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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh year

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QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of
Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that you arrange to circulate to Member States the attached communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries attending the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, as an official document of the General Assembly under items 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 58, 64, 65, 69, '2, 92, 95, 98, 134 and 135 of the Security Council

(Signed) Raúl ROA-KOURI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba

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Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries,
held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982

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ANNEX

Final communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign
Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned
Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries attending the 37th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held a meeting in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982, to consider positions they might take with regard to various items on the agenda of the current session.
2. The Meeting took note of the Report of the Chairman on the activities of the non-aligned countries since the last Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau and urged that the efforts to implement the decisions of the Movement be continued.
3. In the present period of acute international crisis, which presents a grave danger for world peace and security, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has to respond adequately to the challenges and changes in international relations, remaining faithful to the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment.
4. The Meeting decided that the non-aligned countries should cooperate closely during the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations with a view to coordinating their efforts in order that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries continue to play a positive and constructive role in the search for a solution to the grave problems that face the international community at this time.
5. The Meeting recalled the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Havana from May 31 to June 5, 1982, and expressed its grave concern over the deterioration of the world situation since that meeting.

6. The Meeting expressed its conviction that this growing deterioration of the international situation is the result of the policy of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism including zionism, and all forms of aggression, foreign occupation, domination, interference, intervention, hegemony and bloc and great power rivalry. The escalation in the arms race, especially in nuclear arms, which poses a threat to the independence of countries, to international peace and security, and to the very survival of mankind; the reemergence of the cold war; the attempt to impose upon the world an anachronistic order; the persistence of negotiating from positions of strength; the lack of progress in the negotiations on disarmament, on strategic arms limitations and on the establishment of the New International Economic Order; the attempt at acquiring dominating positions in various parts of the world; the use of force and the threat of use of force in international relations, aggression, and of exerting economic, political, military and all other kinds of pressures; the crisis now facing the world economy, which affects particularly the developing countries, the persistent sharpening of numerous conflicts and trouble spots, in particular in the Middle East, various parts of Africa, in South East and Southwest Asia, in the Caribbean, Central America and the South Atlantic and in certain parts of Europe; other attempts to obstruct the realization of the right of peoples and territories under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, freedom and political and economic independence; are factors that have been developing in an interrelated manner, creating an ever more somber international outlook and making the maintenance of international peace and security more precarious.

7. The Meeting reiterated the need for strict adherence to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States. The violation of this principle by any country is totally unacceptable and unjustifiable under any circumstances or on any pretext.

8. The Meeting shared the concern expressed in the report of the Secretary General submitted to the 37th Session of the General Assembly on the role of the organization and on the international situation. It emphasized the United Nations, as a vital forum for the maintenance of international peace and security, should be strengthened and utilized to the fullest for the solution of all important international political, economic and social problems, and should not be bypassed in the conduct of negotiations affecting the world as a whole, so that it might continue to be an important forum for the maintenance of international peace and security.

9. The Meeting called on the delegations of non-aligned countries to participate actively in the consideration of all questions of common interest that come up at the General Assembly, the Security Council and all other organs of the United Nations.

10. The Meeting supported the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the Organization and called on the non-aligned countries to coordinate their efforts in order to help the Committee to make significant progress toward the adoption of recommendations presented by the non-aligned countries members of the Special Committee, particularly those regarding the rule of unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council on substantive matters, in order to democratize the system of international relations and to safeguard the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the world and thus contribute to a better adaptation of the United Nations system to new realities on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and equality of States.

11. The Meeting further took note of the inscription on the Agenda of the 37th United Nations General Assembly of the item entitled "the Implementation of the Collective Provisions of the Charter for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security."

12. The Meeting expressed deep concern over the constant escalation of aggression perpetrated by Israel on the Arab countries, and strongly condemned its continued occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, the oppressive, inhuman and racist policies against the Arab people in occupied Palestine, the invasion of Lebanon and its unprecedented military attack on the Iraqi installation on June 7, 1981, and the continued threat to repeat this attack.

13. The Meeting further gave special attention to the situation in the Middle East where the heroic Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were struggling against the genocidal onslaughts of Israel, which have assumed grave proportions particularly since the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in June 1982. It commended the heroic resistance put up by the Palestinian people, the national forces of Lebanon and the Syrian armed forces against the Israeli aggression. It further strongly condemned Israel's policy of expansion and aggression made possible by the massive military, financial and political support given by the United States. Such policy culminated in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the acts of genocide against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in Beirut and other places in Lebanon.

14. It called for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, in accordance with U.N. Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 and reaffirmed its support to Lebanon in safeguarding its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity.

15. It demanded the protection of the Palestinian refugees in all Lebanon and called upon the Security Council to hold an immediate inquiry into the circumstances and extent of the massacre in Beirut on September 17, 1982.

