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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS  
TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND  
PEACE INITIATIVES

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS  
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE  
AND SECURITY

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST  
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE  
ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL  
SESSION

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of France  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, on behalf of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community, of which France currently occupies the presidency, the text of the declarations adopted on 27 March 1984 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Community.

I should be grateful if you would have these declarations circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 25, 28, 36, 42, 44 and 59 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Luc de La BARRE de NANTEUIL

\* A/39/50.

ANNEX

Declarations adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of  
the ten States members of the European Economic Community  
on 27 March 1984

On 27 March the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Ten adopted the following statements prepared at the European Council on 19 and 20 March:

1) Declaration on East-West Relations

The Ten have a responsibility in regard to peace and stability in Europe and to the security of their populations. They consider that the process of European integration which they have launched and which they intend to pursue resolutely is of primary importance in this regard. They declare their determination to maintain and intensify their contribution to the improvement of relations between East and West. They appeal to the Soviet Union to co-operate in progress towards genuine détente on the basis of a balance of forces, of respect for the interests of all States, of the faithful implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in all its aspects and of the renunciation of the use and threat of force. In this connection, the Ten recall their position on the question of Afghanistan.

The Ten emphasize the particular importance of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act for peace and security in Europe. Having made a decisive contribution to the creation of the CSCE process, which seeks to overcome the division of Europe, they will pursue their efforts aimed at conducting a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and its allies in central and eastern Europe. They hope to develop co-operation with each of them on a stable and realistic basis in all concrete fields. They consider that, if it is to have its full significance, co-operation between States must benefit the individual citizen. They favour freer contact between people in both parts of Europe, in particular between those of the two German States.

The Ten wish to see the success of arms control and disarmament negotiations and the resumption of those which have been broken off. For their part, they are determined to make every effort required in order to ensure progress in the negotiations in which they are taking part, in particular the Conference in Stockholm on Disarmament in Europe where they consider that positive results can be attained.

They set as their objective the establishment of a state of peace and security in Europe in which man's right to unrestricted self-fulfilment and the right of peoples to self-determination will be recognized and respected. They assert that it is possible to make progress towards this objective by peaceful evolution. Convinced that all the European peoples wish to live in peace, they appeal to the Governments of the Soviet Union and its allies in central and eastern Europe to work for more constructive East/West relations in a spirit of equality and of respect for the legitimate security interest of all concerned. The Ten, for their part, are determined to make their own contribution, in the interests of Europe and of peace in the world.

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2) Middle East

The Ten are intensely concerned by the three conflicts in the Near and Middle East - Lebanon, the Arab-Israel dispute and the war between Iraq and Iran - which are serious both in themselves and in the effect which each has on the others.

A) Lebanon

The Ten Heads of State or of Government recall the fundamental importance of the re-establishment of Lebanon in its independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. The Ten hope that, following the Lausanne conference, progress towards reconciliation in Lebanon will prove possible. They hope that the Lebanese Government and all political forces will continue their efforts to bring about national unity and establish a lasting peace throughout the country by reaching a just solution to its internal problems which respects Lebanese sovereignty and the desire of the population of that country to escape from the suffering inflicted on it by the Middle East conflict. They underline the need to initiate without delay processes which will lead to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanese territory.

They express the hope that the international community will shortly be in a position to give the Lebanese Government any help it requests in order to maintain peace in the country.

They undertake to participate actively at the appropriate time in the work of reconstructing Lebanon.

B) Middle East

Following decades of confrontation in the Middle East, the need for a settlement guaranteeing peace among all the States of the region is universally recognized. The Ten consider that this settlement should include the right to existence and security of all these States, including Israel.

Likewise, all the parties concerned have conceded that settlement must take account of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In the view of the Ten, this entails acceptance of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, with all that this implies.

Finally, it has been universally acknowledged that all the problems which exist between Israel and its neighbours must be resolved in accordance with the principles recognized by the international community, including non-recourse to the use of force and non-acquisition of territory by force. For the Ten, this means that, in accordance with resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council, Israel must put an end to the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967.

