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Items 33 and 56 of the preliminary list\*

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Letter dated 12 June 1981 from the Permanent Representative of  
Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of June 1981, I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held at Baghdad on 11 June 1981.

I kindly request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 33 and 56 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Mohsin ALAINI  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of the  
Yemen Arab Republic  
to the United Nations  
Chairman of the Arab Group

\* A/36/50.

Annex

Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States  
at its extraordinary session held in Baghdad, Iraq on  
11 June 1981

The Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held in Baghdad on Shaaban 9, 1401 A.H., corresponding to June 11, 1981 A.D., at the request of the Government of the Republic of Iraq,

Recalling the relentless campaign waged against Iraq in the summer of 1980 by the Zionist entity and the information media friendly to it in Europe, America and elsewhere, which distorted the facts about Iraq's peaceful nuclear programme, the aim of which is to develop that country's scientific and technological capabilities in order to accelerate its overall development in co-operation with the various nations of the world,

Bearing in mind that Iraq is among the States which have ratified the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty of 1969 and has signed a safeguards agreement under this treaty with the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1973, that this agency has never recorded any violation by Iraq of the provisions of the said agreement and that Iraq is among the States that have very actively participated in international and regional forums aiming at the prohibition of the use of nuclear energy for non-peaceful purposes and that, in addition, Iraq has supported the international endeavors which aim to establish nuclear-free zones in the areas of tension around the world, while the Zionist entity has acquired nuclear arms years ago and continues to produce and develop such weapons in direct co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa, defiantly persists, nevertheless, in its refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and continues to pursue a policy of nuclear threat and blackmail against the Arab countries in order to maintain the balance of power in its favor against all the Arab States put together and to hinder their development plans which aim at the development of their scientific and technological capabilities for peaceful purposes with a view to raising the standard of living in the Arab world and enhancing its progress and prosperity,

Considering the latest aggression by the Zionist entity against Iraq's nuclear installations on June 7, 1981, following its first aggression against the same installations on September 27, 1980 as further evidence of the persistent aggression by this entity and utter disregard of all moral values, treaties, international norms and rules of international law, with a view to implementing the erroneous theory of Israeli security by which the Zionist entity has arrogated to itself the right to violate the sovereignty and independence of the Arab countries, and as a glaring manifestation of the aggressive nature of the Zionist enemy and its expansionist aims against the Arab nation, which constitutes a dangerous precedent in the international situation threatening international peace and security and could lead to an explosion endangering vital world interests,

Considering further that the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran is detrimental to the Arab and Islamic nation as a whole, adversely affects its efforts to mobilize its capabilities in the face of Zionist aggression and directly serves the machinations of the Zionist enemy as confirmed by the treacherous Zionist attack against Iraq, which undoubtedly took advantage of the circumstances of war:

1. Deplores, denounces and condemns most emphatically the Israeli aggression;
2. Reaffirms the unified stand of the Arab States in support of, and in solidarity with Iraq in the face of the Zionist aggression;
3. Affirms the absolute sovereign right of Iraq, the Arab countries and all the States of the world to establish programmes of technological and nuclear development in order to develop their economies and industries for peaceful purposes in accordance with their present and future needs;
4. Having the firm conviction that the Israeli aggression and the arrogant policy of Israel in the region whose sole aim is expansion at the expense of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation would not have been possible without the support given by certain great powers, notably the United States of America, to the Zionist entity in all areas and the unlimited economic, political, technological and military aid rendered to it by these powers;
5. Calls upon the States that support the Zionist entity and provide it with economic, political, military and technological aid, notably the United States of America, to take determined action to put an end to the Israeli aggression and to take practical and concrete steps to terminate such aid; and calls the attention of these States to General Assembly resolutions 34/89 and 35/157 relating to Israeli nuclear armaments;
6. Resolves to work through the United Nations for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against Israel in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
7. Establishes a ministerial committee composed of Kuwait, Algeria, and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to represent the Council of the League at the Security Council deliberations which will take place regarding the Israeli aggression against Iraq's nuclear installations and to speak on behalf of the Council in addition to Tunisia, who is a member of the Security Council;
8. Appeals to all countries of the world to continue their co-operation with Iraq and the Arab countries in support of their development plans and nuclear energy programmes and urges them not to yield to Israeli blackmail and other Israeli pressures;

9. Calls upon Iran and Iraq to respond favourably and forthwith to the mediation efforts undertaken by the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations, stop the war between them and to resolve peacefully the problems that led to it, in such a way so as to preserve the legitimate rights and interests of both parties, and in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement;

10. Supports Iraq's call for a meeting of the Non-Aligned countries and a meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to discuss this latest Israeli aggression and to work in all appropriate international forums to expose its dimensions and aims and to bring about its deploration and condemnation;

11. Supports the efforts of the Arab Reconciliation Committee composed of Saudi Arabia, Algeria and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and requests the committee to continue its endeavors to accomplish its desired objectives.

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