the Security Council demanded that Israel immediately lift the blockage of Beirut "to permit the dispatch of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population and allow the distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)". The vote was 14 in favour to none against, with no abstention. The United States did not participate in the vote.

Full text of resolutions 513 and 515 are reproduced below:

RESOLUTION 513 (1982)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 2382nd meeting,
on 4 July 1982

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the continued sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations in South Lebanon and in West Beirut,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982),

1. Calls for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

2. Calls further for the restoration of the normal supply of vital facilities such as water, electricity, food and medical provisions, particularly in Beirut;

3. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and the action of international agencies to alleviate the sufferings of the civilian population and requests them to continue their efforts to ensure their success.

RESOLUTION 515 (1982)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 2385th meeting,
on 29 July 1982

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the situation of the civilian population of Beirut,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,

Recalling its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982),

1. Demands that the Government of Israel lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut in order to permit the dispatch of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population and allow the distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of this resolution to the Government of Israel and keep the Security Council informed of its implementation.

4. Consideration of the question of Palestine by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana, Cuba, from 31 May to 5 June 1982.

In the final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries the following chapter was adopted on the question of Palestine and the Middle East:

72. The Ministers recalled the Declaration of the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana, and of the Ministerial Conference held in New Delhi, the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Kuwait, and the resolutions of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly of the United Nations on the "Question of Palestine" and "The Situation in the Middle East", resolutions ES-7/4 and ES-9/1 of the Seventh and Ninth Emergency Special Sessions. The Ministers expressed their deep and growing concern over Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy which transforms the region into one of the main hotbeds of tension and which, as part of the imperialist military escalation, endangers international peace and security.

73. The Ministers warned that the possibility of a new war was more imminent now than during the past months as a result of Israel's policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights, southern Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territory. Such policy and practices show that Israel continues to violate international law and other universally accepted norms, the principles and purposes of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Ministers considered that such policies and practices confirm that Israel is not a peace-loving member of the United Nations.

74. The Ministers condemned Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. They reaffirmed that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and has no legal validity and/or effect whatsoever. They, further, expressed the full support of the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for and their solidarity with the just struggle of the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against the Israeli occupation and aggression and for the liberation of its occupied territories.

75. The Ministers condemned Israel for refusing to carry out the provisions of Security Council resolution 497(1981). They also condemned the United States of America, a permanent member of the Security Council, for its use of the veto on 20 January 1982, thus preventing the Security Council from taking appropriate measures against Israel for its refusal to carry out the provisions of Security Council 497(1981).

76. The support that Israel receives from the United States of America is, in the Ministers' view, the decisive factor for the Zionist régime's pursuance of its unbridled policy of aggression, occupation and colonization in the occupied territories and persistence in its refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

77. The Ministers expressed their serious concern over the Government of the United States' persistence in maintaining and expanding its strategic alliance with Israel in the region. This strategic alliance encourages Israel to persist in its expansionist and aggressive policies and confirms Israel's role as a veritable bridgehead for imperialism and an element threatening the stability of the countries in the Middle East and international peace and security.

78. The Ministers stressed the opposition of the non-aligned countries to the policy of pressures practised by the United States over other sovereign nations in its efforts to protect the Zionist aggressor and undermine the international rejection which its actions arouse. The Meeting stressed the positive demonstration of solidarity and unity displayed by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries through the participation and action of its members in the Ninth Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly, held in February 1982, and it considered it opportune to draw the attention of the Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, at the Seventh Summit Conference to all operative paragraphs of resolution 9/1.

79. The Ministers asserted that the question of Palestine and the Middle East conflict can only be settled in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. Such a settlement, under the United Nations auspices, must be just, comprehensive and lasting and should ensure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to return, to exercise self-determination, to implement national independence and to establish an independent and sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980; 36/120 A to F, of 10 December 1981; and ES-7/4, of 30 April 1982.

80. The Ministers expressed their profound conviction that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should undertake, at the earliest possible time, the necessary actions to initiate contacts with all parties to the conflict in the Middle East, including the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to finding specific ways and means to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution that is conducive to peace, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions, as set forth in the preceding paragraph 64 and resolution ES-7/4 of 30 April 1982.