The Ten call on all parties to draw the consequences from these principles and to start the negotiations which are necessary for their implementation.

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A negotiated settlement will require the continuing and independent expression of the will of the Palestinian people; the PLO must be associated with the negotiations.

In the Ten's view, furthermore, a process of negotiation presupposes mutual recognition of the existence and the rights of the parties in the conflict.

The Ten express their concern at the collapse of the hopes engendered in September 1982 by certain converging and promising peace initiatives and they declare that the absence of all progress towards a negotiated solution since then exacerbates antagonisms and entrenches the positions of those who favour confrontation.

They note, however, that certain recent developments, such as the meeting of the Islamic Conference in Casablanca and the resumption of the dialogue between Jordan and the Palestinians, have been encouraging. They request all parties to make sincere efforts to re-examine their positions with a view to reducing the gap between them, taking particularly into account elements contained in the Reagan plan and in the Fez Declaration. They also call upon all parties to renounce the use or threat of force and upon the Government of Israel to put an end to its policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories.

They undertake to support any constructive step which might be initiated by the parties.

They recall that the United Nations Security Council can play a significant role in the pursuit of a solution to the Middle East conflict negotiated between the parties.

They stress their wish to develop the activity of the European Community on behalf of the populations of the occupied territories.

The Governments of the Ten, both individually and collectively through the channel of the presidency, will maintain such contacts with the authorities and personalities of the region as could be useful in bringing the various positions closer together and contributing to the removal of the obstacles which stand in the way of a process of negotiation.

C) Iran-Iraq

The Heads of State or of Government emphasize the gravity of the risks which continued warfare between Iraq and Iran poses for the region of the Gulf, for the entire Middle East and for international peace and stability.

Recent developments have increased the sufferings of the peoples of both countries and could open the way to new and dangerous escalation in the intensity and spread of the conflict.

The Ten wish to record their distress at the allegations of the use of chemical weapons. They hope that light will be shed on the matter as a result of the United Nations enquiry. They recall their unqualified condemnation of any use of such weapons.

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The Ten call on the parties to comply with the principles and provisions of humanitarian international law in armed conflicts.

The Ten hope that each of the parties will finally agree to comply with the Security Council resolutions and heed the numerous appeals addressed to them by the international community. They hope that the parties will co-operate in the search for a peaceful solution, honourable for them both.

They hope that the United Nations Secretary-General will intensify his efforts for the restoration of peace and are ready to lend him their support to this end.

3) Latin America

The Ten affirm their desire to maintain and develop their historical relations with South America. They deem it important to welcome the progress made by democracy in this region. This remarkable progress has been achieved at a time of serious economic difficulties, due partly to the burden of foreign debts.

The Ten express, in particular, their profound satisfaction at the restoration of democracy in Argentina following the elections of 30 October 1983. They welcome the steps taken by the new Government of President Alfonsín to re-establish the rule of law in the country.

The Ten hope that Argentina's return to a system of pluralist democracy will encourage a similar evolution in other South American countries where human rights continue to be subjected to serious violations.

Reiterating the position which they expressed on Central America in their Stuttgart Declaration of 19 June 1983, the Ten confirm their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Contadora Group.

They hope that these efforts can contribute to a reduction of tensions and to progress towards peace, respect for independence, the establishment of pluralistic democracy and the solution of the economic and social problems of the countries concerned.

4) Cyprus

The Ten reiterate their statement of 16 November 1983. They support Security Council resolution 541/83, which should be used as a basis for restoring the territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus. They regret that Turkey has recognized the self-styled "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". They call upon the Turkish Government to withdraw this recognition and to exercise their influence on the leaders of the Turkish-Cypriot community so that they should rescind their decision. They pledge their support for the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the pursuit of his mission of good offices in accordance with Security Council resolution 541.

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