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QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Letter dated 13 June 1988 from the Permanent Representative
of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a press communiqué issued by the Argentine Government on 10 June 1988 concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under item 34 of the preliminary list and brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Press communiqué dated 10 June 1988 issued by the
Argentine Government

On this day of affirmation of Argentine rights over the Malvinas Islands and islands of the South Atlantic, we once again commemorate the anniversary of the promulgation of the decree of 10 June 1829 instituting the Political and Military Command of the Malvinas Islands and the islands adjacent to Cape Horn in the Atlantic Ocean.

In addition to marking the promulgation of that decree, this commemoration has a profound civic significance: it reflects the determination of an entire people and its successive Governments, since the British usurpation of the islands in 1833, not to allow the illegal occupation of Argentine soil and to recover our territorial integrity. Many Argentines have devoted efforts, in various spheres of activity, to the struggle to achieve this national objective.

The present Argentine Government is firmly pursuing this course, adhering to the fundamental principle of the peaceful settlement of international disputes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

Argentina urgently demands the resumption of negotiations with the United Kingdom and that no issue, in particular that of the dispute over sovereignty, be barred from consideration.

Argentina is encouraged in this course by the position of the overwhelmingly majority of the international community, which in its resolutions and declarations has shown its support for and interest in an early negotiated settlement of the dispute.

The British Government, however, has persisted in its refusal to comply with the resolutions of international forums and is instead taking decisions which heighten tensions in the South Atlantic, for instance the declaration and implementation of a fisheries zone in waters under Argentine jurisdiction and the recent holding of military manoeuvres in the Malvinas Islands and in the South Atlantic.

Argentina none the less cherishes the hope, based on the reasonableness of its positions, that the British Government will make a positive gesture and, by complying with the recommendations of the international community, will allow positive steps to be taken towards the resumption of negotiations between the two countries.