81. The Ministers further underlined that no solution will be complete, just and acceptable without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing with the other parties concerned. Any action contrary to the above

will be null and void and have no legal validity, since the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

82. The Ministers reiterated their condemnation of any partial or separate solution and any agreement that would jeopardize the right of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, violate the principles and resolutions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations or prevent the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and the Palestinian people's attainment and full exercise of their inalienable national rights.

83. Taking note of recent developments in the occupied Palestinian territory, the Ministers expressed their serious concern over the persistent efforts, actions, measures and on-going talks to enforce those provisions of the Camp David Accords, which purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem, declaring those provisions having no validity, and rejected all attempts at their extension.

84. The Ministers condemned the United States of America, a permanent member of the Security Council, for its veto on 20 April 1982, on a draft resolution in the Security Council, denouncing Israeli armed attack against Moslem worshippers in Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem (Al Quds), and demanding that Israel respect and abide by the relevant principles of international law.

85. The Ministers expressed their serious concern over the deployment of foreign forces in or near the territories of non-aligned countries in the Middle East and emphasized the necessity of strict observance of the principles and the criteria on non-alignment in this regard.

86. The Ministers condemned Israel for its complete disregard of Security Council resolutions 465/80, 476/80 and 478/80, condemning the promulgation of the "basic law on Jerusalem", and condemned all Israeli measures aimed at Judaizing the Holy City of Jerusalem by altering its demographic composition, nature and status. They also strongly condemned Israel for the recent armed attack on Moslem worshippers within the holy precincts of Al-Haram Al-Sharif (Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of The Rock) which is a direct consequence of Israel's occupation policy. The Ministers reaffirmed their decision to refuse to accord any recognition to the Israeli "basic law on Jerusalem" and again called on all States and organizations not to deal with Israeli institutions established in Jerusalem. They also reminded all States of their general duty under international law, not to deal with Israel, the occupying power, in any manner that might be construed by the latter as implying recognition of their illegal presence in Jerusalem. Accordingly, the Ministers condemned the

decision of Costa Rica to re-establish her Embassy in Jerusalem, in violation of Security Council resolution 478 and called upon the Government of that country to rescind this decision. The Ministers also condemned the behaviour of some members of the Political Affairs Committee of the Parliamentary Group of the Council of Europe who attended the meeting of that Committee in Jerusalem last month. The Ministers also commended the principal stand of the other States and members of that Committee who boycotted that meeting.

87. They called upon all countries to refrain from aiding or facilitating the implementation of Zionist schemes aimed at promoting the immigration of Jews from all over the world to Israel and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, so long as the Zionists continue to occupy these territories and refuse to allow the Palestinians to return to their homes or even recognize their right to return.

88. The Ministers condemned Israel's projected construction of a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, and asserted that such a project constitutes a grave act of aggression against the legitimate rights and vital interests of the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and imperils international peace and security. The Ministers called upon all countries to denounce this project and refrain from extending any form of support or assistance which might enable Israel to carry it out.

89. The Ministers recalled the resolution adopted by the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government, held in Algiers, that urged the non-aligned countries to boycott Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural spheres and in the sea and air sectors, following the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Noting that the above resolution has been disregarded despite the fact that Israel still persists in its policy of occupation, annexation and repression, they requested, once again, that all members of the Non-Aligned Movement abide by the above-mentioned resolution.

90. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the great increase in Israel's conventional and nuclear weapons, which enables it to continue its hostile policy and expansionist plans, and they called on all the countries and peoples in the world not to provide Israel with any military support - in terms of both material and human resources.

91. The Ministers also called on all countries not to conclude any military agreements with Israel, especially on the acquisition of Israeli arms and military matériel, since such agreements would enable Israel to develop its military capacity and, at the same time, strengthen its capabilities in pursuing its policies of colonization and annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.

92. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the growing collaboration between the racist régimes of Israel and South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields, and they condemned that collaboration.

93. The Ministers expressed their recognition and commendation of the work of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and decided to urge the Security Council once again to adopt effective measures to implement the Committee's recommendations in accordance with resolution ES-7/2, adopted by the General Assembly at its Emergency Special Session on 19 July 1980. The meeting agreed to extend and support the work of the Committee in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, the convening of which, with universal participation

in 1984 at the latest, was decided upon by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/120 C.