16. In the meanwhile, the Meeting reaffirmed its rejection of all plans to resettle Palestinian refugees away from their homes or move them to new refugee camps.

17. It reiterated its conviction 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 United Nations auspices, must be just, comprehensive and lasting and should ensure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and 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.

18. The Meeting reaffirmed its solidarity with and support for the Arab peoples and Governments in the face of any further Israeli aggression.

19. The Meeting welcomed the unanimous decision taken on the question of Palestine at the 12th Arab Summit Conference held at Fez, Morocco, on 9 September 1982.

20. The Meeting took note of the report of the Ministerial Committee on the question of Palestine established at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Nicosia and comprising Benin, Cuba, Cyprus, Guyana, India, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. In this context, the Meeting urged the members of the Committee to continue their efforts in implementing the Plan of Action, in accordance with the mandate they were given.

21. The Plenary Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries, recalling paragraph 86 of the New Delhi Declaration which, inter alia, states that no State should acquire or occupy territories by the use of force, that whatever territories had been acquired in this way should be returned, that no act of aggression should be committed against any State, that the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all States should be respected, that no State should try to interfere or intervene in the internal affairs of other States, and that all differences or claims which may exist between States should be settled by peaceful means in order that peaceful relations should prevail among member States, and deeply concerned by the reports about the intensification of hostilities in the armed conflict between two member countries of the Movement, Iran and Iraq, fervently appeals to both parties and to all other States to refrain from any action which would further escalate the conflict and widen the scope for involvement therein.

22. The Meeting took note of the report submitted by the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization who had been asked by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi in February 1981, to exert all possible efforts in order to contribute to the implementation of the principles of non-alignment with regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

23. The Meeting expressed deep concern over the rapidly deteriorating situation in South Africa as characterized by the stepped-up arms build-up, war preparations by the racist régime, as well as increased arrests, detentions, torture and assassination of opponents of apartheid. The Meeting commended the African National Congress for intensifying mass political mobilization and armed attacks against the régime's strategic economic and military installations. The Meeting strongly condemned the growing violation of the arms embargo as well as the continued nuclear collaboration by the United States and some western countries and Israel with the apartheid régime and decided to take steps during this International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa to implement previous resolutions designating some foreign ministers of non-aligned countries to urgently convene the Security Council for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, including the oil embargo, against South Africa.

24. The Meeting expressed grave concern over South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and reaffirmed its full and unequivocal support for SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

25. The Meeting supported the communiqué of the Frontline States, at their Summit Meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia, on 4th September 1982, rejecting recent attempts by some powers with vested interests to introduce into the problem of Namibia elements that are completely extraneous to it. The attempts to link the Independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola are incompatible with United Nations Resolution 435 (1978) and are therefore unacceptable.

26. The Meeting reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the United Nations for the resolution of the Namibian question, with a view to securing the territory's speedy transition to Independence.

27. The Meeting strongly condemned South Africa for its premeditated and unprovoked acts of aggression against and destabilization of the Frontline States, in particular Angola. It demanded the immediate withdrawal of South Africa's occupation forces from Angola and an end to its aggression, economic and political subversion and sabotage and other acts of destabilization against Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The Meeting paid tribute to the Frontline States for the sacrifices they have made in support of freedom and independence for southern Africa.

28. The Meeting recalled paragraph 96 of the New Delhi Declaration; the Communiqué of the Plenary Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 25 and 28 September 1981; and United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/46 and decision 36/406 regarding the problem of Western Sahara; it reiterated its support for the Implementation Committee's efforts to solve the conflict in accordance with the decision of the 18th meeting of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Nairobi from 24 to 27 July 1981.

29. The Meeting expressed its concern over the risks of internationalization that would stem from foreign intervention, which would endanger peace and stability in the region.

30. The Meeting appealed to the parties to the conflict to initiate immediate negotiations under the auspices of the Implementation Committee of OAU in order to obtain a fair and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the decisions of OAU and of the United Nations and the United Nations Charter.

31. Concerning the Malagasy Islands: Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, the Meeting called once again on the parties concerned to undertake negotiations leading to the restoration of these islands to the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

32. The Meeting expressed its active solidarity with the Comorian people in its legitimate efforts to recover the island of Mayotte, and to preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

33. The Meeting launched an appeal as well to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to give their support to the State of Chad in its efforts for reconstruction, consolidation of national unity and peace without outside interference. It also urged them to be prepared to participate in the Conference on Contributions to Chad which will be organized by the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization in accordance with resolution 36/210 of 17 December 1981.

