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ARMED ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND  
ITS GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM  
CONCERNING THE PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, THE NON-PROLIFERATION  
OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY\*

### Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/18 of 16 November 1982, entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security", the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Condemns Israel's refusal to implement resolution 487 (1981),  
unanimously adopted by the Security Council;

"2. Strongly condemns Israel for the escalation of its acts of  
aggression in the region;

"3. Condemns Israel's threats to repeat such attacks, which would  
gravely endanger international peace and security;

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\* A/38/150.

"4. Demands that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities;

"5. Considers the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable sovereign right of States to scientific and technological progress for achieving social and economic development and raising the standards of peoples and the dignity of the human person, as well as a violation and a denial of inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and technological development;

"6. Requests the Security Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities;

"7. Calls for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, and threats thereof as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

"9. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security."

2. By a note dated 10 January 1983 (S/15554), the Secretary-General brought paragraph 6 of the resolution to the attention of the Security Council.

3. By a note dated 21 March 1983, the Secretary-General requested the Permanent Representative of Israel to inform him of the action which Israel had taken or envisaged to take in regard to paragraph 4 of the resolution.

4. By a note dated 29 June 1983, the Permanent Representative of Israel replied to the note of the Secretary-General. The substantive parts of that note are as follows:

"Israel, it will be recalled, voted against the resolution formulated in a hostile, one-sided and biased manner. Israel has no policy of attacking nuclear facilities and its views on the substance of the issue were amply stated and hardly need reiterating.

"The thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly devoted much time to the discussion of the issue. The negative effects of the misuse by Iraq of international organizations for its own partisan purposes and their being dragged into repetitious discussions on this matter have already been widely demonstrated in the General Assembly and elsewhere.

"It is regrettable that the Assembly should once again be required to deal with the issue involved. Rather, an attempt should be made to grapple with the essential issues involved in the Middle East such as the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in the manner proposed by Israel, and thus contribute to advancing the cause of peace in this region."

5. In accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 37/18, the Secretary-General appointed the members of a Group of Experts to make a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations. The Group of Experts considered this question during its first session held at Vienna from 18 to 22 April 1983 and concluded its work during its second session in New York from 11 to 15 July 1983. In paragraph 28 of its report (A/38/337), the Group of Experts recommended that the background briefing paper entitled "Safeguards and the Iraqi nuclear centre", prepared in December 1981 by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), be issued as a United Nations document. Although IAEA considers the paper as a background briefing paper, not intended for publication, it does not object to its publication as a United Nations document, provided that the status of the paper is made clear. In view of this, and the recommendation made by the Group of Experts, the Secretary-General has decided to append the paper to the Group's report. The Secretary-General will submit the report of the Group of Experts separately to the General Assembly.

6. The present report is submitted in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 37/18.

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