94. The Ministers condemned all policies which frustrate the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable rights. In this respect, they deplored the hostile attitude of the Government of the United States of America toward the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and condemned the United States' misuse of the veto, which prevents the Security Council from taking action to support the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

95. The Ministers stressed that the support the non-aligned countries have given to the Arab countries for the liberation of their territories and to the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland and the restoration of their inalienable national rights was a responsibility and a duty dictated by the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They affirmed the right of Arab States and of the Palestine Liberation Organization to pursue the struggle in all military and political aspects and to use all possible means to frustrate any solution or arrangement reached at the expense of their territories and rights.

96. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their support for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and political independence, and called for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 425(1979).

97. They expressed their deep concern over the situation resulting from Israel's intense campaign, threatening to intervene militarily in Lebanon, and while reiterating their condemnation of Israel's aggression and aggressive policy, they reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the Lebanese Government, with regional and international endorsement, to restore the exclusive authority of the Lebanese State over all of its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

98. In this connexion, they welcomed Security Council resolution 501 (1982) and urged all States to render increased and sustained support to UNIFIL to exert their efforts to bring an end to the tragic situation which prevails in southern Lebanon.

99. The Ministers expressed their sincere hope that the Government of the United States of America would review its policy and attitude in a positive and constructive way with the view to enhancing the prospects for a just and lasting solution of the question of Palestine conducive to a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

100. The Ministers firmly condemned the premeditated Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear installations and affirmed that such an attack, which could only be regarded as an act of State terrorism, once more revealed Israel's aggressive nature as a destructive imperialist tool aimed at undermining the cultural, scientific and economic development of Arab States, and they stressed the importance of adopting effective deterrent measures against Israel, including the

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suspension of its membership in the IAEA, particularly in view of the fact that it threatens to repeat its aggressive acts.

101. The Ministers considered the aggression to be a crime that concerned the non-aligned countries as a whole, since it constituted, inter alia, a violation of the non-aligned countries' right to possess scientific and technological knowledge. The Ministers therefore called for further solidarity and co-operation with Iraq and for support for its right and the right of all other non-aligned countries to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as part of their development programmes.

102. Taking note of the fact that, in accordance with resolutions ES-7/3 and ES-9/1, the United Nations General Assembly has established that Israel is not a peace-loving Member, and in view of Israel's negative attitude toward United Nations resolutions, the Ministers decided to recommend to the seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government that it should adopt specific coercive measures against it within the framework of the mandate of the General Assembly.

103. Stressing that the question of Palestine was the core of the Middle East conflict and that Israel's policy of aggression and expansionism and the support it receives from the United States were the main obstacles in the search for a solution to the question of Palestine and the restoration of peace in the Middle East, the Ministers of the non-aligned countries decided to urge that all non-aligned countries and other countries and organizations of the world fully implement the Final Declaration and the Action Programme adopted at the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Kuwait on 5-8 April 1982. The Ministers considered that the adopted Action Programme was a positive guideline for consistent, concerted actions in support of the cause of the Palestinian people.

5. Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Palestine, held at Nicosia, Cyprus, from 15 to 17 July 1982.

1. In response to a call by Chairman Yasser Arafat, leader of the P.L.O., the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries met in Nicosia, Cyprus, in an Extraordinary Ministerial Session, from 15 to 17 July 1982, in order to examine the grave situation in the Lebanon brought about by the Israeli aggression against the Lebanon and the Palestinian people, and to take practical and effective measures in the framework of the United Nations, or in any other possible way to stop the invasion, to secure the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanon in accordance with the demand of the international community and to support and strengthen the comprehensive assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people, and to the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative.

2. The following members of the Co-ordinating Bureau participated:

Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The following members of the Movement also participated:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Egypt, Grenada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Suriname, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

The following organizations attended as observers:

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (A.A.P.S.O.), the League of Arab States and the United Nations.

The following countries, organizations and officials were also present as guests:

the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, the United Nations Council for Namibia and Romania.