34. The Meeting observed with great concern the continued increase of tension in Central America, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic as a result of the heightening of the colonialist and imperialist policy of aggression and intervention characterized by the application of measures that violate the sovereignty of the peoples of the region--heightened with the approval of the Symms Amendment, the increase in the destabilizing maneuvers and the application of all kinds of pressures against the peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba by the United States. In this context, the Meeting agreed to convene an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 14 January 1983.

35. In recalling the decisions on Latin America of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Havana, the Meeting likewise reaffirmed its decisions on Central America, in particular on El Salvador, and reiterated its support for the right of the Republic of Argentina to obtain the restitution of the Malvinas Islands to its sovereignty and asked that negotiations be reinitiated, with the participation and good offices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom, with the aim of achieving as soon as possible a peaceful and just solution to the question, taking into account the principles and decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement and the resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 2621 (XXV), 3160 (XXVIII) and 31/49 of the United Nations General Assembly.

36. The Meeting pointed out that law 9670 of the United States Congress was incompatible with and violates the Torrijos-Carter Treaties concerning the Panama Canal. The Meeting also expressed its solidarity with the Panamanian Government and people and advocated full compliance with the Canal Treaties and absolute respect for the neutrality of the Panama Canal.

37. Noting that the Protocol of Port of Spain had expired in June 1982, the Meeting called for a just and peaceful solution to the controversy relating to Venezuela's territorial claim against Guyana on the basis of the principles set out in paragraphs 134 and 135 of the Communiqué of the Havana Meeting, in particular the inadmissibility of the use of force in the settlement of disputes, and in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

38. The Meeting reaffirmed once again the just and legitimate right of the Republic of Bolivia to recover its outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty.

39. The Meeting took note of the attempts by the Government of the United States of America to undermine the economic development of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Recalling the relevant decision of the Havana Meeting, it reaffirmed its support for the struggle of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and for its endeavors to economic development.

40. The Meeting once again expressed concern over the increased tensions in the Mediterranean and encouraged positive action by non-aligned countries of the region with a view to decreasing tensions and to transform the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security and cooperation. In this context, the Meeting welcomed the progress so far achieved by Malta in securing recognition and support for its new status.

41. The Meeting reiterated its full solidarity with and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed its support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and demanded the immediate implementation of the relevant UN resolutions and the provisions of the Non-Aligned Declarations, decisions and Communiqués on the Question of Cyprus.

42. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Meeting expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as some of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It reaffirmed its support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. It warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. It was convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

43. The Meeting reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. The Meeting also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which would need the active cooperation of all the parties concerned. It urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, the Meeting noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

44. The Meeting noted with grave concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. It agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, the Meeting viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the New Delhi Ministerial Conference held in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. It also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, it urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

45. The Meeting expressed its appreciation for the sincere efforts made to search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended its support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

46. The Meeting expressed grave concern over the continuous escalation of the great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries.

47. The Meeting reaffirmed its determination to work for the success of the Conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka in 1983 and pledged support for the efforts of the non-aligned members of the Ad Hoc Committee to finalize preparations for the Conference despite the unwarranted delays resulting from the attitude of some members which has thus far prevented the completion of the preparations for holding the Conference. They recalled in particular General Assembly resolutions 34/80 B, 35/150 and 36/90 which called upon the Ad Hoc Committee to complete all preparations for the Colombo Conference. They stressed further that the Ad Hoc Committee should work strictly within its mandate and urged all States to participate in the Conference in a constructive spirit and called on the great Powers and other major maritime users to initiate a process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area as a first step towards the eventual elimination of the great Power presence and the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

48. Taking note of the relevant paragraphs of the Havana Communiqué of June 1982, the Meeting reiterated its satisfaction over the initiative taken by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in convening a summit conference on the Indian Ocean, to be held in Tananarive.

II

49. The Meeting, having recalled that the launching of Global Negotiations is one of the main objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and having welcomed the recognition by the Versailles Summit of the political importance of these Negotiations, called upon the non-aligned countries to maintain their cohesion and expressed its active interest in the launching of these negotiations during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

50. The Meeting recalled that Resolution 34/138 had specified that Global Negotiations should not involve any interruption of, or have any adverse affect upon the negotiations in other United Nations forums but should reinforce and draw upon them. The Meeting stressed that efforts should be made concurrently to achieve progress in areas of critical importance to developing countries such as raw materials, food, energy, financial flows and trade in the forthcoming conferences or meetings of specialized agencies on an urgent basis.

51. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance of economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries as a means to promote the development of the developing countries and their individual and collective self-reliance in pursuance of political resolution 7 of the 6th Non-Aligned Summit held at Havana. In this context, the Meeting reiterated the need for harmonization and coordination of the Action Programme for economic cooperation of the non-aligned countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 so that they reinforce one another. It recommended that the Chairmen of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 should act together to undertake the study of ways and means for facilitating the coordination and harmonization of the two Programmes, and submit appropriate recommendations to the forthcoming 7th Summit of Non-Aligned Countries.

