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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-seventh session
Item 24 of the provisional agenda*
ARMED ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST
THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-seventh year

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/37/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/27 of 13 November 1981, 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. Strongly condemns Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct, which constitutes a new and dangerous escalation in the threat to international peace and security;

"2. Issues a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

"3. Reiterates its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types which enable it to commit acts of aggression against other States;

"4. Requests the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States and parties in those activities;

"5. Reiterates its request to the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action to prevent Israel from further endangering international peace and security through its acts of aggression and continued policies of expansion, occupation and annexation;

"6. Demands that Israel, in view of its international responsibility for its acts of aggression, pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh 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 7 December 1981 (S/14781) the Secretary-General brought paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution to the attention of the Security Council.

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3. By a note dated 6 April 1982, the Secretary-General requested Israel to inform him of the action which it had taken or intended to take in regard to paragraph 6 of the resolution, and by a note dated 12 April 1982 he requested all other Member States and non-member States to inform him of the same in regard to paragraph 3 of the resolution.

4. The present report is submitted in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolution. As at 25 July 1982, replies to the Secretary-General's notes had been received from 15 States. The substantive parts of these replies are reproduced in section II below.

5. Any subsequent replies will be reproduced in addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]
[23 April 1982]

Botswana has not had any dealing of any kind whatsoever with Israel since 1973 and has therefore no report to make as required by paragraph 3 of resolution 36/27 of 13 November 1981.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]
[29 June 1982]

Cyprus does not have a military arms industry and has never supplied or intends to supply any kind of armaments or military material to Israel, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/27 of 13 November 1981.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]
[6 July 1982]

1. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic supports General Assembly resolution 36/27 of 13 November 1981. It voted in favour of its adoption and associates itself with its contents. It has consistently followed the request reiterated in the resolution for the halting of any deliveries of weapons and related materials to Israel.

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2. In this context, one cannot disregard the fact that even after the adoption of resolution 36/27 conditions still exist for the continuation and further expansion of Israeli aggression. They are being created by the practically unlimited political, economic and, above all, military support provided by the United States. The piratical attack on the Iraqi nuclear research centre, as well as other unlawful acts by Israel in the Middle East were made possible, as to their scope and nature, by unprecedented deliveries of weapons from the United States. Israel's strategic alliance with the USA constitutes a conditio sine qua non for all the manifestations of the Israeli aggression and is the basic premise for the programme of brutal attacks against sovereign Arab States and genocide of the Palestinians.

3. Czechoslovakia condemns the aggressive policy of Israel and the forces which encourage its implementation. It expects of the United Nations that it will adopt effective measures aimed at halting the Israeli aggression, safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab States and restoring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

GAMBIA

[Original: English]
[21 May 1982]

Gambia has maintained no economic, technical, military or other contacts with Israel since breaking diplomatic relations with that State in 1973.

ISRAEL

[Original: English]
[9 June 1982]

1. Israel, it will be recalled, voted against that resolution and does not consider itself bound by it. The Government of Israel cannot see its way to acceding to a "demand" which is clearly beyond the General Assembly's competence, even were the resolution in which that demand was contained less objectionable politically. Israel's views on the substance of the issue debated under item 130 were amply stated and scarcely need reiteration.

2. The Government of Israel has, out of humanitarian considerations, made an ex gratia payment to the family of a French citizen who lost his life in the wake of the Israel action. The nature of Iraq's relations with Israel does not require or permit the consideration by Israel of claims in regard to any possible damage incurred by Iraq in the course of military action.

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IVORY COAST

[Original: French]
[10 May 1982]

The Ivory Coast does not manufacture arms or military material of any kind and consequently has never supplied any either to Israel or to any other State and has neither the intention nor the means of doing so.

KENYA

[Original: English]
[24 May 1982]

The Government of Kenya has strictly complied with the resolution.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]
[19 May 1982]

The Government of Mexico does not supply any kind of armaments or military technology to Israel.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]
[13 May 1982]

There is in existence in Nigeria a total arms embargo against Israel.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

[Original: English]
[21 July 1982]

The Republic of Korea, which fully supports the General Assembly resolution 36/27 concerning the armed Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installation, has not provided arms or related material of any kind to Israel and will continue to abide by this policy in the future.

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ROMANIA

[Original: French]
[17 May 1982]

In accordance with its position announced publicly on 10 June 1981 and presented within the framework of the discussions in the Security Council and at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, during the consideration of 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", the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania pursues a policy in full accord with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/27 and strictly observes those provisions, including the ones contained in operative paragraph 3 of the resolution.

SRI LANKA

[Original: English]
[26 April 1982]

The Government of Sri Lanka, having suspended diplomatic relations with Israel in 1970, complies with all the provisions of paragraph 3 of the resolution.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

[Original: English]
[7 June 1982]

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is in compliance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 36/27 of 13 November 1981.

TURKEY

[Original: English]
[21 June 1982]

The Government of Turkey does not provide arms or any related material to Israel.

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UGANDA

[Original: English]
[17 June 1982]

The resolution in question does not apply in the case of Uganda since the Government of Uganda has no diplomatic, political, economic or military relations with Israel and neither does it envisage the establishment of the same until Israel has complied with the numerous United Nations resolutions on the Middle East.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]
[21 July 1982]

1. The Soviet Union strongly condemned the criminal raid carried out by Israeli aircraft in June 1981 against the Iraqi nuclear research centre in the vicinity of Baghdad. This act of armed aggression by Israel was one of a series of crimes committed by Tel Aviv against Arab countries and peoples. The Israeli raid on the Iraqi research centre, which had been placed under IAEA safeguards, was also an attempt to undermine the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the system of safeguards linked to it, while Israel itself stubbornly refuses to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
2. The Israeli acts were unanimously condemned by the Security Council as a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct. The Security Council clearly called upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof. The Israeli aggression against Iraq was also condemned by the IAEA Board of Directors and General Conference.
3. The General Assembly's adoption by an overwhelming majority of resolution 36/27 on this question, containing a direct call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types which enable it to commit acts of aggression against other States, was of significant political importance.
4. It is generally known that the armed action by Israel against Iraq was carried out by means of arms, including war planes, supplied to it by the United States.
5. The Soviet Union as early as June 1967 broke off diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel and ceased all co-operation with it. The Soviet Union does not supply Israel with any weapons or military equipment and does not provide it with any military assistance. The Soviet Union also supports the appeal in the resolution in question to the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against Israel in order to put an end to its policies of expansion, occupation and annexation.

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6. The timeliness of these provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/27 becomes all the more evident in the light of the further barbarous aggression by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Israel carries out acts of genocide in Lebanon with the framework of the so-called "strategic co-operation" with the United States, which arms and finances Israel and encourages it in its criminal anti-Arab policies. It is clear that without the support and protection of the United States Israel would not dare yet again to defy the United Nations.

7. The Soviet Union firmly believes that the United Nations and the Security Council should take the measures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations in order to restrain the Israeli aggressor and protect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate rights and interests of the Arab States and peoples.