3. At the inaugural session the Meeting was privileged to hear an important statement by H.E. Spyros Kyprianou, President of the Republic of Cyprus. The Meeting also had the privilege of hearing messages sent by the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries H.E. Fidel Castro Ruz, and by H.E. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The

Meeting was addressed by H.E. Ismat Al-Kittani, President of the 36th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and H.E. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, who proposed H.E. Nicos A. Rolandis, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, as Chairman of the Meeting. Mr. Rolandis delivered a statement.

A message to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the P.L.O., was adopted by the plenary. Messages were also addressed to H.E. Elias Sarkis, President of the Lebanese Republic, and H.E. Hafez El Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

4. On the proposal of the head of the delegation of Jamaica, it was decided that full texts of those statements and messages should be circulated as official documents of the Bureau.

5. The Ministers adopted the following communiqué and programme of action:

The Israeli aggression of the Lebanon constitutes an affront to all Non-Aligned Countries and the international community as a whole, since it violates, in a particularly brutal manner, the basic norms of international law, the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter as well as the fundamental values and norms of international conduct. This aggression constitutes one of the most ignominious pages in human history. The decision to convene an Extraordinary Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the Question of Palestine demonstrates the Movement's deep concern at the grave and critical situation in the Lebanon and its negative effects on peace and security in the Middle East and the world at large. The decision also demonstrates the Movement's solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the suffering people of Palestine and the Government and people of the Lebanon as well as its commitment to the national liberation struggles of peoples under colonial and alien domination, an essential element of its efforts to bring about effective international security and order, in a world free from aggression, foreign domination, oppression and exploitation.

6. The Ministers considered the traumatic developments brought about by the Israeli invasion of the Lebanon and particularly Beirut, evaluated their consequences to and implications for international peace and security and considered ways and means for the safeguarding of the lives of the Palestinian and the Lebanese people and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the further strengthening of the international status of the P.L.O.

7. The Ministers condemned Israel for its aggression against the Lebanon and the Palestinian people and their representative, the P.L.O., as a continuation of the policy followed by Israel since its creation, a policy aimed at expanding its territory at the expense of its Arab neighbours and at exterminating the Palestinian people.

The implementation of such an expansionist policy has been made possible by the massive military, financial and political support given Israel, particularly by the United States, in the context of their permanent alliance and which has been firmly condemned by the Non-Aligned Countries. Such a policy has led to the holocaust of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Ministers therefore called on the United States Government to reconsider its policy and to exert all efforts to ensure the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanon.

8. The Ministers, in expressing their grave concern and indignation at the explosive situation in the Middle East, which is the result of Israel's acts of aggression against the Lebanon, the violation of its sovereignty and Israel's devastating and genocidal actions against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, condemned Israel's aggression as well as the Israeli atrocities and all other inhuman actions against the Palestinian people and its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

9. The Ministers underlined that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries could not remain indifferent in the face of this abominable crime against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and considered that the impunity of the aggressor and its expansionist goals will only lead to further aggression against the neighbouring Arab countries.

10. The Ministers reiterated once again their strong condemnation of Israel's continuous measures and practices in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, especially the continuing settlement-building programme; the alteration of the occupied Palestinian territories' demographic and geographic features, particularly in Jerusalem; the dismissal of the elected Mayors and Municipal Councils; and the ongoing process of depopulation of the occupied areas with the aim of implementing the Zionist Israeli plans for settling the population of the occupied Palestinian areas outside the borders of their homeland in Palestine.

11. The Ministers recalled the declarations of the Summit Conferences of the Non-Aligned Countries, including that of Havana of September 1979, as well as the declarations of the Ministerial Conferences held in New Delhi in February 1981 and at the headquarters of the United Nations in September 1981; of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the question of Palestine, which was held in Kuwait in April 1982; and of the Ministerial Meeting held in Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982. They reaffirmed once more that the question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and together with the continued occupation by Israel of Arab territories is the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and reiterated their full commitment to the decisions of the Kuwait meeting.

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12. The Ministers also recalled Security Council resolutions 508 of 5 June 1982, 509 of 6 June 1982, 512 of 19 June 1982 and 513 of 4 July 1982 as well as resolutions ES-7/2, ES-7/4 and ES-9/1 of the Seventh and Ninth Emergency Special Sessions of the U.N. General Assembly and resolution ES-7/5 of the Emergency Special Session of 26 June 1982.

