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Thirty-fourth session  
Items 24 and 25 of the preliminary list\*  
QUESTION OF PALESTINE  
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 2 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of  
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as the representative of the host country of the Conference of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the full text of the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the level of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, issued at Baghdad on 31 March 1979.

I would kindly request that this text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 24 and 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council. I would also like to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the eighth paragraph of the said text which reads:

"The United Nations shall be asked to transfer its regional offices which cover the Arab region from Egypt to any other Arab capital."

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI  
Permanent Representative

\* A/34/50.

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ANNEX

Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States  
at the level of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and  
Finance

As the Government of the Republic of Egypt disregarded the resolutions of the Arab summits, in particular the resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits held in Algiers and Rabat, and at the same time disregarded the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit, especially the call of the Arab Kings and Heads of State to refrain from signing the peace treaty with the Zionist enemy on 26 March 1979, thus defying the Arab will and entering into complicity with the United States, it sided with the Zionist enemy and acted unilaterally in the Arab-Zionist dispute. By so doing, the Egyptian Government has violated the rights of the Arab nation and exposed the nation's dangers and challenges which threaten it. It has also excommunicated itself from its national role to liberate the occupied Arab land, especially Jerusalem, as well as the restoration of full national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their return to their homeland and their right to self-determination and the setting up of the Palestinian State on their national soil.

In the interest of Arab solidarity, unity of ranks for the sake of defending the Arab cause of destiny and in appreciation of the struggle of the Arab people of Egypt and their sacrifices along the path of Arab issues and in implementation of the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit, held at Baghdad from 2 to 5 November 1978, consequently at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, the Council of the League of Arab States met at Baghdad at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance from 27 to 31 March 1979. The Council, in light of the ninth Arab summit, studied the latest developments pertaining to the Arab-Zionist conflict, in particular following the signing of the peace treaty by the Egyptian Government with the Zionist enemy on 26 March 1979, and the Arab Foreign Ministers resolved the following:

1.(a) Withdrawal of Arab ambassadors from Egypt immediately.

(b) Recommending severance of political and diplomatic relations with the Government of Egypt, provided that Arab Governments shall take necessary measures to adopt this recommendation within a period not exceeding one month from the date of the issuance of this resolution, in accordance with constitutional procedures valid in each country.

2. Considering suspension of membership of the Arab Republic of Egypt from the Arab League, valid as from the date of the signing of the peace treaty by Egypt with the Zionist enemy.

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This implies depriving Egypt of enjoyment of its rights by virtue of its membership.

3.(a) Tunis, capital of the Republic of Tunisia, shall be the temporary headquarters of the Arab League. Its Secretariat General, the Specialized Ministerial Council and Permanent Technical Committee, with effect from the date of the signing of the treaty between the Egyptian Government and the Zionist enemy, and all international and regional organizations must be informed that dealing with the Arab League should be through its new temporary headquarters.

(b) To call on the Government of the Tunisian Republic to render all possible assistance to facilitate the setting up of the new headquarters of the League.

(c) To form a committee comprising representatives of Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Algeria with the aim of implementing the provisions of this resolution and to urge the member countries to give necessary assistance in this respect. The committee shall exercise all the authority of the Arab League necessary for the implementation of this resolution, including the safety of all the League's property, assets and documents and taking necessary measures against any action the Egyptian Government may take to impede the transfer of the League's headquarters or harm its rights and property. Moreover, the committee should complete its task of transferring to its temporary headquarters within a period of two months subject to a decision by the committee. The committee shall submit a report on the completion of its tasks at the first forthcoming meeting of the Council of the Arab League.

(d) An amount of \$5 million shall be put at the disposal of the committee to cover the transfer expenses. This amount shall be drawn from balances of various funds. The committee shall have the right to spend any amount when necessary, and agreement on this shall be reached by the committee or whomever it authorizes, and such expenses should be settled by the member countries, each according to its annual contribution to the League's budget.

(e) Transferring of the Arab League's personnel working in the Secretariat General at the time of the issuing of this resolution from the permanent to the temporary headquarters within the period specified in paragraph 3 (c) of this resolution. The committee referred to in paragraph 3 (c) shall be authorized to pay financial compensation to the officials in proportion to the standard of living in the new headquarters, and to organize their affairs until the drafting of a permanent regulation.

4. The Arab organization commissions and federations, enumerated in list No. 1, are called upon to take necessary measures to suspend Egypt's membership and to transfer any such organizations which are now in Egypt to other Arab countries temporarily, similar to the decision regarding the League's Secretariat General.

The executive councils of these organizations and commissions shall meet immediately to implement this resolution within a period not exceeding that specified in paragraph 3 (c) above.