52. The Meeting expressed regret over the failure of the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament to adopt the comprehensive program on disarmament and other measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and urged the current session to consider the proposals placed before the Special Session and take appropriate decisions with a view to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

53. The Meeting called on the delegations of non-aligned countries to participate actively in the consideration of all questions of common interest that come up at the General Assembly, the Security Council and all other organs of the United Nations.

54. The Meeting called for greater cooperation among the members of the Movement to actively support candidatures of non-aligned countries to the Security Council, ECOSOC and other bodies of the United Nations. In this context, the Meeting recalled that the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in June 1982 had, in recognition of the particular relevance to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries of the candidature of Malta to the Security Council, welcomed this candidature.

55. The Meeting took note of the Report of the Board of Directors of the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia and reiterated to the non-aligned countries the exhortation that they continue to contribute to the abovementioned Fund.

56. The Meeting called on all non-aligned countries to contribute as soon as possible to the Special Fund created by Security Council resolution 507 (1982) to assist the Republic of Seychelles in repairing the damage caused by the mercenary aggression in November 1981.

57. The Meeting decided to renew the mandate of the Working, Contact and Drafting Groups of the non-aligned countries set up to deal with various issues.

58. The Meeting took note of the finalization by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the strengthening of the role of the Organization of the draft "Manila Declaration on Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes" and called for its adoption by the General Assembly during its 37th Session.

III

59. The Meeting underlined the great significance of the forthcoming VIIth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which will be held at a crucial stage in international relations. The Meeting acknowledged with satisfaction that the happy conclusion of the consultations conducted by the current Chairman of the Movement, His Excellency Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz, Head of State and Government of Cuba, on the holding of the VIIth Summit had contributed to strengthening the unity and capacity for action of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It expressed appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Saddam Hussain, President of Iraq, for his statesmanship, understanding and cooperation in this regard. It also expressed its gratitude to Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, who responded positively to the request that the VIIth Summit be held in New Delhi.

60. The Meeting accepted the suggestion made by His Excellency Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for External Affairs of the Government of India that the Conference be held in New Delhi from 7 to 11 March 1983, preceded by a meeting of Ministers on 3 and 4 March and a meeting of senior officials on 1 and 2 March 1983.

61. The Meeting entrusted the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in New York in its capacity as the Preparatory Committee for the VIIth Summit, to make the necessary preparations in close cooperation with India, the host country, and Cuba, the current Chairman of the Movement.

Appendix

Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs
and Heads of Delegation
of the Non-Aligned Countries
to the XXXVII Session
of the United Nations General Assembly
4 to 9 October 1982

Provisional Agenda

1. Adoption of the Agenda for the Meeting.
2. Organization of work.
3. Report by the Chairman on the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, held in Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982.
4. Strategy to be adopted by the Movement for the XXXVIIth session of the United Nations General Assembly:
 - a) political matters;
 - b) economic matters;
 - c) renewal of the mandate of the Movement's Working Groups during the XXXVIth Session of the General Assembly, so that they continue functioning during the XXXVIIth Session.
5. Preparations for the VIIth Summit Meeting, including the date on which it is to take place.
6. Other matters.
7. Adoption of the Final Communiqué.

APPENDIX I

Report of the Chairman to the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, on the activities of the Movement since the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in June 1982.

During the short period that has elapsed since the holding of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Havana, in June 1982, the Movement has maintained the impetus that has characterized its actions in the international arena, in implementation of the decisions of the Heads of State or Government at their VIth Summit Conference as well as those of the Ministerial Meetings of New Delhi, New York, Algiers, Kuwait and Nicosia.

Since the beginning of the month of June, the Movement has undertaken numerous activities, particularly in connection with the dangerous situation created in Lebanon as a result of the latest Israeli invasion.

In response to this new challenge, the Chairman of the Movement repeatedly contacted the Heads of State of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council, to ask for the adoption of urgent measures that would immediately put an end to Israel's criminal actions in Lebanon against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and that would require the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist troops from Lebanon.

In this context, a special role was played by the holding in Nicosia, Cyprus, of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, which adopted an important Communiqué and a Programme of Action, and also established a Ministerial Committee made up of nine Non-Aligned Countries. Despite the difficulties encountered in the proper discharge of its mandate, due to the overbearing and arrogant attitude of the United States authorities who meant to set the conditions of its visit to Washington, the Commission succeeded in being received by the most eminent leaders of other members of the Security Council including France, the Soviet Union and Poland; it also visited the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The Commission's visit to Beirut for the purpose of meeting the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese authorities, could not take place, because of the siege laid to the city by the Israeli invading forces; for that reason, the Government of Lebanon told the members of the Commission that it would be impossible for it to guarantee their safety and freedom of movement.

