



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/551
S/20870
29 September 1989

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY Forty-fourth session
Agenda items 18, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34,
35, 36, 37, 39/, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50,
51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61. 62,
63, 64, 65, 66. 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73,
77, 79, 80, 81. 82, 83, 84, 86. 88. 89.
90. 96, 98, 100, 103, 104. 105, 107.
109, 110, 111, 115. 116, 117. 118, 119, 1
20, 139, 140. 141 and 149
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES POLICIES OF
APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND
OF MAYOTTE THE SITUATION IN
KAMPUCHEA THE SITUATION IN
AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
ZONE OF PEACE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE
SOUTH ATLANTIC
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES
QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS
(MALVINAS)
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE QUESTION OF PEACE
STABILITY AND, CO-OPERATION IN
SOUTH-EAST ASIA CLAKATION OF
THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF
STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
ON THE AERIAL AND HAVAL MILITARY
ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHARIYA BY THE
PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION
IN APRIL 1986 LAUNCHING OF
GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 43/62 CONCERNING
THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF
ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR
THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN
LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)
CESSATION OF ALL NULCEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS
AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE,
IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE
ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON
STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF
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
PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE
IN OUTER SPACE
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 REDUCTION OF
MILITARY BUDGETS CHEMICAL AND
BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND
THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND
DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

...

Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the Permanent Representative
of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward the enclosed final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of States or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September 1989, with the request that they be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 18, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 336, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52,, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70,, 71, 72, 73, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 96, 98, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 115, 116, 227, 118, 119, 120, 1139, 140, 141 and 149, and of the Security Council

(Signed) Dragoslav PEJIC
Ambassador

...

COMMUNIQUE

**on the Meeting of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine
Held at the Heads of State or Government Level**

Belgrade, 5 September 1989

The Heads of State or Government of the members of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine met in Belgrade on Tuesday, 5 September 1989 to review current developments in the Middle East and to determine, on the basis of the mandate of the Committee extended by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, the guidelines for further action by the Committee aimed at promoting the peace process in the region, conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine.

The Heads of State or Government of Algeria, Bangladesh, India, Palestine, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia, as well as the Heads of the delegations of Cuba and Senegal, attended the meeting. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was elected new Chairman of the Committee. The Heads of State or Government applauded the proclamation of the State of Palestine in November 1988 and expressed "their satisfaction at the large number of recognition's accorded to the new state by countries from all parts of the world.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts made by the Committee and its Chairman - Zimbabwe since the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. They pointed out with satisfaction the important role played by the Committee in the activities aimed at creating a climate at the international level favourable to the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem, through the convening of international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee listened with attention to the statement made by the President of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, on the latest developments in the Middle East region; new developments in the dialogue between the high representatives of the PLO and the Government of the United States of America in Tunis; and on the peace efforts of the PLO exerted at the international level in order to ensure conditions for the resolution of the crisis in that region and of the Palestinian problem.

They applauded the statement and noted that, despite the existence of numerous difficulties and the latest escalation of threats to peace and security in the region, positive changes should also have an impact on the process of seeking a comprehensive, durable and just solution to the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine.

They made a thorough assessment of the "Intifadah" of the heroic Palestinian people, and stressed that it has made a significant contribution to the endeavours for a comprehensive peace. They stressed the need for a concrete manifestation of the support of the members of the Movement to the Intifadah in the forms of solidarity, diplomatic action and humanitarian, material and financial support, as well as in the field of public information, and asked the international mass-media to expose to the world the brutalization of the Palestinian civilians by the occupying power.

They expressed grave concern over the situation and the sad plight of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and decided to take the necessary steps at the UN Security Council with a view to providing international protection for the safety of Palestinians in the occupied territory. They also decided to take steps to ensure respect for the humane treatment of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid by the UN organs and agencies and other humanitarian organizations.

The Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee highly evaluated and welcomed the peace initiatives undertaken by the PLO, whose essential points were explained by President Arafat in his address to the General Assembly plenary meeting held in Geneva on 13 December 1988, in which he reaffirmed the PLO's commitment to the principles for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem as well as to the ways and means of attaining that goal, as set forth in a separate document of the Ninth Summit Conference on the Middle East and the question of Palestine.

In light of the special responsibility and role of the United States Government, because of the special relationship with Israel and its effect on the prospects of the Middle East peace process, the Heads of State or Governments of the members of the Committee members of Nine Non-Aligned countries fully supported the continuance of dialogue between the official representatives of the United States Government and the PLO in Tunis. In this context, they called for a more substantive, intensified and politically meaningful progress in these contacts.

The Heads of State or Government of the members of the Committee reiterated that the most appropriate mechanism for achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East would be the convening as early as possible of an International Peace Conference under United Nations auspices, with an active participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and other parties involved, including the participation of the PLO on an equal footing, on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood.

Having this in mind, they were of the opinion that concrete action aimed at convening an international conference on the Middle East should be initiated in the United Nations as soon as possible. In this regard, they decided to take appropriate steps with the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and with all other international factors likely to contribute to the realization of this goal.

They decided that, in the event such steps at the Security Council fail, they will resort to other effective steps. In the framework of the United Nations, in order to realize this goal.

Proceeding from such an approach, the Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee decided that ad hoc groups from among its members at the level of Heads of State or Government (or alternately at other high level) should be set up. The Group will be charged with the task of establishing contacts and holding consultations, primarily with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the five permanent members of the Security Council.

...