

General Assembly  
Forty-ninth session

Security Council  
Fiftieth year

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Letter dated 18 May 1995 for the Permanent Representative of  
Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995 (see annexes).\*

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 18, 24, 25, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 79, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 142, 154, 156 and 158, and of the Security Council.

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\* The text of the annexes is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI  
 Ambassador  
 Permanent Representative

**EXCERPTS FROM COMMUNIQUÉ ADOPTED AT THE MINISTERIAL MEETING  
OF THE COORDINATING BUREAU OF THE MOVEMENT OF  
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES HELD AT BANDUNG, INDONESIA  
FROM 25 TO 17 APRIL 1995**

"36. The Ministers reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass-destruction. To this end, the Ministers reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant GA resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, called on Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to place all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards.

"37. In the Middle East, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for the peace process initiated at the Madrid Peace Conference of October 1991 which aims at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions, 242, 338 and 425 and the principles of land for peace which ensure the full Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories.

"38. The Ministers noted a number of important developments in the peace process, most notably the signing of the Declaration of Principles between the PLO and Israel on 13 September 1993 as well as the signing of subsequent implementation agreements. While expressing support for the peace endeavours, they voiced serious concern at the obstacles faced to implement the agreements and at the continued tension and violence in the area which is exacerbated by the economic flight of the Palestinians. Further aggravating the situation is Israel's persistent refusal to redeploy its forces from the West Bank and its untenable policy and practice of building settlements in the occupied territories especially in and around the Holy City of Jerusalem, which have grave security, economic and social repercussions. The Ministers called for the full and scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached between the two sides, particularly the holding of elections to a Palestinian legislature. With regard to Israel's illegal policy and practice of building settlements in the occupied territory, the Ministers called for their dismantlement in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions. They further called for the speedy fulfillment of pledged economic assistance to the Palestinian people at this crucial time. The Ministers also stressed the urgent need for rapid progress towards the attainment of a final settlement and achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital. In this regard, the Ministers expressed their support to the call made by the Jerusalem Committee, held in Ifrane, Morocco, 16-17 January 1995, to the UN Security Council, in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference to take necessary measures to compel Israel to desist from carrying out any settlement and Judaisation of the Holy City of Jerusalem and any geographic or demographic changes therein, and to comply with agreements and conventions providing for the preservation of the Palestinian institutions and the Islamic and Christian holy sites in the Holy City of Jerusalem in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

"39. The Ministers noted the Washington Declaration between Jordan and Israel which ended the state of war between them and paved the way for signing the Peace Treaty in 26 October 1994, as well as the subsequent agreements through which Jordan was able to regain its sovereignty over all its territories, its rightful share of water and the demarcation of its international borders.

"40. The Ministers noted with appreciation the commendable efforts exerted by the Syrian and Lebanese Governments in order to open up possibilities for achieving progress, in their full commitment to peace in the Middle East, and demanded that Israel totally withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and Lebanese territories, in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and in accordance with international law, and the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.

"41. The Ministers considered that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981, that purport to alter the status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect. They called upon Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of the 4th of June 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

"42. The Ministers called for the respect of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and condemned the continued Israeli occupation of part of South Lebanon and West Beka'a Valley. They reaffirmed the necessity of prompt and unconditional implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) as a prerequisite to peace and security in the region, the release of all Lebanese detainees in Israeli camps and the lifting of the naval blockade of the Southern Lebanese coast."

