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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Letter dated 11 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the special section relating to Jerusalem from the Iraq-Saudi press communiqué.

I would kindly request that the above enclosure be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 24 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI
Permanent Representative

* A/35/150.

ANNEX

Special section relating to Jerusalem from the Iraq-Saudi
press communiqué

The two parties (Iraq and Saudi Arabia) have discussed Arab issues and recent developments therein, particularly in the light of the decision taken by the Zionist entity to annex Jerusalem and to consider that city as its eternal capital, and expressed their strong condemnation and rejection of that new act of aggression against the Arab and Islamic nation. This act is aimed at the desecration of the Holy City of Jerusalem and indicates the arrogance and hostility shown by the Zionist entity towards Arab rights and international legality. The two parties are agreed that that decision has created a new and grave situation in the series of repeated Zionist aggressions threatening security, peace and stability not only in the region but in the world as a whole and represents a manifest and flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions, a defiance of international conventions and covenants and bare-faced disregard of the feelings of the Islamic peoples and of the religious sentiments of believers throughout the world. In this respect, the two parties have affirmed their commitment to the decisions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with regard to States recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity, expressed their sincere appreciation to States which withdrew their embassies from Jerusalem after the recent declaration by the Zionist Knesset and appealed to other States not to stand helpless in the face of those evil Zionist schemes and practices. The two parties call upon those States not to recognize that decision and to withdraw their embassies from Jerusalem in order to rectify that situation of aggression and avoid the serious repercussions which might arise therefrom since the continued presence of their embassies there will be regarded as an attitude incompatible with international legality and as an act of direct hostility towards the Arab and Islamic nation, the results and consequences of which the Arab and Islamic States will not be able to ignore. The two parties have agreed to sever all political and economic relations with any State which condones the decision of the Zionist entity and retains its embassy in Jerusalem after that decision.
