



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL
A/37/169/Add.1
S/14953/Add.1
5 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-seventh session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-seventh year

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES	2
Botswana	2
Cuba	2
Czechoslovakia	3
Nigeria	4
Oman	4
Sri Lanka	5

* A/37/50/Rev.1.

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

[16 April 1982]

Botswana suspended its diplomatic relations with Israel in 1973 and has not, ever since, had anything to do with that country in any field of inter-State relations. Botswana had therefore, fulfilled the requirements of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982 long before the resolution was adopted.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[13 May 1982]

1. For over three decades, the fundamental problem in the Middle East has been the threat of Israel and its aggression. Israel has spared no effort to oppress the Arab peoples, the Palestinian people being the principal victim inasmuch as, throughout that time, all its rights have been eroded and it has been subjected to the Israeli occupation of all its territories. Everyone finds it incredible that the authorities of the Jewish people, condemned to extermination by the Nazis during the Second World War, should now forget its immeasurable suffering and, with unprecedented cruelty, be subjecting the Arab people living in the occupied territories to hardship, exploitation and sufferings worse than those suffered by the Jews under Nazi barbarism.
2. The overbearing attitude maintained by the Zionist rulers of Israel further aggravates the existing situation in the Middle East because, far from directing their energies to the achievement of a just over-all solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, they persist, more and more with the economic, political, diplomatic and military support of the United States, in intensifying their illegal occupation of Arab territories and denying the Palestinian people its rights, thus demonstrating their total disregard of the norms and principles of international law, all of which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security.
3. Cuba, together with 85 other States Members of the Organization, voted in favour of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1, thus associating itself with the international repudiation of the illegal and criminal policy of expansion and extermination being pursued by Israel against the Arab peoples in the Middle East.
4. Israeli attacks against Beirut and against the Iraqi nuclear plant, together with the illegal annexation of the Syrian territory of the Golan Heights and the recent incidents in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, constitute ineluctable proof of the continuation and worsening of the repression which Israeli forces are

/...

unleashing against the Arab people in general; it was that which led the Security Council to meet several times in an effort to apply sanctions against the Tel Aviv régime, although it was prevented from doing so by the negative vote of the United States, which thus protects and encourages Israel to continue its policy of expansion in the Middle East.

5. On the subject of measures which the Government of Cuba might adopt, I wish to reaffirm that they have already been taken inasmuch as Cuba maintains no relations of any kind with the State of Israel and considers that the application of the measures listed in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1 constitutes an excellent way for States to demonstrate their repudiation and rejection of Israel's criminal policy of extermination of the Palestinian people and of expansion and aggression.

6. As a result of the escalation of the expansionist and aggressive policy of Israel, the situation in the Middle East is daily becoming more dangerous and is, moreover, furthering the plans of imperialism, since increased tension in that part of the world gives the United States and its allies a pretext for intensifying their military presence in the area, thereby intensifying the climate of confrontation and tension prevailing in international relations and threatening to draw the world into an international conflagration of unpredictable consequences.

7. It is obvious today that imperialism is constructing a new network of alliances in the region with the aim of perpetuating its domination there and is organizing logistic facilities which will enable it in due course to utilize the so-called rapid deployment forces against any country in the area.

8. Cuba condemns the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories, which is not only an illegal and inadmissible act under the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity but also constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[7 April 1982]

1. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic sharply condemned the June 1967 aggression by Israel, and on 10 June 1967 it severed its diplomatic as well as all other contacts with that country. As far as the provisions of paragraphs 12 (a), (b), (c) and (d) of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1 are concerned, Czechoslovakia has consistently acted in full conformity with them since 1967 and has thus already fulfilled the requirement contained in paragraph 13 calling for an immediate discontinuation of all transactions with Israel with a view to its complete isolation. Czechoslovakia has with equal resolution condemned the unlawful annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel.

/...

2. This act of aggression by Israel is yet another in an interminable number of hostile acts directed against the Arabs, in this particular case against the sovereign Syrian Arab Republic. It constitutes a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to the settlement of the situation in the Middle East.

3. Czechoslovakia and its people express concern over the development of the situation in the Middle East, which has deteriorated even further as a result of the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel. They are equally concerned about the United States policies aimed at strengthening and expanding its military and political presence in that region, which only aggravates the tensions there. Czechoslovakia's basic position remains unaltered. It supports a comprehensive and just settlement of the situation in the Middle East. Such a settlement must be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the realization of the inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to the establishment of a State of their own, and on the safeguarded security and sovereignty of all States in that region. It resolutely condemns the current terrorist policies pursued by Israel in the occupied territories to suppress by brutal force the legitimate resistance of the population of those territories against further annexationist intentions of Israel.

4. Czechoslovakia reaffirms its unswerving support for the just cause of the Arab States and peoples, including the Arab Palestinian people. It supports the convening of an international conference to resolve the situation in the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]

[19 May 1982]

It is to be noted that, since it broke relations with Israel in 1967, Nigeria has had no political and economic links with that country.

OMAN

[Original: Arabic]

[26 March 1982]

1. Omani foreign policy respects and implements the provisions of the charters of the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the decisions and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, all of which call for respect for the sovereignty and independence of all States, non-intervention in their internal affairs, promotion of the policy of good-neighbourliness, observance of the principle of peaceful settlement of

/...

disputes, affirmation of the right of peoples to self-determination, and rejection of the use of force in international relations.

2. The Sultanate of Oman is one of the States which voted in favour of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1 and it is convinced of the importance of that resolution for putting an end to Israeli arrogance and expansionist colonialist policy which threatens world peace and security.

3. Israel's constant and blatant defiance of the international community has been confirmed by its practices in recent months: the annexation of Jerusalem, the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the strike against civilian population centres in Beirut and, last but not least, the annexation of the Golan Heights. All these acts have been condemned by the Security Council, but condemnation is not sufficient to deter Israel, and it is therefore necessary to take effective measures to compel Israel to abide by international legality and respect the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions.

4. Any just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions and, consequently, on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, its return to the pre-1967 frontiers and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights. There is no need for us to state that Israel has violated the Charter of the United Nations and has declared that it does not intend to comply with its resolutions, including the unanimous resolutions adopted by the Security Council. It is, therefore, essential that the provisions of Chapters VI and VII of the Charter be applied in order to deter Israel and to impose international legality.

5. The Sultanate of Oman spares no effort in calling upon and urging all States to take the appropriate measures, referred to in Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolution ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, to put an end to Israel's flouting of the Charter of the United Nations, United Nations resolutions and the principles of international law.

SRI LANKA

[Original: English]

[2 April 1982]

The Government of Sri Lanka, having suspended diplomatic relations with Israel in 1970, complies with all the provisions of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1.