Moreover, in accordance with the decision of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Nicosia and the later decisions of the Coordinating Bureau, in answer to the requests of the Chairman of the Movement and of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Non-Aligned Countries were the main promoters of the renewal, on two occasions, of the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly on the Question of Palestine. The Non-Aligned were the countries that, through their Chairman, requested the renewal of this Session, they were the countries that prepared and introduced the draft resolutions, they were the countries with the greatest participation in the relevant debates and they were the countries that voted, by a majority, in favor of the various resolutions that were adopted, with the only opposing votes of Israel and of its main ally, the United States of America.

Another sphere of great importance, where the Non-Aligned Countries played an outstanding role during this period, is that of disarmament. Although, for well known reasons, it was not possible to reach the expected goals, we must underscore the commendable efforts made by the Non-Aligned Countries in the framework of the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, both for the drafting of the draft resolution and by the high level of representation and participation in the debates. Special commendation deserves to be given to the Working Group of Non-Aligned Countries on Disarmament.

Moreover, after an intensive process of consultations conducted by the Chairman of the Movement during the month of August, with all the Non-Aligned Countries, and in particular with the Government of Iraq, it was possible to find a satisfactory solution, accepted by all the members of the Movement, to the difficulties that had arisen with respect to the need to find another venue for the holding of the VIIth Summit. The efforts made by President Fidel Castro Ruz, the constructive attitude of the President of Iraq, H.E. Saddam Hussein, and the acceptance by the Prime Minister of India, H.E. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, that New Delhi should be the venue of the VIIth Summit, were praised as making an important contribution to the unity, cohesion and future capacity for action of our Movement.

Enclosed as an annex to this report, which has been distributed by the Secretariat, is a factual statement of the activities and meetings organized by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of other events in which the Movement participated as a guest.

Statement of activities and meetings organized by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of other events in which the Movement participated as a guest, since the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Havana, from 31 May to 5 June 1982.

- 3 June Meeting of the Coordinating Countries in the sphere of Employment and Development of Human Resources, Geneva.
- 8 June Message from the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the Heads of State or Government of those countries, on the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.
- Message from the Chairman of the Movement to the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, H.E. Yasser Arafat.
- 11 June Meeting of the Labor Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries within the framework of the ILO General Conference, Geneva.
- 11 June Extraordinary Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York, which issued a Communiqué in which it strongly condemned the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops and requested the Security Council to take appropriate measures.
- 14 June Message from the President of the Movement to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, on the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon, calling for solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.
- 16 June Distribution to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries of a Message from Chairman Yasser Arafat, addressed to the Chairman of the Movement, denouncing Israel's aggression.
- 18 June Messages from the Chairman of the Movement to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the President of the General Assembly on the subject of the intensification of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.
- 14-16 June Meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of the Non-Aligned Countries for the Coordination of Information; Malta.
- 18 June Message from the Chairman of the Movement to the President of Syria, H.E. M. Hafez Al-Assad, in solidarity with Syria in the face of the Zionist attacks.

- 22 June Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York, on Israel's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. It was decided that a Commission, comprising the Permanent Representatives of Cuba, Ethiopia, Guyana, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia would immediately call to see the Secretary General of the United Nations in order to state the positions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with respect to Israel's aggression.
- 22 June Meeting of Experts of the Programme Group of the Radio and TV organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries; Belgrade.
- 23 June The Foreign Minister of Cuba, H.E. Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, visited Lebanon and had a meeting with Chairman Yasser Arafat to whom he delivered a message from the Chairman of the Movement regarding the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.
- 23 June The Foreign Minister of Cuba met, with the President of Lebanon, H.E. Mr. Elias Sarkis, to whom he delivered a message from the Chairman of the Movement regarding the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.
- 25 June Resumption of the VIIth Emergency Special Session on the Question of Palestine, at the request of the Non-Aligned Countries.
- 4 July Message from the Chairman of the Movement to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, in which he exhorts them to express solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and to try to protect the city of Beirut from the growing aggression and occupation by Israel.
- 6 July The Representative of the Chairman of the Movement makes a statement at the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament.
- 8 July Plenary meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries in New York on the question of the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament.
- 9 July Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York to prepare the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on the Question of Palestine, in Nicosia, Cyprus.
- 9-10 July Meeting of the Ministerial Commission of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the Iran-Iraq conflict; Geneva.