13. The Ministers condemned Israel for its refusal to comply with the provisions of the aforementioned resolutions and noted with deep concern the failure, so far, of the Security Council to take effective and practical measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to ensure implementation of its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982).

14. The Ministers demanded that Israel comply, without any further delay, with all provisions of Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) as well as with those of resolution ES-7/5 of the Seventh Emergency Special Session and cease immediately all military activities within the Lebanon and across the Lebanese border and withdraw forthwith and unconditionally all its military forces to the internationally recognised boundaries of the Lebanon.

15. The Ministers called upon the Security Council to authorise the Secretary General to make all necessary endeavours and undertake urgently also practical steps aiming at the implementation of the provisions of resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 512 (1982) and 513 (1982).

16. The Ministers recalled paragraph 73 of the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in 1982 and, in view of Israel's contemptuous disregard for all principles and norms of international law and its refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions and the provisions of the Charter, called upon the Security Council to convene immediately in order to impose the measures prescribed in the Charter of the United Nations against Israel for its failure to comply with the aforementioned resolutions and for gravely endangering through its actions, international peace and security.

17. The Ministers also called upon all member states of the Movement and also upon all other states to take appropriate measures by severing diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with Israel.

18. The Ministers expressed their grave concern about the increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist regime in South Africa, in particular in the military and nuclear fields, and strongly condemned such collaboration and cooperation which have enabled the racist Pretoria regime to unleash repeated aggression against African Front Line States, particularly Angola.

19. The Ministers condemned the misuse of the veto by the United States which impeded the Security Council from adopting a unanimous resolution calling for the implementation of the cease-fire and from taking action in support of the Lebanon's sovereignty, for the protection of the Palestinian people and the realization of their inalienable rights.

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20. The Ministers expressed the conviction that Israel's record and actions, especially during the recent past few weeks in the Lebanon, have established conclusively that Israel is not a peace-loving state but a blatant aggressor, and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter and other international instruments to which it is a party.

21. The Ministers called upon all countries and peoples to refrain from giving Israel any military, material or other support which would allow it to persist in its hostile policies.

22. The Ministers welcomed the positive and encouraging attitude taken by a number of member states of the European Economic Community in relation to the latest developments in the Lebanon, especially their stand on resolution ES-7/5 of the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly, and called upon all other members of the European Community to adopt a similar position and assist the Palestinian people in exercising its inalienable rights as identified and affirmed by the United Nations resolutions and to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

23. The Ministers acknowledged and expressed their appreciation for the consistent and positive support which has been extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people by a number of countries outside the Non-Aligned Movement.

24. The Ministers called upon all states and international agencies and organizations to intensify further their efforts to provide the most extensive and effective humanitarian aid possible to the victims of the Israeli invasion in the Lebanon.

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In this respect, the Ministers strongly condemned Israel for its indiscriminate shelling of civilian areas as well as the use of cluster and phosphorous bombs and toxic gases and reaffirmed Israel's international responsibility to pay compensation and reparations for the loss of life and property. The Ministers further demanded that Israel respect the 1949 Third Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war and the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war and to lift its blockade of West Beirut and to allow the supply of food, medicine and water and electricity services, the denial of which by the Israeli occupation forces is causing massive suffering to the civilian population.

25. The Ministers hailed the Palestinian, national Lebanese and Syrian armed forces who, through their tenacious resistance, have prevented the execution by Israel of its devious and ignominious plans. The Ministers also expressed appreciation to all those forces, organizations and personalities the world over, including in Israel, who have expressed their opposition to and condemnation of the Israeli aggression.

26. The Ministers, after evaluating the extremely serious situation resulting from the continuing Israeli aggression, declared once more that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine and the Middle East conflict. Such a settlement, under the auspices of the United Nations, must be based on the relevant UN resolutions and should ensure the complete and unconditional

withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which will enable the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to return to their homes and land, the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of their own independent sovereign state in Palestine.

While reaffirming once again their total and unconditional support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the P.L.O., and expressing their solidarity with the neighbouring Arab countries in confronting Israel's expansionist and aggressive designs, the Ministers:

A. Urge all countries and organizations to reaffirm their full commitment to the just cause of the Palestinian people and its struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and undertake to react urgently, concretely and effectively against the genocidal attempts of Israel at exterminating the Palestinian people.