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5. To work towards suspension of Egypt's membership from the non-aligned movement, the Islamic Conference Organization and the Organization of African Unity since it has violated the resolutions of these organizations concerning Arab Zionist conflict.

6. To continue dealing with the Arab people of Egypt, except those directly or indirectly collaborating with the Zionist enemy.

7. Member countries shall undertake to notify all foreign countries about their stand vis-à-vis the Egyptian-Zionist treaty and to call on these countries to refrain from supporting this treaty since it constitutes an aggression on the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and is a threat to peace and security in the world.

8. To condemn the policy pursued by the United States of America for its role in the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Zionist treaty.

9. To consider measures taken in this resolution as temporary and to be cancelled by a decision of the League's Council as soon as there is a disappearance of circumstances justifying its adoption.

10. The Arab countries may promulgate legislation, resolutions and measures which may be required for the implementation of this resolution.

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The Council of the Arab League, at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, also agreed on the following:

First: To stop granting any loans, deposits, banking facilities and financial or technical aid by the Arab Governments and their establishments to the Egyptian Government and its establishments as from the date of the signing of the treaty.

Second: To refrain from offering economic aid from Arab banks' funds and financial establishments within the Arab League to the Egyptian Government and its establishments.

Third: Arab Governments and their establishments shall refrain from obtaining shares and bonds issued by the Egyptian Government.

Fourth: Consequent to the suspension of Egypt's membership from the Arab League, its membership in the establishment funds and organizations shall also be suspended, and all the benefits Egypt may enjoy from these sources shall also be terminated. In case any of these bodies are based in Egypt, they should be transferred to other Arab countries temporarily.

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Fifth: As the Egyptian-Zionist treaty and the annexes attached to it commit Egypt to sell oil to Israel, Arab countries shall refrain from supplying Egypt with oil and its derivatives.

Sixth: To ban trade exchange with the public and private Egyptian establishments that engage in transactions with the Zionist enemy.

7.(a) To apply the Arab boycott laws, principles and provisions to the Egyptian companies, establishments and individuals who deal directly or indirectly with the Zionist enemy. The Boycott Bureau shall implement and follow up this resolution.

(b) The provisions of subparagraph (a) above cover cultural and artistic works which propagate dealing with the Zionist enemy or have association with its institutions.

(c) The Arab countries stress the importance of continuing to deal with the national institutions in Egypt that refrain from dealing with the Zionist enemy and encourage them to work in the Arab countries within the framework of their field of interest.

(d) The Arab countries stress the importance of respecting the feelings of Egyptians working and living in the Arab countries and take care of their interests and consolidate their Pan-Arab affiliation.

(e) To consolidate the role of the Arab boycott at this stage and to strictly comply with its provisions, which shall be temporarily handled by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs, who will directly supervise the Boycott Bureau in Damascus. He shall be granted all necessary authority to reorganize the said Bureau and to submit proposals to develop the boycott in an appropriate manner. This aspect will be the subject of the first meeting of the Arab League.

Eighth: The United Nations shall be asked to transfer its regional offices which cover the Arab region from Egypt to any other Arab capital. The Arab countries shall take a unified stand in this respect.

Ninth: The Arab League Secretariat General shall be entrusted with the task of studying and laying down joint Arab projects so as to take necessary measures to protect the interests of the Arab nation in a manner compatible with the aims of these resolutions. The Secretariat General shall submit its proposals to the Arab League Council at its first meeting.

Tenth: To face the Zionist schemes by working out an Arab strategy for economic confrontation by exploiting individual Arab potentials and stressing the achievement of Arab economic integrity, consolidating joint Arab and regional development within the national perspective and expanding the establishment of joint Arab projects which serve the aim of economic liberation and Arab economic integration. In addition, attempts should be made to diversify international

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relations and consolidate them with the developing nations. The Secretariat General of the Arab League shall urgently submit special studies on the strategy of joint Arab economic action to the Arab Economic Council in its next session. This will be the prelude to the convocation of the next Arab economic conference.

Eleventh: To entrust the committee referred to above with the supervision of the implementation of these resolutions.

This committee shall be charged with the task of submitting a follow-up report to the League's Council in its first meeting.

Twelfth: The Arab countries shall issue resolutions and legislation and take such measures as may be necessary for the implementation of these resolutions.

Thirteenth: These measures taken by the Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance are considered the minimum necessary to face the dangers of the treaty and the Governments shall have the option to take whatever steps they deem necessary in addition to these resolutions.

Fourteenth: The Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance call on the Arab nation to support the economic measures taken against the Zionist enemy and the Egyptian régime.

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