- 12 July Meeting of the Foreign Minister of Cuba with the President of Cyprus, H.E. Spyros Kyprianou, to whom he gave a message from the Chairman of the Movement.
- Meeting of the Foreign Minister of Cuba with the Foreign Minister of Cyprus.
- 15-16 July Meeting of Experts on the constitution of Multi-national Fisheries Corporations of the Non-Aligned Countries; Sri Lanka.
- 15-17 July Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau; Nicosia, Cyprus.
- 15-16 July The Ministerial Commission for the Iran-Iraq conflict held separate meetings with the Minister for Youth and Sports of Iraq and the Foreign Minister of Iran, who headed their respective countries' delegations to the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Nicosia, Cyprus.
- 19 July Meeting in Nicosia of the Ministerial Commission established by the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on the Question of Palestine.
- 21 July Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York, at the request of the African National Congress, in which a communiqué was issued on the situation in South Africa.
At that same meeting, the Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization gave a report on the results of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Nicosia.
- 22 July The Foreign Minister of Cyprus, in fulfillment of the mandate received from the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau in Nicosia, addressed the Governments of the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and the People's Republic of China to ask that the Ministerial Commission on Palestine be received by the said Governments.
A similar request was addressed by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus to the Governments of Japan, Spain, Ireland and Poland, as well as to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

- 29 July Message from the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the President of the Security Council on the intensification of Israel's criminal aggression against Lebanon. The said message was accompanied by a message from Chairman Yasser Arafat dated 27 July 1982.
- 29 July The Foreign Ministers of Cuba and Cyprus and the representatives of Nicaragua, India, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka met in Paris with the Foreign Minister of France, in fulfillment of the mandate conferred by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Cyprus.
- 1 August Meeting of the Foreign Minister of Cuba with the President of Iraq, H.E. Saddam Hussein, to exchange views on the holding of the Seventh Summit.
- 2 August Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York, to hear a statement by the Representative of Nicaragua, on the situation in his country and in Central America. Aspects of the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Cyprus were also discussed.
- 2 August The Chairman of the Movement sent messages to all the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in which he proposed an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Plenipotentiaries in Havana on August 21 and 22, with a view to considering the situation relating to the holding of the VII Summit.
- 5 August The Foreign Ministers of Cuba, Nicaragua and Cyprus held meetings in Moscow with the Soviet leaders, in fulfillment of the mandate of the Ministerial Commission established in Cyprus.
- 5 August Meeting in New York, at the level of experts, of the member countries of the Ministerial Commission on the Question of Palestine, in order to start drafting a special Declaration on the Question of Palestine, to be presented at the VIIth Summit.
- 5 August The Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, accompanied by representatives of Cuba and Senegal, met in Warsaw with the Acting Foreign Minister of Poland, in fulfillment of the mandate of the Ministerial Committee established in Cyprus.

- 17 August The Foreign Ministers of Cuba and Nicaragua and representatives of the rest of the members of the Ministerial Commission on Palestine held meetings in New York with the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.
- 18 August The Coordinating Bureau met in New York to review once more the aggravation of the situation in Beirut resulting from the Israeli aggression.
- 24 August Message from the Chairman of the Movement to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, advising of the visit to Iraq of the Foreign Minister of Cuba, with a view to seeking acceptable solutions for the identification of the venue of the VIIth Summit.
- 26 August Address, in the name of the Chairman of the Movement, at the Namibia Day celebration.
- 28 August President Saddam Hussein received the Foreign Minister of Cuba who was bearing a message from the Chairman of the Movement, concerning the change of venue of the VIIth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- 29 August Message of the Chairman of the Movement to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, advising of the results of the visit of the Foreign Minister of Cuba to Iraq and asking for their views on the new venue for holding the VIIth Summit.
- 30 August Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York in which the Foreign Minister of Cuba gave a report on the results of the consultations effected by the Chairman of the Movement to solve the difficulties that have arisen with respect to the venue and date of the VIIth Summit.
- September Meeting of the Foreign Minister of Cyprus with Chairman Yasser Arafat in Athens.
- 14 September Solemn Plenary of the Non-Aligned Countries in New York, to commemorate the XXist Anniversary of the Movement.
- 16 September Plenary of the Non-Aligned Countries in New York, to hear a statement by the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, on the inclusion on the Agenda of the XXXVIIth Session of the General Assembly of a new item, entitled Question of the Malvinas Islands. It also heard a statement by the representative of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, on the Question of Puerto Rico.