B. Undertake to substantially increase their moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to enable the latter to effectively resist the Israeli aggression and to protect the lives of the civilian population, ensure their survival and adopt concrete measures contributing to the implementation of the programme of action contained herein.

C. Call on all members of the Movement to undertake similar commitments and to respond rapidly and effectively to appeals for solidarity and action by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in order to meet the present dire needs of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian people.

D. Call for the intensification, by national and international means, of the campaign for political and economic as well as mandatory sanctions against Israel, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution number 2 of the declaration of the Summit Conference held in Algiers, in 1973, and further call upon all countries to take whatever action they may deem appropriate against those states which encourage and assist Israel to pursue its policies and practices.

E. Stress the manifest need of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to reiterate its support and solidarity at the highest political level with the just cause of the Palestinian people and its struggle under the leadership of the P.L.O. as well as to make its full contribution to the achievement of peace and stability in the Middle East.

F. Decided to establish a Ministerial Committee consisting of eight Non-Aligned Countries and the current Chairman of the Movement with the following mandate:

1. Follow closely the developments affecting the Palestinian people and their representative, the P.L.O., particularly in the Lebanon, including a visit to the Lebanon in order to hold consultations with the Government of the Lebanon and the leadership of the P.L.O. and to verify the crimes perpetrated by the Israelis and suggest measures of concrete support and assistance to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.
2. Maintain continuous contact with the President of the UNGA, the President of the Security Council, the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the permanent and other members of the Security Council with a view to finding an immediate, just and comprehensive solution to the current aggression and question of Palestine and to broadening the support and assistance of the world to the Palestinian people.
3. Prepare a Special Declaration on the Question of Palestine for the consideration of the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, in Baghdad, September 1982, expressing the political support to and solidarity with the Palestinian people and their representative, the P.L.O., and containing comprehensive recommendations for measures of assistance to them.

G. Asked the Chairman of this meeting, H.E. Mr. Nicos Rolandis, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus, to transmit the Final Communiqué of the meeting to the five permanent members of the Security Council, drawing their attention to the positions and recommendations contained therein, and to request them to enable the Security Council to take urgently all the necessary measures to bring about an end of the current critical situation in the Lebanon and to affirm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the P.L.O., including the right to self-determination and independence and to the establishment of their own state in Palestine.

27. The Ministers further:

I. Demand that Israel lift the blockade of Beirut, observe a permanent cease-fire and withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally from the territory of the Lebanon.

II. Call upon the Security Council, in agreement with the Government of the Lebanon, to immediately proceed with the establishment of a United Nations interim peace-keeping force in the Lebanon under the auspices of the United Nations.

III, Welcome the negotiations now taking place in Beirut between the Government of the Lebanon and the P.L.O. and wish them complete success.

IV. Call upon the Secretary General of the United Nations to initiate as a matter of urgency contacts with all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East with a view to finding concrete ways and means to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of this conflict, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions. They reaffirmed their firm position that no negotiations or any other steps in the current situation or otherwise must take place without the full and equal participation of the P.L.O., the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

V. Decided to request the President of the 36th Session of the General Assembly to resume the Seventh Emergency Special Session of the Assembly on the Question of Palestine not later than the end of August.

VI. Appeal to all governments, organizations and individuals -- in particular to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement -- to substantially increase their assistance to the victims of the Israeli aggression in the Lebanon as a concrete expression of universal solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples through the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations which have already demonstrated their concern and capacity to organize and channel such assistance.

VII. Call upon the Security Council to recognise the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as defined in General Assembly resolution ES-7/2 and to endorse the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 31/20 of 2 November 1976.

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VIII. Call on the member states of the United Nations to review the decision contained in resolution 36/120 of 28 January 1982 concerning the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an International Conference on the question of Palestine with universal participation, with a view to advancing its date to 1983 and allocating the necessary resources in time.

IX. Call upon the Security Council to apply, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Israel, under the provisions of Chapter VII and particularly Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, until Israel fully carries out the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the Question of Palestine.

X. Urge all members of the Movement to use the means at their disposal to counter the insidious campaign and psychological war launched by the Israeli and other mass media aimed at weakening world solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.