- 17 September Message from the Chairman of the Movement to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries advising that, as a result of the consultations effected, the existence of a full consensus in the Movement had emerged for holding the VIIth Summit in New Delhi, India.
- 20 September Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York in which the Chairman of that body of the Movement gave news of the message sent by the Chairman of the Movement to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries stating that there existed a full consensus for holding the VIIth Summit in New Delhi.
In that same meeting of the Bureau, after a statement by the Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the massacres of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut, the following was agreed: a) that the Chairman of the Movement would send a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council. b) to request immediately a meeting of the representatives of the member countries of the Ministerial Commission on Palestine, with the President of the Security Council. c) to ask the President of the General Assembly for a resumption of the Special Emergency Session of the General Assembly, after effecting the appropriate consultations with the members of the Movement.
- 20 September Meeting of the Working Group on Palestine and the Middle East to draft a letter to be sent by the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau to the President of the Security Council.
- 22 September The Chairman of the Movement, in the name of the Non-Aligned Countries, requested the President of the General Assembly to resume the VIIth Special Emergency Session of the General Assembly on Palestine, as of 24 September.
- 23 September Meeting of the Working Group on Palestine and the Middle East to prepare the draft resolution of the VIIth Special Emergency Session of the General Assembly on Palestine.
- 30 September Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York, at which the draft communique intended for the Plenary Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the XXXVIIth Session of the General Assembly was introduced.

Also, the Permanent Representative of Ghana, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group, reported that the death sentence had been passed by the racist authorities in Pretoria on three South African patriots and it was agreed to ask the President of the General Assembly that a decision be adopted by the Assembly with a view to preventing the execution of the three South African patriots.

30 September Start of the work of the Drafting Committee of the Coordinating Bureau to consider the draft Communiqué presented by the Chairman of the Movement for the Plenary Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the XXXVIth Session of the General Assembly.

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APPENDIX II

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE NON-ALIGNED MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON
THE IRAN-IRAQ ARMED CONFLICT, SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTERIAL
MEETING OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES HELD IN NEW YORK ON 4-5
OCTOBER 1982

On the occasion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held from May 31 to June 5, 1982, in Havana, the Committee on the Iran-Iraq conflict, comprising the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), submitted a progress report on its activities covering the period from September 1981 to May 1982, in pursuance of the mandate conferred upon it by the Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi from 8-13 February 1981. This report of the Committee therefore covers the period from June 1982 to date.

While in Havana for the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, the Committee held separate meetings with the Foreign Ministers of Iran and Iraq. On 5th June 1982, the Committee met to assess the results of its meetings with the two Foreign Ministers and came to the conclusion that appropriate conditions did not exist for it to undertake any new initiative in pursuance of its mandate. The Committee, nevertheless, agreed to keep the situation under review and for the individual members to remain in contact with the parties to the conflict. From that date until July 1982, some members of the Committee carried out these individual efforts, including fresh talks with high authorities in both countries.

The Committee subsequently met in Geneva on 10 and 11 July 1982, and had a detailed exchange of views on the Iran-Iraq conflict and its implications for peace and security in the region. The Committee was also of the view that the massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon which had meanwhile taken place, aimed at stifling the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent State in Palestine, contributed to the creation of further instability in the entire region, and underscored all the more the necessity and urgency of finding a just, peaceful and honourable solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. In the light of these developments and following the detailed exchange of views and briefings on the conflict, the members of the Committee decided to remain in close contact with a view to undertaking new efforts aimed at the fulfillment of its mandate.

The Committee met again in Nicosia on 15 July 1982, on the occasion of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Palestine. The Committee examined in detail the situation in the Middle

East as a whole and the implications of the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict. In this regard, the Committee apprised itself of recent developments in the military front in the Iran-Iraq conflict and expressed its concern over the possibility of the conflict spreading and involving other States in the region. The Committee also exchanged views on the proposals and conditions put forward by both Iran and Iraq for ending the war between them.

In Nicosia the Committee also met with the Minister of Youth and Sports of Iraq and the Foreign Minister of Iran. During these separate meetings, the Ministers of Iran and Iraq reiterated the positions of their respective countries. They also expressed gratitude for the efforts of the Committee and encouraged it to continue with its endeavours.

The Committee assessed the results of the meetings and came to the conclusion that the positions of the parties to the conflict were still wide apart. It was also the view of the Committee that there was danger of further intensification in the hostilities. The Members of the Committee again agreed to remain in close contact with a view to meeting and deciding on future steps at the appropriate time.

During this period, the Committee has been kept informed of the parallel and simultaneous steps undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through his Special Representative.

The Committee met again in New York on 2nd October 1982. It expressed its very grave concern at reports of the escalation of hostilities on the Iraq-Iran front. It further expressed its horror and condemnation of the act of genocide against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut, Lebanon.

The Committee reiterated its conviction that efforts to bring about an early, just and peaceful settlement must continue and reaffirmed its willingness and readiness to do everything possible to contribute to that end in accordance with its mandate.

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APPENDIX III

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NON-
ALIGNED COUNTRIES ON PALESTINE,
ESTABLISHED BY THE EXTRAORDINARY MINISTERIAL MEETING OF
THE COORDINATING BUREAU OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES,
HELD IN NICOSIA, CYPRUS, FROM
15 to 17 JULY 1982

The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Palestine held in Cyprus from 15 to 17 July 1982, established a Ministerial Committee of eight (8) Non-Aligned countries, Benin, Cyprus, Guyana, India, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, and the current chairman of the Movement, Cuba. The mandate of the Ministerial Committee appears in paras. 26F (1-3) and G of the final communique of that meeting.

Pursuant to para.26G, separate meetings were held with the Ambassadors of the five permanent members of the Security Council in Nicosia, who were handed a copy of the final communique and their attention was drawn to the decisions and recommendations contained therein.

Pursuant to para.26F (1 and 2), the Government of Lebanon was immediately contacted in order that the Committee may visit Lebanon to hold consultation with their Government and Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Simultaneously, requests were made to the Governments of the United States, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, France and China for visits by members of the Ministerial Committee. It was requested that visitors must be received at the highest possible level, not lower than that of the Foreign Ministers of the above countries. Similar requests were made to the Governments of Japan, Spain,

Ireland and Poland and also to the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

Regarding the visit to Beirut, the Lebanese Government expressed their gratitude for the interest and solidarity of the Movement with Lebanon and the Lebanese people and indicated that the Committee would be welcome to visit Beirut. However, in the circumstances, they informed the Committee that they could not guarantee the safety of the Ministers or the free passage to and from Beirut, who would have to pass through the checkpoints of the Israeli military forces of occupation.

Following continuous contacts with the Lebanese Government and despite their positive response, it became apparent that the Israelis would not allow the Ministerial Committee free passage to Beirut.

As regards the visits of the Ministerial Committee to capitals of members of the Security Council, the following points emerged:

1. Paris, Moscow and Warsaw: Visits took place on 29 July, 5 August and 6 August 1982, respectively.

- a) Paris: In response to the invitation of the

Government of France, the Committee met the Minister of External Relations of France, Monsieur Claude Cheysson and his senior advisers at Quai d'Orsay. The Committee was headed by Foreign Minister I. Malmierca of Cuba as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and consisted of Foreign Minister Rolandis of Cyprus as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Bureau Meeting in Nicosia and senior representatives of the Foreign Ministers of Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, India, Senegal and Nicaragua.

b) Moscow: The Committee was received in Moscow by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. N. A. Tihonov. The Committee was headed by the Foreign Minister of Cuba, Mr. I. Malmierca as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and consisted of the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, Mr. N. A. Rolandis, Chairman of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Nicosia, the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and representatives of the Foreign Ministers of Guyana, India, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

c) Warsaw: The Committee was received by the Deputy Prime Minister of Poland, Mr. Janusz Obodowski. It was headed by the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and included representatives of India, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Cuba and Cyprus.

Following each meeting, communiqués were issued.

2. London: The Government of the United Kingdom proposed that the Ministerial Committee meet with Deputy

Foreign Secretary, Mr. Hurd, in the absence of Mr. Pym, who was away. Since that the Ministerial Committee had decided to contact Governments at a level no less than of Foreign Ministers, the proposal was not accepted by the Committee.

3. Washington: The response of the Government of the U.S.A. to the Committee was that a meeting in Washington could be arranged. The members of the Committee would be received at the appropriate senior level. The Committee was informed that neither the President nor the Secretary of State would be available to meet the members of the Committee. Also the USA would find it not possible to receive appropriately the Ministers of Cuba and Nicaragua, since in their opinion the meeting would be more fruitful if these two Ministers did not participate in it. In accordance with the Committee's previous decision, it could not accept to have a meeting under these conditions.

4. Beijing and Tokyo: The Government of the Popular Republic of China indicated two possible dates in August; 10 and 11 August or 24 and 25 August. The visit to Beijing was also to be combined with the visit to Tokyo. The Committee was not able to undertake at the appropriate level these visits on the suggested dates.

5. Madrid and Dublin: The Governments of Spain and Ireland offered alternative dates for visits of the Ministerial Committee with their Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Regrettably,

these visits could not take place because of other commitments of the Ministers on the dates proposed.

6. United Nations Headquarters, New York: The Ministerial Committee headed by the Ministers of Cuba and Nicaragua also met at the United Nations Headquarters the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

As regards para. 20F (3), 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 was to be prepared by the Ministerial Committee through its representatives in New York, expressing 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. Due to the developments concerning the Summit and the situation in Beirut and Lebanon, the drafting of the declaration has been postponed.

On 2 September 1982, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus met with Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Athens where they had an exchange of views. The Minister also briefed the Chairman of the activities of the Committee.

In conclusion, the Ministerial Committee wishes to report that it is continuing its concerted efforts to carry out its mandate.
